Osmania University

CALENDAR

1340-1343 FASLI

(Oct. 1930—Oct. 1934)

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DAI 1340 F.—NOVEMBER 1930 A.D.

Dai	Nov.	Days	
1	5	W	
2	6	Tu	
3	7	FRI	
4	8	S	
5	9	Sun	
6	10	M	
7	11	Tu	The Osmania University Regulations received the assent of His Exalted Highness, 26th Safar 1339 H.—1330 F.—1920.
8	12	W	
9	13	Th	
10	14	FRI	*Fateha Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq.*
11	15	S	
12	16	Sun	
13	17	M	
14	18	Tu	
15	19	W	
16	20	Th	
17	21	FRI	
18	22	S	H. E. H. the Nizam's Birthday.
19	23	Sun	
20	24	M	
21	25	Tu	
22	26	W	
23	27	Th	*Urus Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti.*
24	28	FRI	
25	29	S	
26	30	Sun	
27	Dec.	M	
28	2	Tu	
29	3	W	
30	4	Th	

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BAHMAN 1340 F.—DECEMBER 1930 A.D.

Bah.	Dec.	Days	
1	5	FRI	
2	6	S	
3	7	Sun	
4	8	M	
5	9	Tu	} *Maula Ali Urus.*
6	10	W	
7	11	Th	
8	12	FRI	
9	13	S	
10	14	Sun	
11	15	M	
12	16	Tu	
13	17	W	} *Shab-i-Miraj.*
14	18	Th	
15	19	FRI	
16	20	S	*Independence Day.*
17	21	Sun	
18	22	M	
19	23	Tu	
20	24	W	
21	25	Th	*Christmas.*
22	26	FRI	
23	27	S	
24	28	Sun	
25	29	M	
26	30	Tu	
27	31	W	
28	Jan.	Th	*New Year's Day.*
29	2	FRI	
30	3	S	

ISFANDAR 1340 F.—JANUARY 1931 A.D.

Isf.	Jan.	Days	
1	4	Sun	⎫ *Shab-i-Barat.*
2	5	M	⎭
3	6	Tu	
4	7	W	
5	8	Th	
6	9	FRI	
7	10	S	*Urus Baba Sharfuddin Aulia.*
8	11	Sun	
9	12	M	
10	13	Tu	
11	14	W	*Til Sankarat.*
12	15	Th	
13	16	FRI	
14	17	S	
15	18	Sun	
16	19	M	
17	20	Tu	
18	21	W	
19	22	Th	
20	23	FRI	*Basant Panchami.*
21	24	S	*Anniversary of H.H. the late Nizam.*
22	25	Sun	
23	26	M	
24	27	Tu	*H.E.H. the Nizam ascended the throne, 1329 H.*
25	28	W	
26	29	Th	
27	30	FRI	
28	31	S	
29	Feb.	Sun	
30	2	M	

FARWARDI 1340 F.—FEBRUARY 1931 A.D.

Far.	Feb.	Days	
1	3	Tu	
2	4	W	
3	5	Th	
4	6	FRI	
5	7	S	
6	8	Sun	Last day for receiving applications for the Intermediate, B.A., M.A., & M. Sc. Examinations (Private candidates).
7	9	M	*Fateha Hazrat Ali.*
8	10	Tu	
9	11	W	
10	12	Th	
11	13	FRI	
12	14	S	Last day for receiving applications for the Matriculation Examination (Pupil and Private candidates).
13	15	Sun	*Maha Sivratri.*
14	16	M	⎫
15	17	Tu	⎬ *Shab-i-Qadr.*
16	18	W	⎪
17	19	Th	⎭
18	20	FRI	⎫
19	21	S	⎬ *Id-ul-Fitr.*
20	22	Sun	⎪
21	23	M	⎭
22	24	Tu	
23	25	W	
24	26	Th	
25	27	FRI	
26	28	S	Census Day.
27	Mar.	Sun	
28	2	M	
29	3	Tu	⎫ *Holi.*
30	4	W	⎬
31	5	Th	

ARDIBEHISHT 1340 F.—MARCH 1931 A.D.

Ard.	Mar.	Days	
1	6	FRI	
2	7	S	
3	8	Sun	
4	9	M	
5	10	Tu	
6	11	W	
7	12	Th	Last day for receiving applications for the Inter., B.A., M.A., & M. Sc. Exams. (College candidates)
8	13	FRI	
9	14	S	
10	15	Sun	
11	16	M	
12	17	Tu	
13	18	W	
14	19	Th	
15	20	FRI	*Ugadi.*
16	21	S	
17	22	Sun	
18	23	M	
19	24	Tu	
20	25	W	
21	26	Th	
22	27	FRI	
23	28	S	*Sri Ramnaumi.*
24	29	Sun	
25	30	M	
26	31	Tu	
27	Apr.	W	
28	2	Th	
29	3	FRI	*Lunar Eclipse.*
30	4	S	
31	5	Sun	

KHURDAD 1340 F.—APRIL 1931 A.D.

Khd	Apr.	Days	
1	6	M	
2	7	Tu	
3	8	W	
4	9	Th	
5	10	FRI	
6	11	S	
7	12	Sun	
8	13	M	Intermediate, B.A., M.A., & M. Sc. Examinations begin.
9	14	Tu	
10	15	W	
11	16	Th	
12	17	FRI	
13	18	S	
14	19	Sun	
15	20	M	Matriculation Examination begins.
16	21	Tu	
17	22	W	
18	23	Th	
19	24	FRI	
20	25	S	
21	26	Sun	
22	27	M	
23	28	Tu	
24	29	W	
25	30	Th	*Id-uz-Zuha.*
26	May	FRI	
27	2	S	
28	3	Sun	
29	4	M	
30	5	Tu	
31	6	W	

TIR 1340 F.—MAY 1931 A.D.

Tir	May	Days	
1	7	Th	*Fateha Hazrat Osman Ghani.*
2	8	FRI	
3	9	S	LL. B. Examinations begin.
4	10	Sun	
5	11	M	
6	12	Tu	
7	13	W	
8	14	Th	
9	15	FRI	
10	16	S	
11	17	Sun	
12	18	M	
13	19	Tu	
14	20	W	*Fateha Hazrat Omar Faruq.*
15	21	Th	
16	22	FRI	
17	23	S	
18	24	Sun	*Queen Victoria's Birthday, 1819.*
19	25	M	
20	26	Tu	*Muharram.*
21	27	W	
22	28	Th	
23	29	FRI	
24	30	S	
25	31	Sun	
26	June	M	
27	2	Tu	
28	3	W	*H. M. the King Emperor's Birthday, 1865.*
29	4	Th	
30	5	FRI	
31	6	S	

AMARDAD 1340 F.—JUNE 1931 A.D.

Amd	June	Days
1	7	Sun
2	8	M
3	9	Tu
4	10	W
5	11	Th
6	12	FRI
7	13	S
8	14	Sun
9	15	M
10	16	Tu
11	17	W
12	18	Th
13	19	FRI
14	20	S
15	21	Sun
16	22	M
17	23	Tu
18	24	W
19	25	Th
20	26	FRI
21	27	S
22	28	Sun
23	29	M
24	30	Tu
25	July	W
26	2	Th
27	3	FRI
28	4	S
29	5	Sun
30	6	M
31	7	Tu

SHAHREWAR 1340 F.—JULY 1931 A.D.

Shr.	July	Days	
1	8	W	
2	9	Th	
3	10	FRI	
4	11	S	
5	12	Sun	
6	13	M	
7	14	Tu	
8	15	W	
9	16	Th	
10	17	FRI	
11	18	S	
12	19	Sun	
13	20	M	
14	21	Tu	
15	22	W	
16	23	Th	
17	24	FRI	
18	25	S	
19	26	Sun	
20	27	M	} The Prophet's Birthday.
21	28	Tu	
22	29	W	
23	30	Th	
24	31	FRI	
25	Aug.	S	
26	2	Sun	
27	3	M	
28	4	Tu	
29	5	W	
30	6	Th	University Convocation.
31	7	FRI	

MEHIR 1340 F.—AUGUST 1931 A.D.

Mhr.	Aug.	Days	
1	8	S	
2	9	Sun	
3	10	M	
4	11	Tu	
5	12	W	
6	13	Th	
7	14	FRI	
8	15	S	
9	16	Sun	
10	17	M	
11	18	Tu	
12	19	W	
13	20	Th	
14	21	FRI	Birthday of the H.H. late Nizam, 1283 H.
15	22	S	
16	23	Sun	
17	24	M	
18	25	Tu	
19	26	W	Yazdahum Sharif.
20	27	Th	Rakhi Punnam.
21	28	FRI	Osmania University College opened, 1328 F.—1919.
22	29	S	
23	30	Sun	
24	31	M	
25	Sep.	Tu	
26	2	W	
27	3	Tu	
28	4	FRI	
29	5	S	Janamashtami.
30	6	Sun	

ABAN 1340 F.—SEPTEMBER 1931 A.D.

Abn.	Sep.	Days	
1	7	M	Translation Bureau founded, 18th Ziqada 1335 H., 1326 F.—1917.
2	8	Tu	
3	9	W	
4	10	Th	
5	11	FRI	
6	12	S	
7	13	Sun	
8	14	M	
9	15	Tu	*Ganesh Chauth.*
10	16	W	
11	17	Th	
12	18	FRI	
13	19	S	
14	20	Sun	
15	21	M	
16	22	Tu	The Royal Charter of the Osmania University Promulgated, 16th Zilhejja 1336 H., 1327 F.—1918.
17	23	W	
18	24	Th	
19	25	FRI	*Anantachaturdasi.*
20	26	S	
21	27	Sun	*Lunar Eclipse*
22	28	M	
23	29	Tu	
24	30	W	
25	Oct.	Th	
26	2	FRI	
27	3	S	
28	4	Sun	
29	5	M	
80	6	Tu	

AZUR 1341 F.—OCTOBER 1931 A.D.

Az.	Oct.	Days	
1	7	W	
2	8	Th	Osmania University Established, 1st Muharram 1337 H., 1328 F.—1918.
3	9	FRI	
4	10	S	
5	11	Sun	
6	12	M	
7	13	Tu	
8	14	W	
9	15	Th	
10	16	FRI	
11	17	S	
12	18	Sun	
13	19	M	⎱ Dasehra.
14	20	Tu	⎰
15	21	W	
16	22	Th	
17	23	FRI	
18	24	S	
19	25	Sun	
20	26	M	
21	27	Tu	
22	28	W	The Degree of Sultan-ul-Ulum presented to H.E.H. the Nizam, 1333 F.—1923.
23	29	Th	
24	30	FRI	
25	31	S	
26	Nov	Sun	
27	2	M	
28	3	Tu	*Fateha Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq.*
29	4	W	
30	5	Th	

DAI 1341 F.—NOVEMBER 1931 A.D.

Dai	Nov.	Days	
1	6	FRI	
2	7	S	
3	8	Sun	
4	9	M	} *Devali.*
5	10	Tu	
6	11	W	
7	12	Th	**H.E.H. the Nizam's Birthday.** The Osmania University Regulations received the assent of His Exalted Highness, 29th Safar 1839 H., 1330 F.—1920.
8	13	FRI	
9	14	S	
10	15	Sun	
11	16	M	
12	17	Tu	*Urus Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti.*
13	18	W	
14	19	Th	
15	20	FRI	
16	21	S	
17	22	Sun	.
18	23	M	
19	24	Tu	
20	25	W	
21	26	Th	
22	27	FRI	
23	28	S	} *Maula Ali Urus.*
24	29	Sun	
25	30	M	
26	Dec.	Tu	
27	2	W	
28	8	Th	
29	4	FRI	

BAHMAN 1341 F.—DECEMBER 1931 A.D.

Bah.	Dec.	Days	
1	5	S	
2	6	Sun	
3	7	M	} *Shab-i-Miraj.*
4	8	Tu	
5	9	W	
6	10	Th	*Independence Day.*
7	11	FRI	
8	12	S	
9	13	Sun	
10	14	M	
11	15	Tu	
12	16	W	
13	17	Th	
14	18	FRI	
15	19	S	
16	20	Sun	
17	21	M	
18	22	Tu	
19	23	W	
20	24	Th	} *Shab-i-Barat*
21	25	FRI	*Christmas*
22	26	S	
23	27	Sun	
24	28	M	
25	29	Tu	
26	30	W	*Urus Hazrat Baba Sharfuddin Aulia.*
27	31	Th	
28	Jan.	FRI	*New Year's Day.*
29	2	S	
30	3	Sun	

ISFANDAR 1341 F.—JANUARY 1932 A.D.

Isf.	Jan.	Days	
1	4	M	
2	5	Tu	
3	6	W	
4	7	Th	
5	8	FRI	
6	9	S	
7	10	Sun	
8	11	M	
9	12	Tu	
10	13	W	*Anniversary of H.H. the late Nizam.*
11	14	Th	Til Sankarat.
12	15	FRI	
13	16	S	*H.E.H. the Nizam ascended the throne.*
14	17	Sun	
15	18	M	
16	19	Tu	
17	20	W	
18	21	Th	
19	22	FRI	
20	23	S	
21	24	Sun	
22	25	M	
23	26	Tu	
24	27	W	
25	28	Th	Last day for receiving applications for the Matriculation Examination (Pupil and Private candidates), and also for the Inter. B. A. and other Examinations (Private candidates).
26	29	FRI	*Fateha Hazrat Ali.*
27	30	S	
28	31	Sun	
29	Feb.	M	
30	2	Tu	

FARWARDI 1341 F.—FEBRUARY 1932 A.D.

Far.	Feb.	Days	
1	3	W	
2	4	Th	
3	5	FRI	
4	6	S	*Shab-i-Qadr.*
5	7	Sun	
6	8	M	
7	9	Tu	
8	10	W	*Id-ul-Fitr.*
9	11	Th	*Basant Panchami.*
10	12	FRI	
11	13	S	
12	14	Sun	
13	15	M	
14	16	Tu	
15	17	W	
16	18	Th	
17	19	FRI	
18	20	S	
19	21	Sun	
20	22	M	
21	23	Tu	
22	24	W	
23	25	Th	
24	26	FRI	
25	27	S	Last day for receiving applications etc. for the Intermediate, B.A., M.A., M.Sc., B.E., M.B.B.S. and Diploma-in-Education Examinations (College candidates).
26	28	Sun	
27	29	M	
28	Mar.	Tu	
29	2	W	
30	3	Th	
31	4	FRI	

ARDIBEHISHT 1841 F.—MARCH 1932 A.D.

Ard.	Mar.	Days	
1	5	S	*Maha Sivratri.*
2	6	Sun	
3	7	M	
4	8	Tu	
5	9	W	
6	10	Th	
7	11	FRI	
8	12	S	
9	13	Sun	
10	14	M	
11	15	Tu	
12	16	W	
13	17	Th	
14	18	FRI	
15	19	S	
16	20	Sun	
17	21	M	} *Holi.*
18	22	Tu	
19	23	W	Lunar Eclipse.
20	24	Th	
21	25	FRI	
22	26	S	
23	27	Sun	
24	28	M	
25	29	Tu	
26	30	W	
27	31	Th	
28	Apr.	FRI	
29	2	S	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., M.A., M.Sc B.E., M.B.,B.S. and Diploma-in-Education Examinations begin.
30	3	Sun	
31	4	M	

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KHURDAD 1341 F.—APRIL 1932 A.D.

Khd.	Apr.	Days	
1	5	Tu	
2	6	W	*Ugadi.*
8	7	Th	
4	8	FRI	
5	9	S	
6	10	Sun	
7	11	M	
8	12	Tu	
9	13	W	
10	14	Th	
11	15	FRI	*Sri Ramnaumi.*
12	16	S	
18	17	Sun	
14	18	M	*Id-uz-Zuha.*
15	19	Tu	
16	20	W	
17	21	Th	
18	22	FRI	
19	23	S	
20	24	Sun	
21	25	M	*Fateha Hazrat Osman Ghani.*
22	26	Tu	
23	27	W	
24	28	Th	
25	29	FRI	
26	30	S	
27	May	Sun	LL.B. Examinations begin.
28	2	M	
29	8	Tu	
80	4	W	
81	5	Th	

TIR 1341 F.—MAY 1932 A.D.

Tir	May	Days	
1	6	FRI	
2	7	S	
3	8	Sun	*Fateha Hazrat Omar.*
4	9	M	
5	10	Tu	
6	11	W	
7	12	Th	
8	13	FRI	*Moharram.*
9	14	S	
10	15	Sun	
11	16	M	
12	17	Tu	
13	18	W	
14	19	Th	
15	20	FRI	
16	21	S	
17	22	Sun	
18	23	M	
19	24	Tu	*Queen Victoria's Birthday,* 1819.
20	25	W	
21	26	Th	
22	27	FRI	
23	28	S	
24	29	Sun	
25	30	M	
26	31	Tu	
27	June	W	
28	2	Th	
29	3	FRI	*H. M. the King Emperor's Birthday,* 1865.
30	4	S	
31	5	Sun	

AMARDAD 1341 F.—JUNE 1932 A.D.

Amd	June	Days
1	6	M
2	7	Tu
8	8	W
4	9	Th
5	10	FRI
6	11	S
7	12	Sun
8	13	M
9	14	Tu
10	15	W
11	16	Th
12	17	FRI
13	18	S
14	19	Sun
15	20	M
16	21	Tu
17	22	W
18	23	Th
19	24	FRI
20	25	S
21	26	Sun
22	27	M
23	28	Tu
24	29	W
25	80	Th
26	July	FRI
27	2	S
28	8	Sun
29	4	M
80	5	Tu
81	6	W

SHAHREWAR 1341 F.—JULY 1932 A.D.

Shr.	July	Days	
1	7	Th	
2	8	FRI	
3	9	S	
4	10	Sun	
5	11	M	
6	12	Tu	
7	13	W	
8	14	Th	
9	15	FRI	
10	16	S	
11	17	Sun	} The Prophet's Birthday.
12	18	M	
13	19	Tu	
14	20	W	
15	21	Th	
16	22	FRI	
17	23	S	
18	24	Sun	
19	25	M	
20	26	Tu	
21	27	W	
22	28	Th	
23	29	FRI	
24	30	S	
25	31	Sun	
26	Aug.	M	
27	2	Tu	
28	3	W	
29	4	Th	
30	5	FRI	
31	6	S	

MEHIR 1341 F.—AUGUST 1932 A.D.

Mhr.	Aug.	Days	
1	7	Sun	
2	8	M	
3	9	Tu	*Birthday of H.H. the late Nizam.*
4	10	W	
5	11	Th	
6	12	FRI	
7	13	S	
8	14	Sun	*Yazdahum Sharif.*
9	15	M	*Rakhi Punnam.*
10	16	Tu	
11	17	W	
12	18	Th	
13	19	FRI	
14	20	S	
15	21	Sun	
16	22	M	
17	23	Tu	*Janamashtami.*
18	24	W	
19	25	Th	
20	26	FRI	
21	27	S	**Osmania University College opened,**
22	28	Sun	**1328 F.—1919.**
23	29	M	
24	30	Tu	
25	31	W	
26	Sep.	Th	
27	2	FRI	
28	3	S	
29	4	Sun	*Ganesh Chauth.*
30	5	M	

ABAN 1341 F.—SEPTEMBER 1932 A.D.

Abn	Sep.	Days	
1	6	Tu	Translation Bureau founded, 18th Ziqada 1335 H., 1326 F.—1917.
2	7	W	
3	8	Th	
4	9	FRI	
5	10	S	
6	11	Sun	
7	12	M	
8	13	Tu	*Anantachaturdasi.*
9	14	W	
10	15	Th	*Lunar Eclipse.*
11	16	FRI	
12	17	S	
13	13	Sun	
14	19	M	
15	20	Tu	
16	21	W	The Royal Charter of the Osmania University promulgated, 16th Zilhejja 1336 H. 1327 F.—1918.
17	22	Th	
18	23	FRI	
19	24	S	
20	25	Sun	
21	26	M	
22	27	Tu	
23	28	W	
24	29	Th	
25	30	FRI	
26	Oct.	S	
27	2	Sun	
28	3	M	
29	4	Tu	
30	5	W	

AZUR 1342 F.—OCTOBER 1932 A.D.

Az.	Oct.	Days	New Year.
1	6	Th	
2	7	FRI	Osmania University Established, 1st Muharram 1337 H., 1328 F.—1918.
3	8	S	⎱ Dasehra.
4	9	Sun	⎰
5	10	M	
6	11	Tu	
7	12	W	
8	13	Th	
9	14	FRI	
10	15	S	
11	16	Sun	
12	17	M	
13	18	Tu	
14	19	W	
15	20	Th	
16	21	FRI	
17	22	S	.
18	23	Sun	Fateha Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq.
19	24	M	
20	25	Tu	.
21	26	W	
22	27	Th	The Degree of Sultan-ul-Ulum presented to H.E.H. the Nizam 1333 F.—1923.
23	28	FRI	
24	29	S	⎱ Divali.
25	30	Sun	⎰
26	31	M	H.E.H. the Nizam's Birthday, 1302 H.
27	Nov.	Tu	
28	2	W	
29	3	Th	
80	4	FRI	

DAI 1342 F.—NOVEMBER 1932 A.D.

Dai	Nov	Days	
1	5	S	*Urus Hazrat Khawja Muinuddin Chishti.*
2	6	Sun	*Last day for receiving applications from the*
3	7	M	*candidates for the First Professional (M.B.,B.S.)*
4	8	Tu	*Examination.*
5	9	W	
6	10	Th	
7	11	FRI	The Osmania University Regulations received the assent of His Exalted Highness, 29th Safar 1339 H., 1330 F.—1920.
8	12	S	Princes' Marriage.
9	13	Sun	
10	14	M	
11	15	Tu	
12	16	W	} *Maula Ali Urus.*
13	17	Th	
14	18	FRI	
15	19	S	
16	20	Sun	
17	21	M	
18	22	Tu	
19	23	W	
20	24	Th	
21	25	FRI	} *Shab-i-Miraj.*
22	26	S	
23	27	Sun	
24	28	M	*Independence Day.*
25	29	Tu	
26	30	W	
27	Dec.	Th	
28	2	FRI	
29	3	S	*First Professional Examination M.B.,B.S.begins.*

BAHMAN 1342 F.--DECEMBER 1932 A.D.

Bah.	Dec.	Days	
1	4	Sun	
2	5	M	
3	6	Tu	
4	7	W	
5	8	Th	
6	9	FRI	
7	10	S	
8	11	Sun	
9	12	M	
10	13	Tu	*Shabe-Barat.*
11	14	W	
12	15	Th	
13	16	F RI	
14	17	S	
15	18	Sun	
16	19	M	*Urus Baba Sharfuddin Aulia.*
17	20	Tu	
18	21	W	
19	22	Th	
20	23	FRI	
21	24	S	
22	25	Sun	*Christmas Day.*
23	26	M	
24	27	Tu	
25	28	W	
26	29	Th	
27	30	FRI	
28	31	S	
29	Jan.	Sun	*New Year's Day. Anniversary of late H. H. the Nizam.*
30	2	M	

ISFANDAR 1342 F.—JANUARY 1933 A.D.

Isf.	Jan.	Days	
1	3	Tu	
2	4	W	*H.E.H. the Nizam Ascended the throne.*
3	5	Th	
4	6	FRI	
5	7	S	
6	8	Sun	
7	9	M	
8	10	Tu	
9	11	W	
10	12	Th	
11	13	FRI	
12	14	S	*Til Sankarat.*
13	15	Sun	
14	16	M	
15	17	Tu	*Fateha Hazrat Ali.*
16	18	W	
17	19	Th	
18	20	FRI	
19	21	S	
20	22	Sun	
21	23	M	
22	24	Tu	
23	25	W	
24	26	Th	*Shab-i-Qadr.*
25	27	FRI	
26	28	S	
27	29	Sun	*Id-ul- Fitr.*
28	30	M	*Basant Panchami.*
29	31	Tu	
30	Feb.	W	

FARWARDI 1342 F.—FEBRUARY 1933 A.D.

Far.	Feb.	Days	
1	2	Th	
2	3	FRI	
3	4	S	
4	5	Sun	*Last day for receiving applications from the*
5	6	M	*Matriculation candidates, and Private candidates*
6	7	Tu	*for the Inter, B. A. and other Examinations.*
7	8	W	
8	9	Th	
9	10	FRI	
10	11	S	
11	12	Sun	
12	13	M	
13	14	Tu	
14	15	W	
15	16	Th	
16	17	FRI	
17	18	S	
18	19	Sun	
19	20	M	
20	21	Tu	
21	22	W	*Maha Sivratri.*
22	23	Th	
23	24	FRI	
24	25	S	
25	26	Sun	
26	27	M	
27	28	Tu	
28	Mar.	W	
29	2	Th	
30	3	FRI	
31	4	S	*Last day for receiving applications from the coll-ege candidates for the Intermediate, B. A., M. A., M. Sc., LL. B., Diploma in Education and 2nd 3rd & 4th Professional (M.B., B.S.) Examinations*

ARDIBEHISHT 1342 F.—MARCH 1933 A.D.

Ard.	Mar.	Days	
1	5	Sun	
2	6	M	
3	7	Tu	
4	8	W	
5	9	Th	
6	10	FRI	
7	11	S	⎱ *Holi.*
8	12	Sun	⎰
9	13	M	
10	14	Tu	
11	15	W	
12	16	Th	
13	17	FRI	
14	18	S	
15	19	Sun	
16	20	M	
17	21	Tu	
18	22	W	
19	23	Th	
20	24	FRI	
21	25	S	
22	26	Sun	*Ugadi.*
23	27	M	
24	28	Tu	*Practical Examinations B.A. and M. Sc. begin.*
25	29	W	
26	30	Th	
27	31	FRI	
28	Apr.	S	
29	2	Sun	
30	3	M	
31	4	Tu	*Sri Ramnaumi.*

KHURDAD 1342 F.—APRIL 1933 A.D.

Khd	Apr.	Days	
1	5	W	⎫
2	6	Th	⎬ *Id-uz-Zoha.*
3	7	FRI	⎬
4	8	S	⎪
5	9	Sun	⎭
6	10	M	*University Examinations begin.*
7	11	Tu	
8	12	W	
9	13	Th	
10	14	FRI	*Fateha Hazrat Osman Ghani.*
11	15	S	
12	16	Sun	
13	17	M	
14	18	Tu	
15	19	W	
16	20	Th	
17	21	FRI	
18	22	S	
19	23	Sun	
20	24	M	
21	25	Tu	
22	26	W	
23	27	Th	⎫ *Fateha Hazrat Omar Faruq.*
24	28	FRI	⎪
25	29	S	⎪
26	30	Sun	⎬ *Moharram.*
27	May	M	⎪
28	2	Tu	⎪
29	3	W	⎪
30	4	Th	⎪
31	5	FRI	⎭

TIR 1342 F.—MAY 1933 A.D.

Tir	May	Days	
1	6	S	⎫ *Muharram.*
2	7	Sun	⎬
3	8	M	⎭
4	9	Tu	
5	10	W	
6	11	Th	
7	12	FRI	
8	13	S	
9	14	Sun	.
10	15	M	
11	16	Tu	
12	17	W	
13	18	Th	
14	19	FRI	
15	20	S	
16	21	Sun	
17	22	M	
18	23	Tu	
19	24	W	*Queen Victoria's Birthday,* 1819.
20	25	Th	
21	26	FRI	
22	27	S	
23	28	Sun	
24	29	M	
25	30	Tu	
26	31	W	
27	June	Th	
28	2	FRI	
29	3	S	*H. M. the King Emperor's Birthday* 1865.
30	4	Sun	
31	5	M	

AMARDAD 1342 F.—JUNE 1933 A.D.

Amd	June	Days	
1	6	Tu	
2	7	W	
3	8	Th	
4	9	FRI	
5	10	S	
6	11	Sun	
7	12	M	
8	13	Tu	
9	14	W	*Arbayeen.*
10	15	Th	
11	16	FRI	
12	17	S	
13	18	Sun	
14	19	M	
15	20	Tu	
16	21	W	*Last Wednesday.*
17	22	Th	
18	23	FRI	
19	24	S	
20	25	Sun	
21	26	M	
22	27	Tu	
23	28	W	
24	29	Th	
25	30	FRI	
26	July	S	
27	2	Sun	
28	3	M	
29	4	Tu	
30	5	W	} The Prophet's Birthday.
31	6	Th	

SHAHREWAR 1342 F.—JULY 1933 A.D.

Shr.	July	Days	
1	7	FRI	
2	8	S	
3	9	Sun	
4	10	M	
5	11	Tu	
6	12	W	
7	13	Th	
8	14	FRI	
9	15	S	
10	16	Sun	
11	17	M	
12	18	Tu	
13	19	W	
14	20	Th	
15	21	FRI	
16	22	S	
17	23	Sun	
18	24	M	
19	25	Tu	
20	26	W	
21	27	Th	
22	28	FRI	
23	29	S	
24	30	Sun	*Birthday of H. H. the late Nizam 1283 H.*
25	31	M	
26	Aug.	Tu	
27	2	W	
28	3	Th	
29	4	FRI	*Yazdahum Sharif.*
30	5	S	*Rakhi Punnam.*
31	6	Sun	

MEHIR 1342 F.—AUGUST 1933 A.D.

Mhr.	Aug.	Days	
1	7	M	
2	8	Tu	
3	9	W	
4	10	Th	
5	11	FRI	
6	12	S	*Janma Ashtami.*
7	13	Sun	
8	14	M	
9	15	Tu	
10	16	W	
11	17	Th	
12	18	FRI	
13	19	S	
14	20	Sun	
15	21	M	*Solar eclipse.*
16	22	Tu	
17	23	W	
18	24	Th	*Ganesh Chauth.*
19	25	FRI	
20	26	S	
21	27	Sun	Osmania University College opened,1328F. —1919.
22	28	M	
23	29	Tu	
24	30	W	
25	31	Th	
26	Sep.	FRI	
27	2	S	
28	3	Sun	*Anant Chaturdasi.*
29	4	M	
30	5	Tu	

ABAN 1342 F.—SEPTEMBER 1933 A.D.

Abn.	Sep.	Days	
1	6	W	**Translation Bureau Founded, 18th Ziqada 1335 H., 1326 F.—1917.**
2	7	Th	
3	8	FRI	
4	9	S	
5	10	Sun	
6	11	M	
7	12	Tu	
8	13	W	
9	14	Th	
10	15	FRI	
11	16	S	
12	17	Sun	
13	18	M	
14	19	Tu	
15	20	W	
16	21	Th	**The Royal Charter of the Osmania University promulgated, 16th Zilhejja 1336 H., 1327 F.—1918.**
17	22	FRI	
18	23	S	
19	24	Sun	
20	25	M	
21	26	Tu	
22	27	W	} *Dasehra.*
23	28	Th	
24	29	FRI	
25	30	S	
26	Oct.	Sun	
27	2	M	
28	3	Tu	
29	4	W	
30	5	Th	

AZUR 1343 F.—OCTOBER 1933 A.D.

Az.	Oct.	Days	
1	6	FRI	*New Year.*
2	7	S	
3	8	Sun	
4	9	M	
5	10	Tu	
6	11	W	
7	12	Th	
8	13	FRI	*Fateha Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq.*
9	14	S	
10	15	Sun	
11	16	M	
12	17	Tu	
13	18	W	}*Divali.*
14	19	Th	
15	20	FRI	
16	21	S	**H. E. H. the Nizam's Birthday.**
17	22	Sun	
18	23	M	
19	24	Tu	
20	25	W	
21	26	Th	*Urus Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti.*
22	27	FRI	**The Degree of Sultan-ul-Ulum presented to H.E.H. the Nizam 1333 F.—1923 A.D.**
23	28	S	
24	29	Sun	
25	30	M	
26	31	Tu	
27	Nov.	W	
28	2	Th	
29	3	FRI	
30	4	S	

DAI 1343 F.—NOVEMBER 1933 A.D.

Dai	Nov.	Days	
1	5	Sun	
2	6	M	} *Urus Maula Ali.*
3	7	Tu	
4	8	W	
5	9	Th	
6	10	FRI	
7	11	S	The Osmania University Regulations received the assent of His Exalted Highness, 29th Safar 1339 H.—1330 F.—1920 A.D.
8	12	Sun	*Princes' Marriage.*
9	13	M	
10	14	Tu	
11	15	W	} *Shab-i-Miraj.*
12	16	Th	
13	17	FRI	
14	18	S	*Independence Day.*
15	19	Sun	
16	20	M	
17	21	Tu	
18	22	W	
19	23	Th	
20	24	FRI	
21	25	S	
22	26	Sun	
23	27	M	
24	28	Tu	
25	29	W	
26	30	Th	
27	Dec.	FRI	
28	2	S	First Professional M.B.,B.S. Exam. begins.
29	3	Sun	*Shab-i-Barat.*

BAHMAN 1343 F.—DECEMBER 1933 A.D.

Bah.	Dec.	Days	
1	4	M	*Shab-i-Barat.*
2	5	Tu	
3	6	W	
4	7	Th	
5	8	FRI	
6	9	S	*Urus Hazrat Baba Sharfuddin.*
7	10	Sun	
8	11	M	
9	12	Tu	
10	13	W	
11	14	Th	
12	15	FRI	
13	16	S	
14	17	Sun	
15	18	M	
16	19	Tu	
17	20	W	
18	21	Th	
19	22	FRI	*Anniversary of the late H. H. the Nizam.*
20	23	S	
21	24	Sun	
22	25	M	*H. E. H. the Nizam ascended the throne.*
23	26	Tu	
24	27	W	
25	28	Th	
26	29	FRI	
27	30	S	
28	31	Sun	
29	Jan.	M	*New Year.*
30	2	Tu	

ISFANDAR 1343 F.—JANUARY 1934 A.D.

Isf.	Jan.	Days	
1	3	W	
2	4	Th	
3	5	FRI	
4	6	S	
5	7	Sun	*Fateha Hazrat Ali.*
6	8	M	
7	9	Tu	
8	10	W	
9	11	Th	
10	12	FRI	
11	13	S	
12	14	Sun	*Til Sankarat.*
13	15	M	*Shabi Qadr.*
14	16	Tu	
15	17	W	
16	18	Th	
17	19	FRI	*Id-ul-Fitr.*
18	20	S	*Basant Panchami.*
19	21	Sun	
20	22	M	
21	23	Tu	
22	24	W	
23	25	Th	
24	26	FRI	
25	27	S	
26	28	Sun	
27	29	M	
28	30	Tu	
29	31	W	*Lunar Eclipse.*
30	Feb.	Th	

FARWARDI 1343 F.—FEBRUARY 1934 A.D.

Far.	Feb.	Days	
1	2	FRI	
2	3	S	
3	4	Sun	
4	5	M	
5	6	Tu	
6	7	W	
7	8	Th	
8	9	FRI	
9	10	S	
10	11	Sun	
11	12	M	*Maha Shivratri.*
12	13	Tu	
13	14	W	
14	15	Th	
15	16	FRI	
16	17	S	
17	18	Sun	
18	19	M	
19	20	Tu	
20	21	W	
21	22	Th	
22	23	FRI	
23	24	S	
24	25	Sun	
25	26	M	
26	27	Tu	
27	28	W	*Holi.*
28	Mar.	Th	
29	2	FRI	
30	3	S	
31	4	Sun	

ARDIBEHISHT 1343 F.—MARCH 1934 A.D.

Ard.	Mar.	Days	
1	5	M	
2	6	Tu	
3	7	W	
4	8	Th	
5	9	FRI	
6	10	S	
7	11	Sun	
8	12	M	
9	13	Tu	
10	14	W	
11	15	Th	
12	16	FRI	*Ugadi.*
13	17	S	Inter. B.A., B.Sc., etc. Exams. begin (Practical)
14	18	Sun	
15	19	M	
16	20	Tu	
17	21	W	
18	22	Th	
19	23	FRI	
20	24	S	*Sri Ramnaumi.*
21	25	Sun	⎫
22	26	M	⎪
23	27	Tu	⎬ *Id-uz-Zoha.*
24	28	W	⎪
25	29	Th	⎭
26	30	FRI	
27	31	S	Inter. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., etc. Exams. begin.
28	Apr.	Sun	
29	2	M	
30	3	Tu	*Fateha Hazrat Osman Ghani.*
31	4	W	

KHURDAD 1343 F.—APRIL 1934 A.D.

Khd	Apr.	Days	
1	5	Th	
2	6	FRI	
3	7	S	
4	8	Sun	Matriculation Exam. begins.
5	9	M	
6	10	Tu	
7	11	W	
8	12	Th	
9	13	FRI	
10	14	S	
11	15	Sun	
12	16	M	*Fateha Hazrat Omar.*
13	17	Tu	
14	18	W	
15	19	Th	
16	20	FRI	
17	21	S	*Moharrum.*
18	22	Sun	
19	23	M	
20	24	Tu	
21	25	W	
22	26	Th	
23	27	FRI	
24	28	S	
25	29	Sun	
26	30	M	
27	May	Tu	
28	2	W	
29	3	Th	
30	4	FRI	
31	5	S	

TIR 1343 F.—MAY 1934 A.D.

Tir	May	Days	
1	6	Sun	
2	7	M	
3	8	Tu	
4	9	W	
5	10	Th	
6	11	FRI	
7	12	S	
8	13	Sun	
9	14	M	*Restoration of the Residency area.*
10	15	Tu	
11	16	W	
12	17	Th	
13	18	FRI	
14	19	S	
15	20	Sun	
16	21	M	
17	22	Tu	
18	23	W	
19	24	Th	*Queen Victoria's Birthday.*
20	25	FRI	
21	26	S	
22	27	Sun	
23	28	M	
24	29	Tu	
25	30	W	
26	31	Th	
27	June	FRI	
28	2	S	
29	3	Sun	*Arbayeen.*
30	4	M	
31	5	Tu	

AMARDAD 1343 F.—JUNE 1934 A.D.

Am.	Jun.	Days	
1	6	W	
2	7	Th	
3	8	FRI	
4	9	S	
5	10	Sun	
6	11	M	
7	12	Tu	
8	13	W	*Last Wednesday.*
9	14	Th	
10	15	FRI	
11	16	S	
12	17	Sun	
13	18	M	
14	19	Tu	
15	20	W	
16	21	Th	
17	22	FRI	
18	23	S	
19	24	Sun	
20	25	M	} **The Prophet's Birthday.**
21	26	Tu	
22	27	W	
23	28	Th	
24	29	FRI	
25	30	S	
26	July	Sun	
27	2	M	
28	3	Tu	
29	4	W	
30	5	Th	
31	6	FRI	

SHAHREWAR 1343 F.—JULY 1934 A.D.

Shr	July	Days	
1	7	S	
2	8	Sun	
3	9	M	
4	10	Tu	
5	11	W	
6	12	Th	
7	13	FRI	
8	14	S	
9	15	Sun	
10	16	M	
11	17	Tu	
12	18	W	
13	19	Th	*Birthday of H. H. the late Nizam.*
14	20	FRI	
15	21	S	
16	22	Sun	
17	23	M	
18	24	Tu	*Yazdahum Sharif.*
19	25	W	
20	26	Th	*Lunar Eclipse.*
21	27	FRI	
22	28	S	
23	29	Sun	
24	30	M	
25	31	Tu	
26	Aug.	W	
27	2	Th	
28	3	FRI	
29	4	S	
30	5	Sun	
31	6	M	

MEHIR 1343 F.—AUGUST 1934 A.D.

Mhr.	Aug.	Days	
1	7	Tu	
2	8	W	
3	9	Th	
4	10	FRI	
5	11	S	
6	12	Sun	
7	13	M	
8	14	Tu	
9	15	W	
10	16	Th	
11	17	FRI	
12	18	S	
13	19	Sun	
14	20	M	
15	21	Tu	
16	22	W	
17	23	Th	
18	24	FRI	*Rakhi Punam.*
19	25	S	
20	26	Sun	
21	27	M	Osmania University College opened 1328 F.
22	28	Tu	1919 A.D.
23	29	W	
24	30	Th	
25	31	FRI	*Janma Ashtami.*
26	Sep	S	
27	2	Sun	
28	3	M	
29	4	Tu	
30	5	W	

ABAN 1343 F.—SEPTEMBER 1934 A.D.

Ab.	Sep.	Days	
1	6	Th	Translation Bureau founded 18th Ziqada 1335H.— 1326 F.—1917.
2	7	FRI	
3	8	S	
4	9	Sun	
5	10	M	
6	11	Tu	
7	12	W	*Ganesh Chauth.*
8	13	Th	
9	14	FRI	
10	15	S	
11	16	Sun	
12	17	M	
13	18	Tu	
14	19	W	
15	20	Th	
16	21	FRI	The Royal Charter of the Osmania University promulgated, 16th Zilhejja, 1336 H.-1327 F.—1918 A.D.
17	22	S	*Anantachaturdasi.*
18	23	Sun	
19	24	M	
20	25	Tu	
21	26	W	
22	27	Th	
23	28	FRI	
24	29	S	
25	30	Sun	
26	Oct.	M	
27	2	Tu	*Fatehu Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq.*
28	3	W	
29	4	Th	
30	5	FRI	

2. INTRODUCTION

THE Osmania University has come into existence in response to a wide-spread demand in the Dominions for a type of higher education calculated to satisfy the intellectual and cultural aspirations of the people and having its foundations deep in the national consciousness. For over half a century higher education in the State was controlled by the Madras University ; but the connection proved so unfructuous that enlightened public opinion in the State became averse to its continuation and proposals were mooted from time to time either to affiliate educational institutions in the State to another University or better still to have an entirely self-contained system of higher education. These proposals continued to be discussed for a long time without taking a definite shape until the accession of the present ruler of the State, whose reign has been the starting-point of an era of unprecedented educational progress. Early in his reign an Educational Adviser was appointed to report on the improvements to be effected in the educational organization of the State and on his advice the whole system of Primary and Secondary education was overhauled, the number of schools was largely increased and all institutions were provided with better teachers and equipment. The question of higher education was then taken up and early in 1917 when Sir Akbar Hydari (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur), Secretary to His Exalted Highness' Government in Educational Department, submitted a memorandum to His Exalted Highness in which after surveying the existing educational conditions and discussing the disadvantages of imparting knowledge through the medium of a foreign language he recommended that considering the peculiar needs and conditions of the State :—

" We require a new University free from the evils inherent in the present system and calculated to undo its deplorable effects. The University so founded shall be based on the fundamental principles of education, and shall take into consideration the peculiar needs of the people and their national characteristics. It shall preserve all that is best in the present and ancient systems of education. It should be both an examining and teaching body and in addition to this undertake to compile and translate books,

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using the Urdu language both for the imparting of know-
ledge and the training of the intellect."

In the course of this memorandum, Sir A. Hydari pointed out
the inherent defects of the present system of education through
the medium of a foreign language, such as the undue and un-
warranted strain on the students' memory, the time wasted
in mastering the intricacies of a foreign language at the sacrifice
of the subject-matter taught, the stifling of originality and the
inability of the graduates to impart knowledge to their fellow
countrymen in their mother-tongue and the unbridgeable gulf
thus created between the educated classes and the mass of the
general public. He also referred to the two possible objections
that might be urged against the selection of Urdu as the medium
of instruction in the proposed University, firstly that the majority
of the people spoke other languages and secondly the absence of
good books in Urdu. As to the first it was pointed out that
although it was true that those whose mother-tongue is Urdu
are in a minority, yet Urdu is the cultural and official language
of the State and of polite society, and is generally spoken by those
classes from which students proceeding to a college course are
drawn. Sir Akbar Hydari met the second objection by stating
that if a Bureau of compilation and translation were attached to
the University, books required for College Classes could be
produced in a short time. His opinion has proved to be well-
founded as the Bureau of Translation has, during this short
period, produced almost all the books required as text-books for
the Intermediate and the B.A. Classes and is at present engaged
in the translation of books on Law, Medicine, Engineering and
those required for M.A. & M.Sc. Classes. The capacity of Urdu
as the vehicle for expressing scientific ideas is generally recognised.
The well-known historian, Mr. Vincent A. Smith, bears testimony
to this fact in the last chapter of his *History of India*. While
welcoming the inauguration of the Osmania University, he
says :—

" The Urdu language which resembles English in simplicity
    and flexibility of its syntax and in the extraordinary
    wealth of its vocabulary drawn from Western Hindi,
    Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English and other sources
    should be capable of expressing ideas on any subject,
    literary, philosophical and scientific."

His Exalted Highness, whose deep and abiding interest in the
advancement of education is well known, was graciously pleased
to approve of the proposal and has ever since shown the greatest
interest in the progress of the movement, which but for his
princely generosity and sympathetic guidance could not have
made any headway. The words of his gracious *Farman* dated
the 4th Rajjab 1335 H. (Khurdad 1326 F.—April 1917) are well
worth reproduction :—

    4*

" I am pleased to express my approval of the views set forth in the Arzdasht and the memorandum submitted therewith, regarding the inauguration of a University in the State, in which the knowledge and culture of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects created by the present system of education and full advantage may be taken of all that is best in the ancient and modern systems of physical, intellectual, and spiritual culture. In addition to its primary object to diffuse knowledge, it should aim at the moral training of the students and give an impetus to research in all scientific subjects. The fundamental principle in the working of the University should be that Urdu should form the medium of higher education but that a knowledge of English as a language should at the same time be deemed compulsory for all students. With this object in view I am pleased to order that steps be taken for the inauguration on the lines laid down in the Arzdasht, of a University for the Dominions, to be called the Osmania University of Hyderabad in commemoration of my accession to the throne."

In pursuance of the august commands of His Exalted Highness, the Educational Department at once proceeded with the preliminary spade-work necessary for the launching of this great project. Representative Committees were formed to consider courses of studies for the Faculties of Arts and Theology of the proposed University, and the draft curricula prepared by these Committees were circulated widely in educational circles in England and in India with the result that the promoters of the University had the satisfaction of seeing that their conclusions were more or less approved of by eminent educational authorities.

The main features of these curricula are that in the Matriculation, the students can have a good grounding in the subjects which they will study at College. In the Intermediate Examination, a greater latitude has been given in the selection of subjects than in other Indian Universities, whilst at the same time the subjects have been so grouped as to enable a student to take up more or less cognate and applied subjects. This division of subjects into distinctive groups makes intensive study possible in the B.A. Classes since, besides English and Theology or Morals which are compulsory, a student can take up only one particular subject in which he can specialise and later carry on research work. It may also be noted that Theology or Morals is compulsory throughout the College course.

The standard of compulsory English is the same as in other Universities, which enables the *alumni* of the Osmania University

to keep in touch with the currents of thought in the English-speaking world and prevents them from being confined to the publications of the University. They are also encouraged by the staff to consult English books on the various subjects from which questions are set to them to criticise and to explain. English is taught only as a language, so that the students may be able to speak and write it with ease and accuracy and to appreciate all that is best in modern English Literature.

The first constructive work of the University was the establishment of a Bureau of Translation with a staff of eight qualified translators under the direction of a noted scholar and writer. The Bureau has been very successful in its work considering the immense difficulties in the way, specially in the coining of scientific terms for which expert committees are constantly at work and have devised a terminology for a number of sciences. It was in the beginning a temporary institution ; but in view of its importance to the work of the University, His Exalted Highness was pleased to extend its term of life for ten years and the question of making it a permanent institution in view of the importance of its work is now before the government. The work attempted by the Bureau embraces the whole range of University studies including History (Eastern and Western,) (Ancient and Modern), Philosophy, Economics, Sociology, Mathematics (Pure and Applied). Physics, Chemistry, Law, Botany and Zoology, Engineering, Pedagogics and Medicine. The books translated by the Bureau were printed at the Government Central Press where a special staff was retained for University work ; but as it was situated at a considerable distance from the University building it was subsequently transferred to the Bureau. The Dairat-ul-Maarif (Oriental Publication Bureau) which publishes rare Arabic books not available in print has recently been placed under the control of the University. The services rendered by this institution to the cause of Arabic learning have been universally recognised not only in Islamic countries but also by European Orientalists.

Under the Charter, the constitution of the University, which has been framed to suit local conditions of official and public life, differs in some respects from that of the older Indian Universities. Academic and administrative functions are vested in distinct bodies specially constituted for these purposes. With this object the Faculties have been so constituted as to perform academic functions, which in many Indian Universities are performed by the Syndicate. The number of fellows appointed to the Faculties is restricted, so that all members of the Senate do not necessarily belong to one or other of the Faculties, which consist mainly of the professorial staff, who have a preponderating voice in academic matters. The Syndicate is on the other hand a business and not an academic Committee of the Senate.

The Executive Government of the University including the general supervision and control of the colleges is vested in the Council, which is the highest governing body of the University and practically performs most of the functions of Government in British Indian Universities.

The Osmania University College which is at present the only constituent college of the University was opened in August 1919. The enrolment in the various classes has been most encouraging and the College has now nearly 563 students on its rolls. The first Intermediate Examintion was held in April 1921, and the first B. A. Examination in 1923. As there is more than one paper in every subject it has been found possible to have external examiners in all subjects, who are generally professors in other Universities. They have expressed satisfaction with the standard reached by the students. It may be noted that the University does not experience any difficulty in securing the services of highly qualified examiners from other Universities, as Urdu is a language widely known in every part of India specially in the North.

A staff of three Professors and ten Assistant Professors was originally sanctioned to meet the requirements of an Intermediate College, but in view of the opening of the B. A. and subsequently the M. A., M.Sc. and LL.B. classes a number of new appointments have been created and the sanctioned staff of the Osmania University College now consists of the following :—

1	Principal	..		Rs.	1,250-50-1,500
19	Professors	..		,,	500-50-1,000
1	Professor	..	B.G.	,,	1,500
2	Professors	..		,,	600-800
30	Do	..		,,	350-25-600
18	Do	..		,,	250-15-400
6	Demonstrators	..		,,	250-15-400
1	Librarian	..		,,	250-15-400

The College is at present housed in eight large and commodious buildings situated in a healthy quarter of the city; but the authorities are not satisfied with the present conditions under which there is little scope for expansion. An extensive plot of land about 1,400 acres in area has been approved of by His Exalted Highness for the University buildings. His Exalted Highness' Government are prepared to make the buildings worthy of the name of its illustrious founder, and for this purpose a sum of nearly a crore of rupees is proposed to be spent.

The University started with provision for instruction in Theology, Arts and Science but to furnish opportunities for professional training to its graduates and undergraduates a Law Class was opened in August 1923. The translation of Engineer-

ing and Medical books has been taken in hand. The first year M.B., B.S. Class of the University College of Medicine was opened in July 1927 and the College of Engineering and the Teachers' Training College in 1929.

The increasing number of students in the Intermediate classes in the University College has led to the opening of Intermediate colleges in the City High School Hyderabad and at Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbargah. Intermediate classes were also attached to the Zenana School, Nampalli. Degree courses have now been introduced into this institution, so as to bring the blessings of higher education within the reach of pardah ladies.

The budget provision for the various Departments of the University for the year 1343 Fasli (October 1933 to October 1934) is as follows :—

		Rs.
Registrar's Office	..	1,21,657
Osmania University College	..	7,56,929
Women's College ..	..	33,900
Medical College ..	..	1,86,086
Training College ..	..	25,960
Engineering College	..	2,50,005
City Intermediate College	..	59,715
Aurangabad Intermediate College	..	53,826
Warangal Intermediate College	..	33,560
Gulbargah Intermediate College	..	34,496
Translation Bureau	..	2,61,415
University Press ..	..	1,50,102
Nizamiah Observatory	..	36,164
Pensions	..	1,35,248
Reserved	..	29,815
Savings	..	7,31,731
Grants-in-Aid	..	7,657
Total	..	29,08,176

Patron

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, SIPAH SALAR, ASIFJAH,
MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL MAMALIK,
NIZAM-UL-MULK, NIZAM-UD-DAULAH,
NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR,
FATEH JUNG,
FAITHFUL ALLY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT,
G.C.S.I., G.B.E., NIZAM OF HYDERABAD,
SULTAN-UL-ULUM.

Chancellor

MAHARAJA SIR KISHAN PERSHAD BAHADUR, YAMIN-US-SALTANAT
G.C.I.E.

Vice-Chancellor

NAWAB WALI-UD-DAULAH BAHADUR.

University Council
Ex-Officio.

The Chancellor

The Vice-Chancellor

The Ecclesiastical Member, Executive Council (Nawab Lutf-ud-Daulah Bahadur).

The Finance Member, Executive Council (Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D.).

The Secretary, Educational Department (Nawab Zulqadar Jung Bahadur). M. A. (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law).

The Director of Public Instruction (Khan Fazl Muhammad Khan Esq., M.A., (Cantab.).

The Principal, Osmania University College (Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan Esq., B.A., B. SC. (London),

The Principal, Medical College [Lt.-Col. Farhat Ali, B.A., M.B. CH.B. (Edin.)].

The President, Engineering College (Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F. C. H.).

The Principal, Women's College [Miss A. Pope, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., (London) M.A., D.Litt, (Allah), S.C.A.A. (Lisb.).

Appointed by Government

Tir 1342 F. to Tir 1345 F.

Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., (Revenue Member, Executive Council).

Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon.).

Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments. (Col. J. Norman Walker, C.I.E. I.M.S.

Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A. LL.B., Chief Justice.

Raja Bahadur Pandit Gir Rao.

REGISTRAR

H. A. Ansari, Esq., B.A.

THE SENATE

Members of the University Council.

1. The Chancellor.
2. The Vice-Chancellor.
3. The Ecclesiastical Member, Executive Council (Nawab Lutf-ud-Daulah Bahadur).
4. The Finance Member, Executive Council (Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D.).
5. The Secretary, Educational Department, (Nawab Zulqadar Jung Bahadur M.A. (Cantab) Bar.-at-Law.)
6. The Director of Public Instruction (Khan Fazl Muhammad Khan, Esq., M.A., (Cantab).
7. The Principal Osmania University College (Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Esq., B.A. B.SC. (London).
8. The Principal, Medical College (Lt.-Col. Farhat Ali, B.A., M.B. ch.B. (Edin).
9. The President, Engineering College (Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H.).
10. The Principal, Women's College (Miss A. Pope, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M (London), M.A., D.Litt. (Allah.), S.C.A.A. (Lisbon).
11. Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E.
12. Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon.).
13. Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments. (Col. J. Norman Walker, C.I.E., I.M.S.)
14. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A. LL.B., Chief Justice.
15. Raja Bahadur Pandit Gir Rao.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Osmania University College.

16. Qazi Muhd. Husain, Esq., M.A. (Punjab) B.A. LL.B. (Cantab).
17. Mirza Hosain Ali Khan, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.).
18. Haroon Khan Sherwani, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law.
19. Wahidur Rahman, Esq., B.SC.
20. Khalifa Abdul Hakim, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Heidelberg).
21. Maulvi Abdul Haq Sahib, B.A.
22. Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib.
23. Muhammad Ilyas Burney, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
24. Kishen Chand, Esq., M.A., (Cantab.).
25. E. E. Speight, Esq., B.A., (London).
26. Muzaffaruddin Quraishi, Esq., M.SC., Ph.D., (Berlin).
27. Sayyid Abdul Latif, Esq., B.A., Ph.D., (London).
28. Hosain Ali Mirza, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
29. Abdul Haq, Esq., B.Litt., Ph.D., (Oxon.).
30. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Esq., D.Phil. (Cantab).
31. Sayyid Husain Esq., M.SC., Ph.D. (London.).
32. T. Virabhadrudu, Esq., M.A., L.T. (Madras).

33. Mir Siyadat Ali Khan, M.A., B.C.L., D.Phil. (Oxon.).
34. Ibne Hasan, Esq., M.A. (Allah) PH.D. (London).
35. Muhd. Jamilur Rahman Esq., M.A.

Medical College.

36. S. W. Hardikar, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S. (Edin).
37. Mufti Shah Nawaz, Esq., M.B., B.S.
38. Sayyid Abdul Rahman, Esq., M.B., ch.B. (Edin.).
39. Brij Mohan Lal, Esq., B.A., M.B.B.S., M.SC. (Lond.).

Osmania Engineering College.

40. M. D. Gadgil Esq., B.A., L.C.E.
41. Samiullah Shah, Esq., B.SC. Hons. (Manchester), A.M.I.C.E., (London).
42. R. K. Nariman, Esq., A.C.H.. M.I.C.E., M.I.E., F.R.E.S., F.I.C.S. F.R.G.S.
43. S. P. Raju, Esq., B.A.B.E.

Nominated by Government.
(Tir 1340 F.—Tir 1342).

44. Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, M.A.,B.L., LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.S.I.
45. Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur, M.A., B.L. (Oxon.).
46. Nawab Nazir Jung Bahadur.
47. Nawab Siraj Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., Barrister at-Law.
48. Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A.
49. W. J. Prenderghast, Esq., B.Litt.
40. Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.B.
51. Ghulam Yazdani, Esq., M.A.
52. Sayyid Mohiuddin, Esq., B.A., Bar.-at-Law.
53. Muhammad Azhar Hasan, Esq., B.A.
54. Muhammad Enayatullah, Esq., B.A.
55. Hamid Ahmad Ansari, Esq., B.A.
56. Nawab Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.D.
57. Sayyid Muhammad Azam, Esq., M.A., B.SC. (Cantab.).
58. Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A.
59. Rai Baijnath Sahib, M.A., LL.B.
50. Sayyid Muhammad Husain, Esq., B.A., (Oxon.).
61. M. Pickthall, Esq.
62. B. A. Collins, Esq., I.C.S.
63. Nawab Asghar Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
64. Rai Bishesharnath Sahib, B.A., LL.B.
65. Raja Shamraj Bahadur.

(Elected by the Senate from the Faculties).

66. *Vacant*
67. Sajjad Mirza, Esq., M.A., (Cantab.).

(Elected by the Senate from the list of Registered Graduates.)

68. Nawab Fakhr Nawaz Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.B.
99. Mahmud Ahmad Khan, Esq., B.SC.

THE SYNDICATE.

(*For* 1342—1343 *F.*)

1. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. (Chairman).
2. Nawab Zulqadar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Cantab) Bar-at.Law.
3. Qazi Muhd. Husain, Esq., M.A. (Punj.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab).
4. Lt.-Col. Farhat Ali, B.A., M.B., ch.B. (Edin.)
5. The Secretary, Engineering College, (M. D. Gadgil, Esq.).
6. Miss. A. Pope, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., (Lond.) M.A., D.Litt. (Allah.) S.C.A.A. (Lisbon).
7. Syed Muhd. Azam, Esq., M.A. (Cantab).

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

(*For* 1342 *and* 1343 *Fasli*).

1. Nawab Zia Yar Jung Bahadur (Dean).
2. Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur.
3. Nawab Muhammad Yar Jung Bahadur.
4. Nawab Akhtar Yar Jung Bahadur.
5. Nawab Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur.
6. Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib.
7. Abdul Haq, Esq., B.Litt., ph.D., (Oxon.)
8. Maulvi Abdullah Emadi Sahib.
9. Maulvi Muhd. Elias Burney Sahib, M.A., LL.B.
10. Maulvi Abdul Bari Sahib Nadavi.
11. Maulvi Ghulam Nabi Sahib.
12. Maulvi Sayyid Sher Ali Sahib.
13. Mufti Abdul Latif Sahib.
14. Maulvi Manazir Ahsan Sahib Gilani.
15. Maulvi Sayyid Ibrahim Sahib.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(*For* 1342 *and* 1343 *Fasli*).

1. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. (Dean)
2. Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon.)
3. Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur.
4. Qazi Muhammad Husain, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).
5. Haroon Khan Sherwani, Esq., M.A., (Oxon.). Barrister-at-Law.
6. Hosain Ali Khan, Esq., B.A. (Oxon).
7. Muhammad Elias Burney, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
8. Khalifa Abdul Hakim, Esq., M.A., LL.B., ph.D. (Heidelberg).
9. Sayyid Muhammad Azam, Esq., M.A., B.sc. (Cantab.).
10. Abdul Haq, Esq., B.Litt., ph.D. (Oxon.).
11. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Esq., D.phil. (Cantab).
12. Maulvi Abdul Haq Sahib, B.A.
13. Sayyid Abdul Latif, Esq., B A., ph.D. (London).
14. Miss Amina Pope, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. (Lond.), M.A., D. Litt. (Allahabad), S.C.A.A. (Lisbon).
15. Pandit Hari Har Shastri.
16. Sayyid Ali Akbar Esq., M.A. (Cantab).

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.
(*For* 1342 *and* 1343 *Fasli*).

1. Khan Fazal Md. Khan Esq., M.A. (Cantab). (*Dean*)
2. Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Esq., B.A., B.SC. (London.)
3. Lt.-Col. Farhat Ali, B.A., M.B., ch. B. (Edin.).
4. Qazi Muhammad Husain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Cantab.), M.A. (Punjab).
5. Sayyid Muhammad Azam, Esq., M.A. B.SC. (Cantab).
6. Wahidur Rahman, Esq., B.SC.
7. Muzaffaruddin Quraishi, Esq., M.SC., PH.D. (Berlin).
8. Kishen Chand, Esq., M.A. (Cantab).
9. Sayyid Husain, Esq., M.SC., PH.D. (London).
10. Samiullah Shah, Esq., B.SC., Hons. (Manchester).
11. Sayeeduddin, Esq., M.A. (Edin.).
12. G. C. Kameshwar Rao, Esq., D.SC.
13. Mahmud Ahmad Khan, Esq., B.SC.
14. Raziuddin Siddiqi, Esq., M.A. (Osmania), B.A. (Cantab). PH.D.
15. B. K. Das, Esq., D.SC. (London). [Gottingen].
16. S. M. Ali Khan, Esq., B.SC. (Hons.)

FACULTY OF LAW.
(*For* 1342 *and* 1343 *Fasli*).

1. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. (*Dean*).
2. Nawab Zulqadar Jung Bahadur.
3. Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.B.
4. Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, M.A., B.L., LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E,
5. Nawab Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur.
6. Rai Bishesharnath Sahib, B.A., LL.B.
7. Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Esq., B.A., B.SC., (London).
8. Hosain Ali Mirza, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
9. Mir Akbar Ali Musavi, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Bombay).
10. Qazi Muhd. Husain Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab).
11. Mirza Hosain Ali Khan, Esq., B.A. (Oxon). Bar-at-Law.
12. Mir Siyadat Ali Khan, Esq., M.A. B.C L., PH.D. (Oxon).
13. Khalifa Abdul Hakim, Esq.
14. Mir Valiuddin, Esq., M.A. PH.D. (London).
15. Akbar Ali Khan, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
16. Khaliluz-Zaman, Esq., Bar-at-Law.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
(*For* 1342 *and* 1343 *Fasli*).

1. Col. J. Norman Walker, C.I.E., I.M.S. (*Dean*).
2. R. N. Coorlawala, Esq., F.R.C.S., (Eng.) L.R.C.P., (London), D.P.H., (Cantab), M.B., (Dublin).
3. Lt.-Col. Muhammad Ashraf, M.B., ch.B., (Edin.)
4. Lt.-Col. Farhat Ali, M.B., ch.B., (Edin.).
5. Major Nawab Faiz Jung Bahadur, Esq., M.B., ch.B., (Edin.).
6. Khurshid Husain, Esq., M.B., ch.B., (Edin.).

7. Syed Abdul Rahim Esq., B.A., M.B., ch.B.,
8. Mufti Shah Nawaz, Esq., M.B.B.S.
9. Major M. W. Hart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.E.
10. Brij Mohan Lal, Esq. B.A., M.B.B.S., M.SC., (London).
11. Hasan Ali Khan, Esq., M.B., ch.B., (Edin.).
12. V. R. Gorakshakar, Esq., B.A., M.B., ch.B., (Edin.).
13. A. Latif Sayeed, Esq., M.B., ch.B. (Edin.).
14. S. W. Hardikar, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S. (Edin.).
15. Sayyid Abdul Rahman, Esq., M.B., ch.B. (Edin.).

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.
(For 1342 and 1343 Fasli).

1. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H. (Dean).
2. Secretary, Engineering College (M. D. Gadgil, Esq., B.A.L.C.E.)
3. Mehir Ali Fazil Esq. L.C.E.
4. Syed Arifuddin Esq. B.SC., Hons. (Manchestei).
5. Nawab Zain Jung Bahadur.
6. Sayyid Ali Raza, Esq., B.A., B.SC., Hons. (Manchester).
7. Samiullah Shah, Esq., B.SC., Hons. (Manchester).
8. R. K. Nariman Esq.
9. Muhammad Ahmad Mirza , Esq., B.A., C.E.
10. Afzal Ali Khan Esq. B.SC. (Calcutta), B.SC. (Manchester). A.M.I.M E., A.M.J.E.E.
11. The Professor of Physics, Osmania University College.
12. The Professsor of Chemistry, do do
13. The Professor of Mathematics, do do
14. Professsor of Hydraulics.

FACULTY OF TRAINING.
(For 1342 and 1343 Fasli).

1. Khan Fazl Muhammad Khan, Esq., M.A., (Cantab) (Dean).
2. Sayyid Muhammad Husain, Esq., B.A. (Oxon).
3. Sayyid Ali Akbar, Esq., M.A. (Cantab).
4. Muhammad Sajjad Mirza, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.). C.T. (London).
5. Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Esq., B.A., B.SC. (London).
6. Sayyid Muhammad Azam, Esq., M.A., B.SC., (Cantab).
7. Muhammad Hafizullah, Esq., BA.., B.T.
8. Qazi Muhammad Husain, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Cantab).
9. Sayyid Muhiuddin, Esq., B.A., Bar-at-Law.
10. Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, Esq., M.A., M.Ed. (Leeds).
11. Malik Sardar Ali, Esq., B.A., B.T.
12. Ghulam Rabbani, Esq., B.A., B.T.
13. Mahbub Ali Taher, Esq., M..A., M.Ed. (Leeds).
14. D. D. Shenderker, Esq. PH.D. (London).
15. Abdul Aziz Khan, Esq., B.A., B.T.
16. Muhammad Osman, Esq., B.A.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY.
(For 1342 and 1343 Fasli).

1. R. L. Gamlen, Esq., O.B.E., M.I.E.E.
2. Khan Fazl Muhammad Khan, Esq., M..A., (Cantab).

3. C. E. Preston, Esq., M. ENG., B.A., M.I.E.E.
4. W. E. J. Beeching, Esq., A.C.C.I., A.M.I.C.E.
5. Professor of Mathematics, Osmania Technical Institute.
6. Asst. Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Osmania Technical Institute.
7. Asst. Professor of Electrical Engineering, Osmania Technical Institute.
8. B. Abdy Collins, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E.
9. G. R. G. Huddleston, Esq.
10. Secretary, Engineering College.
11. Sayyid Arifuddin, Esq.
12. Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Engineering College.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.
(For 1343 & 1344 F.—1934 & 1935 A. D.)

English.

1. E. E. Speight, Esq., B.A., (London).
2. Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Esq., B.A., B.SC. (London).
3. Mirza Hosain Ali Khan, Esq., B.A., (Oxon.).
4. Sayyid Abdul Latif, Esq., B.A., Ph.D. (London).
5. T. Virabhadrudu, Esq., M.A.
6. Sayyid Muhammad Azam, Esq., M.A., B.SC., (Cantab.).

Arabic.

1. Abdul Haq, Esq., B.Litt. Ph.D., (Oxon.).
2. Maulvi Abdullah Emadi Sahib.
3. Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib.
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2. R. V· Somayajulu, Esq.
3. S. Hanmant Rao, Esq., M.A.
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7. E. Gideon, Esq.

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3. Maulvi Abdul Bari Sahib.
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6. Salahuddin Esq., M.A. (Dacca).
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4. Nasir Ahmad, Esq., M.A., B.SC.
5. Sayyid Muhammad Ali Khan Esq., B.SC., Hons. (London).
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7. Mrs. R. V. Pillai

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6. Muhd. Elyas Barney Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad).

BOARD OF AUDIT.
(For 1343 Fasli).

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4. SUCCESSION LISTS.

Chancellors.

1328-1329 F. (1918-1919)	The Prime Minister.
1330 Fasli (1920 A.D.)	Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I.
1331 Fasli (1922 A.D.)	Nawab Sir Faridoon Mulk Bahadur, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.B.E.
1333 Fasli (1924 A.D.)	Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur.
1336 Fasli (1926 A.D.)	Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltanat, G.C.I.E.

Vice-Chancellors.

1328 Fasli (1918 A.D.)	Maulvi Habibur Rahman Khan Sahib Sherwani (Nawab Sadr Yar Jung Bahadur).
1330 Fasli (1920 A.D.)	Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur.
1333 Fasli (1924 A.D.)	Educational Member, Executive Council.
1336 Fasli (1926 A.D.)	Nawab Wali-ud-Daulah Bahadur.

Secretaries, University Council.

1328 Fasli (1918 A.D.)	A. Hydari, Esq., B.A., (Nawab Sir Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur).
Far. 1329 F. (Feb. 1920)	Sir Sayyid Ross Masood, Esq., B.A., (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, (Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur).
Khd. 1329 F. (April 1920)	A. Hydari, Esq., B.A., (Nawab Sir Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur).
1330 Fasli (1921 A.D.)	Nawab Zulqadar Jung Bahadur, M.A., (Cantab.) Barrister-at-Law.
1332 Fasli (1922 A.D.)	Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur.
1336 Fasli (1927 A.D)	Nawab Zulqadar Jung Bahadur, M.A., (Cantab.) Barrister-at-Law.
1338 Fasli (1929 A.D.)	Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur.
1342 Fasli (1933 A.D.)	Nawab Zulqadar Jung Bahadur, M.A., (Cantab.) Barrister-at-Law.

Registrars.

1328 Fasli (1919 A.D.)	Sayyid Muhiuddin, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
1329 Fasli (1920 A.D.)	H. A. Ansari, Esq., B.A.

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5. THE ROYAL CHARTER.

[Promulgated with His Exalted Highness' august Firman dated the 16th Zilhijja 1337 Hijri (17th Aban 1327 F., 22nd September 1918) published in Gazette Extraordinary, Volume XLIX, No. 64 of the 30th Aban 1327 Fasli (5th October 1918)].

Whereas the prosperity and well-being of our devoted and loyal subjects are the objects of our most earnest solicitude, and whereas these objects can be secured only when the existing organisation of education in our Dominions is freed to an appreciable extent from the control of outside Universities, and higher education is organised within the State, with reference to local needs and conditons ;. We are pleased to order :—

1. that a University called the Osmania University be established at Hyderabad on the first day of Muharram 1337 Hijri.

2. the object of the Osmania University is to impart higher education, and further research in and promote the study of religion, morals, literature, philosophy, science, history, medicine, law, agriculture, commerce, and other branches of useful knowledge, and useful arts and industries.

3. the chief characteristic of the Osmania University will be that instruction will be imparted in all branches of learning through the medium of the Urdu language while a study of the English language and literature will be compulsory.

4. The University shall have power—

(a) to provide for instruction in all such branches of learning as the University may decide and also for research, and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge.

(b) to grant to and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who shall have pursued a prescribed course of study in, and passed the examinations held by the University.

(c) to grant diplomas, certificates or other distinctions to persons who have pursued a course of study under conditions approved by the University.

(d) to admit graduates of other Universities to degrees of the same or similar rank.

(e) to confer honorary degrees, or other distinctions.

(f) to withdraw or cancel degrees, diplomas, certificates or other distinctions granted or conferred, and

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(g) *to exercise all such other powers and to do all such other acts as may be required in order to further the objects of the University and to carry on its work.*

5. *The University shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property movable or immovable which may become vested in it for the purpose of the University by purchase, grant, testamentary disposition or otherwise, and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, movable or immovable belonging to the University ; and also to exercise such other powers and do other acts incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.*

6. *The University shall be able and capable to establish colleges on its initiative, or to exercise all of its powers with regard to colleges founded for it or transferred to its control, or to those to which it recognises as colleges, and all these shall be deemed to be its constituent colleges.*

7. *The organization of the University will be as follows :—*

Council
|
Senate
|

Syndicate   *Faculties*
|
Boards of Studies
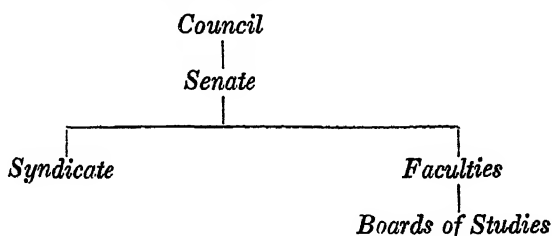
8. *We shall be pleased to be the Patron of the University, and the other officers and executive bodies shall be as follows :—*

(1) The Chancellor.—*The Chancellor shall be the highest controlling authority of the University and may at any time direct an inspection and supervision of the University institutions, including buildings, laboratories and other appurtenances generally, and to direct the inspection of one or all of these for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with this Charter and the rules framed thereunder.*

The Chancellor may also by order in writing annul any proceedings which is not in his opinion in conformity with this Charter and the rules framed thereunder.

His Excellency the Minister shall be the ex-officio Chancellor of the University.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor.—*The Assistant Minister of Education or the officer charged with the administration of the University shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the University and he shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor.*

He shall exercise general supervision over the educational arrangements of the University, and it shall be his duty to see that the provisions of this Charter and the rules framed thereunder are faithfully observed.

If any emergency arises the Vice-Chancellor shall be empowered to pass such orders or to take such action as he deems necessary and intimate the fact to the officer who in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(3) The Council.—*The Executive Government of the University including the general superintendence and control over the Constituent Colleges shall be vested in the Council ; provided that the Government may by rules framed in this behalf from time to time reserve to themselves such powers relating to the appointment, punishment, removal and leave of the officers as they may deem fit.*

The Council shall consist of not less than nine and not more than eleven members excluding principals of Constituent Colleges and shall comprise :—

    (i) *His Excellency the Minister.*

    (ii) *The Assistant Minister, Education, or the Officer charged with the Administration of the University.*

    (iii) *The Assistant Minister, Ecclesiastical Department.*

    (iv) *The Assistant Minister of Finance.*

    (v) *The Secretary to Government, Education Department.*

    (vi) *The Director of Public Instruction.*

    (vii) *The Principals of Constituent Colleges.*

    (viii) *The remaining members appointed by the Government.*

The Secretary to the Government, Education Department will be the Secretary to the Council.

(4) The Senate.—*The Senate shall, subject to this Charter and the rules framed thereunder, have the entire charge of the organization of instruction in the University and the Constituent Colleges, the curriculum, and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.*

The Senate shall consist of such number of members not less than forty and not more than seventy as may be fixed from time to time by the Chancellor. Such members shall be styled Fellows and shall hold office for a term of two years and their powers and duties shall be set forth in detail in the rules.

The first members of the Senate shall be appointed for that period by Government.

After the lapse of the said term of two years, the Senate shall be composed of—

(a) *The Vice-Chancellor and the other members of the Council mentioned in Section (3).*

(b) *The University Professors.*

(c) *Four members elected by the Senate, two from the list of registered graduates and two from members of the Faculties.*

(d) *The remaining members nominated by the Chancellor provided that the election and nomination of persons as Fellows shall be so regulated as to secure in the Senate a majority of persons connected with or following the profession of education.*

(5) The Syndicate.—*The Syndicate will be the business committee of the Senate and will consist of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members of the Senate, and its powers and duties shall be set forth in detail in the rules.*

(6) Faculties.—*These will be academical Committees of the Senate, entrusted with the framing of curricula and arranging for examinations and other matters. These Committees will be appointed from time to time in accordance with rules framed hereafter, and for each branch of knowledge there will be a separate Faculty. The University shall include at present the Faculties of Arts and Theology.*

Each Faculty shall be composed of not less than 12 nor more than 16 members of whom at least two in excess of half the number shall be from the Professors of the University.

Each Faculty shall elect from among its members a Dean.

A Faculty shall have power to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate or by the Council.

(7) Boards of Studies.—*There shall be a Board of Studies in Theology and for every branch of knowledge.*

The members of the Board shall be recommended by the Faculties to the Senate and on its recommendation appointed by the Council and shall consist of University Professors and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects dealt with by the Boards to which they are appointed.

The duties of the Boards shall be to recommend to the Faculties text-books for study and for translation, courses of study and examiners in their respective departments,

*and generally to advise in all matters referred to them
by the Council or by the Faculty to which they belong.*

(8) Board of Audit.—*This Board will be empowered to audit
all the accounts of the University and of its property, etc.
It shall be appointed every year by the Senate and
shall consist of three Fellows not being members of the
Council. The accounts of the University shall also be
audited on behalf of Government every year, by an officer
appointed for the purpose by Government, the interval
between each audit being not more than 15 months.*

*The Government auditor shall have access to all the accounts
and offices of the University.*

(9) Registrar.—*The Registrar shall also be Secretary to the
Senate and the Syndicate. The Registrar may be a
member of the Senate or Syndicate but shall not be a
member of the Council.*

*The Registrar shall be appointed by Government on the
recommendation of the Council but the first Registrar
shall be appointed by Government.*

(10) Other persons and bodies in the rules in force.

9.   *The Council may, subject to the provisions of this Charter
and the rules in force, appoint Committees consisting of Fellows of
the University and also, if the Council think fit, of persons who
are not Fellows of the University, and may delegate to such Com-
mittee such duties as they think fit, as regards administrative or
other matter, affecting the University or any particular Faculty or
Department, or the management or supervision of any building or
the property of the University.*

*The Senate, the Faculties and the Boards of Studies, shall be
similarly empowered to appoint such committees within their res-
pective spheres.*

10.   *The University shall, in the discharge of its function,
use a seal, the design of which has been approved by us.*

11.   *Subject to the provision of this Charter and the rules in force
the Council may from time to time make any rules and regulations
required for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Charter.*

*The Council may from time to time make additional rules or
amend or repeal the rules in force, but all new rules and additions
to the rules and all amendments and repeals of the rules shall.
before they come into effect, require the previous approval of the
Government who will be empowered to pass suitable orders thereon.*

The first rules shall be framed and enforced by Government.

12.   *The Senate shall have power to draft and propose to the
Council rules to be made by the Council and it shall be the duty of
the Council duly to consider the same.*

13. *All grants made by Government from time to time and all sums paid or endowments made by private persons or local authorities, for the purposes of the University shall form a fund styled " the University Fund " which shall be at the disposal of the University to be employed for any of the purposes set forth in this Charter.*

14. *The Council shall have prepared and laid before the Senate every year, accounts of receipts and expenditure of the University. The budget after consideration by the Senate shall be submitted to Government and it shall be competent to Government to pass suitable orders on it.*

15. *The duties and powers of the University and its executive officers and bodies shall be set forth in further detail in the rules.*

(By Order)

A. HYDARI,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police & General Departments.

6. REGULATIONS OF THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS.

Definitions.—In these rules unless there is something repugnant to the subject or context :—

" THE CHARTER " means the " ROYAL CHARTER " dated the 16th Zilhijja 1336 Hijri.

" CLEAR DAYS " means a period exclusive of both the first and last days.

" THE JARIDAII " means the Jaridah-i-Ailamia Sarkar-i-Ali, *i.e.*, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Gazette.

" THE RULES " means the rules of the Osmania University for the time being in force.

" THE UNIVERSITY " means the Osmania University.

" RESOLUTION " means an original Proposal.

" MOTION " means any proposal moved either in the shape of a resolution or amendment.

All words or expressions used in these Rules and defined in the Charter shall invariably bear the signification established by these definitions.

Notices.—Any notice, intimation or information required to be given, and any paper, minutes or proceedings required to be sent, to any person under the Rules shall, unless otherwise provided, be considered as despatched if it is sent to the address of that person, or forwarded by post.

Addresses.—Every Fellow of the University shall give an intimation of his address or change of address to the Registrar who shall keep a record in his office of the addresses of all Fellows. The last address communicated to the Registrar shall be deemed the correct address in each case.

CHAPTER II.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

1. The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to convene meetings of the Council and the Senate and to perform all such acts as may be necessary to carry out or further the object of the Royal Charter and the rules thereunder.

2. If an emergency arises which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires immediate action, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such steps as he deems necessary and report the fact to the authorised officer who, in ordinary course, would have dealt with the matter.

3. In matters which are not touched upon in the Royal Charter or the Rules and in which he considers a reference to Government necessary, the Vice-Chancellor may make such reference to Government on such matters.

CHAPTER III.

The Council.

4. The nominated members of the Council shall hold office for a term of three years. Such memberships as fall vacant from time to time will be filled up by the Government. A member of the Council whose term has expired shall be eligible for re-nomination.

5. The Council shall submit to Government without delay copies of the proceedings of the Senate.

6. The Council shall meet ordinarily once a month and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor or in his absence, the senior member present, shall preside at the meetings.

7. Half the number of members shall constitute a quorum, fractions being counted as whole numbers. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.

8. In accordance with the provisions of the Royal Charter and the Rules made in pursuance thereof, the Council shall, in addition to the powers vested in it, also exercise the following powers, *viz* :—

(*a*) To determine from time to time the number of professors, assistant professors, etc., and other members of the teaching staff and the office establishment of the University and its constituent colleges.

(*b*) In the case of appointments, within their power of disposal, to delgeate, subject to the general control of the Council, the power of appointment to such authority or authorities as the Council may from time to time by general or special resolution direct.

(*c*) To organise and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property, business matters, and all other administrative works of the University and for that purpose to appoint such agents as they may think fit.

(*d*) To invest any money belonging to the University including any unutilized income in stocks, funds, shares and securities or in the purchase of immovable property and to alter such investments from time to time.

(*e*) To transfer or accept transfer of any movable or immovable property on behalf of the University.

(f) To provide buildings, lands, furniture and apparatus and other accessories needed for carrying on the work of the University.

(g) To enter into, alter and cancel, contracts on behalf of the University.

(h) To entertain, adjudicate upon and redress any grievances of the professors, the teaching staff, the graduates, the undergraduates and the University servants, who may for any reason feel aggrieved.

(i) To maintain a register of donors to the University.

(j) To draft rules as and when they see fit and submit the same to the Government for consideration and approval.

The following additional powers were delegated to the Council in accordance with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Firman, dated the 20th Rajab 1340 Hijri, 16th Ardibehisht 1331 F.—20th March 1922 :—

(1) To transfer any expenditure from one sub-head to another.

(2) To sanction all kinds of leave to any officer, whose leave the Principal, the Registrar or the Curator is not authorised to sanction, and also to cancel the same.

(3) To sanction *amal-i-taynati* from one office of the University to another.

(4) To change the designation of any non-gazetted appointment.

(5) To sanction arrears of pay or travelling allowance due to an officer of the University for any period.

(6) To depute officers of the University to places outside the Dominions to attend Scientific Conferences, to study the working of other Universities or to purchase stores or apparatus for the University or for any other purpose in the interests of the University.

(7) To sanction the payment of full salary to the officiating officer, when the permanent incumbent avails of extraordinary leave.

(8) To commute absence without leave into leave of any kind to which an officer is entitled under the Rules provided the period of absence does not exceed six months.

(9) To sanction furlough (*rukhsat-i-khangi*) to officers of the University up to a limit of three years for purpose of study irrespective of the length of their services.

(10) To sanction holidays and vacations for the colleges and offices of the University or to close the colleges and offices during epidemics.

(11) To sanction rates of remuneration for books translated on piece-work.

(12) To sanction extension in the services of officers of the University up to a limit of 60 years.

(13) To start a newly appointed officer on a salary above the minimum pay of the grade.

(14) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Articles 113 and 117 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Council of the Osmania University will be competent to sanction allowances for plural appointments in the colleges or offices of the University subject to the general condition that the cost of these arrangements should on no account exceed the provision in the budget for the appointments.

N.B.—If the Financial Member differs in any financial matter from the view taken by the majority the case shall be referred to Government.

CHAPTER IV.

1. THE SENATE.

9.   In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Charter) dated 16th Zilhijja 1336 Hijri (22nd September 1918), the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Secretary to Government, Education Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Councillors, the Deans of the Faculties of Theology and Arts and the Fellows of the University, shall have seniority and precedence first, in the order above specified down to the Deans ; and secondly, according to their official precedence in the case of *ex-officio* Fellows and thirdly, in the case of the remaining Fellows according to the sequence of their original appointments.

10.   The election of members shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

11.   The Chancellor may, on the representation of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, cancel the appointment of any person as a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such cancellation is notified in the *Jarida,* the said person shall cease to be a Fellow.   When a member is charged with gross misbehaviour unfitting his office, the Senate will hear him or any other member nominated by him on his behalf before reporting the matter to the Chancellor.

12. Every Fellow elected and nominated under the Rules shall be eligible for re-election or nomination at the close of his term of office.

13. All casual vacancies among elected members shall be filled up by the body which elected the member who held the vacant membership.

2. POWERS OF THE SENATE.

14. In accordance with the provisions of the Royal Charter and Rules made in pursuance thereof, the Senate shall among other powers also have the following powers :—

(a) To discuss and declare an opinion on any matter whatsoever relating to the University.

(b) To suggest to the Council the removal of any professor or teacher of the University or the appointment of additional professors or other teachers.

(c) To formulate, modify or revise schemes for the organization of the Faculties of the University and to assign to such Faculties their respective subjects and also to report to the Council regarding the expediency of the abolition, amalgamation or subdivision of any Faculty.

(d) To institute and confer such degrees and grant such Diplomas, Licenses, Certificates, and other distinctions in respect of courses of study and examination as may be prescribed in the Rules.

(e) To make rules regarding the academic apparel of graduates, holders of distinctions and officers of the University.

(f) To fix, subject to conditions made by the founder and accepted by the University the rules and regulations, the terms of competition for fellowships, scholarships and other prizes and to award the same.

(g) To report in any matter transferred or delegated to them by the Council.

(h) To promote research within the University and to call for reports on the subject from time to time.

(i) To maintain a Register of Graduates.

3. MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

15. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of Amardad. If deemed necessary by the Vice-Chanceller, meetings may be convened at other times also. A copy of the proceedings of such meetings must be sent to the Council.

16. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six Fellows.

17. Twenty members shall consritute a quorum and all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.

18. Any member of the Senate shall be empowered to bring forward a resolution dealing with any matter pertaining to the proceedings of the Faculties or of the Syndicate or with any question concerning the budget or otherwise connected with the affairs of the University. Such resolution, if carried, shall be forwarded to the Council and the Council shall inform the Senate in due course of the action taken. Should the Senate be not satisfied with or disapprove of the course of action adopted by the Council, it shall have power to make a representation to Government on the subject.

19. Such proposals and amendments only as are immediately connected with the Osmania University and are in accordance with the Royal Charter shall be entertained and debated in the Senate.

4. THE CONVOCATION.

20. A convocation for conferring degrees shall be held on the fourth Monday in Azur or if that day happens to be a holiday, on the next working day, or on such other graduation day as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

21. Persons entitled to degrees and desirous of being admitted must apply in writing 10 days previously to the Registrar who will communicate their names together with the necessary certificates to the respective Deans of Faculties for submission to the Senate on the next graduation day.

22. The Senate will, on the motion of the Dean of each Faculty or in his absence, the senior member of the Faculty respectively pass, the necessary graces in that behalf and the persons so approved shall be presented to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively, the graduates in the Faculty of Theology taking precedence of those in Arts.

23. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate candidates who have passed the examinations may be permitted to take their degrees in *absentia* on payment of an extra fee of Rs. 10.

5. NOTICE AND PROCEDURE.

24. Sixteen clear days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all business to be brought before the meeting and containing the full text of each resolution proposed to be put before the Senate with the name of the proposer of each, a written intimation of which has previously been received by the Registrar. The inclusion of a report of any committee of the Senate in the Agenda paper shall be held to be equivalent to notice of a motion, for its adoption. Notice in

writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof and
of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth
in the statement must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar
five clear days before the meeting. The Registrar shall, two
clear days before the meeting, forward to each member of the
Senate a statement of all motions and amendments, and no
motion or amendment of which such previous notice has not
been given, shall be put to the meeting. The following motions
may, however, be proposed without a previous entry in the
Agenda paper :—

(a) A motion for dissolution, adjournment or suspension
of the sitting to pass to the next business on the
Agenda paper.

(b) A request to the Council to reconsider a question ; or
a direction to the Syndicate to review their decision.

(c) A motion remitting the matter under consideration to
the Syndicate or to Faculty for report, or

(d) An amendment admitted by the Chairman as purely
formal.

6. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

25. The members shall, before they take their place, register
their attendance in a book placed for the purpose at the entrance
of the place of meeting.

26. Fifteen minutes after the time prescribed for the meet-
ing, the Chairman shall ascertain whether there are twenty
members present ; if this number be not present, the meeting
shall forthwith be adjourned to such a date as the Chairman
may fix. Such adjournment shall be recorded by the Registrar
under the signature of the Chairman. In case of a meeting
adjourned for want of quorum, no quorum will be required
to pass the adjournment.

27. At every meeting, unless the meeting, by special vote,
otherwise determine, the order of business shall be as follows :—

(a) The election of the Chairman if such election forms part
of the business.

(b) The signing of the minutes of the previous meeting or
the meeting under adjournment.

(c) The election of any official of the University, if such
election forms part of the business of the meeting.

(d) Any motion for a change in the order of business.

(e) Such business and motions of which notice has been
given according to the rules in the order in which
such business and motions are entered in the Agenda
Paper, and also motions to be brought forward sub-
ject to the provisions of this Rule and Rule ˜4.

7. Rules of Debate.

(1) *Motions.*

28.   Every motion shall be affirmative in form and shall begin with the word " that."

29.   Every motion shall be moved by the member in whose name it stands on the Agenda Paper ; if he is absent or declines to move, it may be moved by any other member.

30.   Every motion at a meeting must be seconded otherwise it shall drop.   The seconder of a motion may reserve his speech.

31.   When a motion has been seconded it shall be stated from the chair.

32.   When a motion has thus been stated it may be discussed as a question to be resolved in the affirmative or as proposed to be changed by amendment.

When before or after debate no member rises to speak to the motion the chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter explained.

33.   A substantive proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same meeting or at any adjournment thereof.   A proposal substantially identical in part with one already disposed of at the same meeting or adjourned meeting, may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

34.   Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same time.   Each amendment shall be disposed of before the next is moved.   All amendments which are not withdrawn under Rule 43, or which do not violate Rule 36, shall be debated and voted upon.   In case no notice of amendment under Rule 24 has been given, the Senate shall   proceed to consider and to vote upon the bare proposal.

(2) *Amendments.*

35.   No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce the original proposal to its negative form.

36.   No amendment shall be proposed which raises a question already disposed of by the meeting or is adverse to any resolution passed by it.

37.   The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the chairman in view of their object and logical interrelation.

38. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the parts not so disposed of.

39. When an amendment has been moved and seconded it shall be stated from the chair and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together ; but if the question raised by the amendment is one on which a member has not yet spoken he may speak to that question though he had spoken to the original question or a previous amendment.

40. Every amendment shall be proposed in such form as may enable the modification of the original motion in any or all of the following ways :—

        (1) by addition of words ;
        (2) by deletion of words ;
        (3) by substitution of words ;

and the mover may state how exactly the motion or the part thereof affected would stand when so amended.

41. If any amendment is so carried it shall become part of the motion before the Senate and the motion shall be modified accordingly.

42. When all the amendments of which due notice has been given, have been considered, the original motion or original motions as amended in the course of debate shall be placed before the Senate and put to the vote without further discussion.

(3) *Withdrawal of a Question.*

43. No motion shall be withdrawn from the decision of the Senate without its unanimous consent. If the mover states his wish to withdraw a proposal or amendment and if no dissent is expressed during the interval allowed by the Chairman for the purpose, the Chairman shall declare that the question is withdrawn with the consent of the Senate.

(4) *Resolution of the Senate into a Committee.*

44. The Senate may when it thinks fit resolve itself into a Committee to consider any item which may be on the Agenda Paper. A motion for the resolution of a meeting into a Committee may be made by any member at any time—but not so as to interrupt a speech—without the notice required under Rule 24. Such motion, however, can only be placed before the Senate for consideration if the Chairman has permitted it. No speech shall be allowed in moving such motion. No such motion shall be considered unless fifteen members rise in support thereof. The motion having thus been duly seconded shall be put to the meeting without further discussion and shall only be carried if two-thirds of the members present vote in its favour,

45. When the Senate decides in this manner to resolve itself into a committee the Chairman shall be the same as for the meeting of the Senate and the quorum shall be the same as for the meeting of the Senate.

The manner in which the discussion of the matter under consideration shall be conducted shall be left to the discretion of the Chairman.

When in the opinion of the Chairman the matter has been sufficiently discussed the committee shall embody its conclusions in a report to be signed by the Chairman. The period during which the Senate is sitting in the committee shall be considered as a suspension of the sitting of the Senate and immediately the committee terminates the Senate shall be again called to order by the Chairman and report of the Committee's deliberations presented to it by the Registrar. If a resolution passed by the Committee involves recommendations not covered by the original motion and the amendments to that motion on the Agenda of the meeting they shall not be considered by the Senate until notice of these has been given as required under Rule 24, and the meeting of the Senate shall be adjourned to allow such notice being given. A motion made as a result of the deliberations of such a Committee may be presented to the Senate without previous consideration by the Syndicate.

(5) *Adjournments, etc.*

46. A proposal " that this meeting be now dissolved " may be moved at any time as a distinct question but not as an amendment nor so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried the business before the meeting shall drop.

47. A proposal " that the meeting be now adjourned " to some specified time, may be moved at any time as a distinct question but not as an amendment nor so as to interrupt a speech. The Chairman himself can however make such a proposal while a member is speaking. If such proposal be negatived the debate shall be resumed. The same rule will apply to the meeting of the Senate in Committee.

48. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under last preceding Rule except one for substituting a different time for that to which it is proposed to adjourn the meeting.

49. A meeting renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment provided that if the meeting be adjourned to such date as to admit of the notice required under Rule 24, any amendments otherwise in order may be moved at any adjourned meeting if the notice so required is duly given.

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50. The motion " that the meeting pass to the next business on the statement " may be made at any time as a distinct question but not as an amendment nor so as to interrupt a speech. If such a motion be carried the proposal under consideration and the amendments thereto shall not be further dealt · with at the meeting.

51. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the meeting or for the suspension of the sitting or to pass to the next business, shall be made or spoken to during the debate by any member who has spoken in the debate. Any such motion shall take the place of any question that may be before the meeting and if not withdrawn must be disposed of before such question.

52. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Rule has been brought forward and negatived no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time, nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same proposal alone or the same proposal or amendment discussed together.

(6) *Miscellaneous.*

53. On each proposal or proposals and amendment in debate a member may speak once in accordance with the provisions of Rules 39 and 51.

54. The member who is first up at the conclusion of a speech has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide.

55. The mover of an amendment or when there is no amendment the mover of the original resolution may reply upon the debate before vote is taken ; the mover of a motion for a dissolution or adjournment or for the suspension of the sitting or for the passing to the next business on the statement has, however, no right to reply.

56. No member shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

57. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding a motion or amendment and of otherwise taking part in the debate as any other member. When the Chairman thus takes part in the debate he shall vacate the chair whilst he is addressing the meeting and the chair shall during such time be taken by the senior member present, not being the Chairman.

(7) *Points of Order.*

58. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is addressing the meeting, but beyond stating the precise point of order raised,

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he shall not make a speech. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious and any interruption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Senate pronounced by the Chairman to be unseemly or unreasonable shall be deemed a breach of order.

59. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order and may call any member to order and if the member so called to order shall in speaking disregard such call the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereupon another member may speak. In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman he may request the member so offending to leave the meeting and on such requisition being made to a member by name, he shall be suspended from his functions as a member during the meeting and shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

(8) *Voting.*

60. On putting any question to the vote the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

61. Any six Fellows may demand a division except on a motion for which under Rules 24 and 44 previous notice is not required.

62. In every division only such members as are present at the putting of the question shall be entitled to vote. Voting papers will be supplied by the Registrar and every voting paper shall be returned with or without the vote.

63. When the Chairman announces the division to be closed the Fellows shall state in writing the number on each side, sign the statement and hand it to the Chairman together with the voting papers arranged in two separate bundles.

The Chairman shall then declare the result of the division to the meeting and the result shall be recorded in the minutes.

64. If after a division five members present demand a recount the Chairman shall appoint two or more members to act with the Fellows who shall report the fact to the Chairman, and the latter shall thereupon declare the result which shall be conclusive.

65. Pending the recount the Chairman may either suspend the sitting or call for such business as may in his opinion be most conveniently proceeded with. But on the disposal of the business thus entered on the regular order of subjects if it had been departed from shall be resumed.

(9) *Record of Proceedings.*

66. A journal shall be kept by the Registrar containing a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Senate. The journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the Chairman for his confirmation and signature.

67. Within three weeks after a meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall, under the direction of the Syndicate, post a printed copy of the minutes of such meeting attested by the Chairman to the address of each member.

68. If no exception is taken by a member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of posting by the Registrar they shall be deemed to be correct.

69. If any exception be taken within the time aforesaid the attention of the Chairman shall be called to the portion of the minutes objected to and he shall make such alterations as he may find to be necessary.

CHAPTER V.

The Syndicate.

70. Two members of the Syndicate shall be nominated by the Council and the rest elected by the Senate.

71. Three members shall form a quorum.

72. The President of the Syndicate shall be nominated by the Council from among the Syndics.

73. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate :—

(a) To order examinations in conformity with the Rule and fix dates for holding them.

(b) To fix the fees, emoluments, travelling and other allowances of Examiners and Moderators.

(c) To consider and make such reports or recommend such action as it deems fit on financial and business matters brought forward by the Members of the Senate and Faculties for consideration by the Senate.

(d) To prepare such forms and registers as are from time to time prescribed by the Rules.

(e) To make all the necessary arrangements for publication of the books, etc., brought out under the auspices of the University.

CHAPTER VI.

The Faculties.

74. The Faculties shall be constituted every two years and the members will be elected by the Senate.

75. The Dean of a Faculty shall hold office for two years till the next re-constitution of the Faculty.   He shall preside at the meetings of the Faculty.

76. A Faculty shall have power :—

   (a) To draft rules in regard to courses of study and examinations prescribed by the University and to lay such rules before the Senate in order that they may be brought before the Council for ratification.

   (b) To remit any matter to a Board of Studies comprised within the Faculty for consideration and report.

   (c) To consider any report or recommendation of any Board of Studies comprised within the Faculty.

   (d) To hold meetings of the Faculty or a Committee of the Faculty along with any Faculty or a committee thereof for the discussion of any matter of common interest.

   (e) To appoint Examiners and Moderators.

   (f) To determine finally the results of the examinations on the recommendations reported by a meeting of all Examiners for each examination.

   (g) To determine the award of stipends, scholarships medals, prizes and other rewards in conformity with the Rules and the conditions prescribed for their award.

   (h) To determine courses of study and lists of text-books to be prescribed or recommended for study or translation.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BOARDS OF STUDIES.

77. The following will be the Boards of Studies :—

> English Literature.
> Compulsory Theology.
> Arabic Literature.
> Sanskrit Literature.
> Persian Literature.
> Latin Literature.
> Urdu Literature.
> Marathi Literature.
> Telugu Literature.
> Kanarese Literature.
> Tamil Literature.
> French Literature.

History, including at least one member each for
Indian History and Muslim History, and
Political Science.

Economics and Sociology.

Mathematics.

Physical Science (Physics and Chemistry).

Natural Science (Geology, and Biology).

Mental and Moral Philosophy, including at least
one member each for Muslim Philosophy and
Hindu Philosophy,

Domestic Science.

78.   A member of a Board of Studies shall hold office for two
years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

79.   No Board shall consist of more than seven or less three
members. The head of the Department concerned will be an
ex-officio member of the Board, and in addition to him, the
Faculty may elect five members of the Board. The Senate may,
if it thinks it necessary, elect a seventh. Three members will
form a quorum.

80.   Each Board shall elect its own Chairman.

81.   Any Board may co-opt specialists who are not members
of the Board. But such member will not be entitled to vote.

82.   Members of the Boards of Studies shall be solely respon-
sible for seeing that there is nothing in any book prescribed for
study which is calculated to wound the religious sentiments of
any section of His Exalted Highness' subjects, no exception
however being taken to minor differences of opinion which are
inevitable. There shall be at least one Musalman on the Boards
conversant with the language and competent to express an opin-
ion on the books from a religious and Islamic point of view.
Rules for the guidance of the members of the Boards of studies
shall be as follows :—

1.   All books prescribed for study should be free from passages
containing improper remarks concerning founders of religions
or passages likely to cause offence to followers of any religion or
prejudicial attacks on any religion.

2.   Islamic religious books included in the curriculum to be
entirely free of any teaching contrary to the established beliefs
of Muslims.

3.   But the following will not be held objectionable provided
there is no unseemly attack on any religion :—

   (a) *In books of Literature.*—

      Verses in praise of wine, etc., showing a disregard

of *Shariat*   (مضامین رندانه)   and poetic fancies
(تخیلات شاعرانه)

(b) *In books of Philosophy.*—
   Questions of Philosophy.

(c) *In books of History.*—
   The religious ideas and narratives of the followers
   of other religions or narratives of their achievements
   from a historical point of view.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCE.

(1)   *The Board of Audit.*

83.   The Board shall meet ordinarily once every month and
at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

84.   The Board shall examine and audit the University
accounts, the endowments and trust funds accounts, consider
ways and means and the financial effects of any important
measures in contemplation and make recommendations when
necessary to the Senate on all matters relating to the finance
of the University.   It shall also make an annual report to the
Senate on noteworthy points regarding the income and expenditure
during the last preceding year.   Copies of all reports and recom-
mendations of the Board of Audit shall be sent to the Council
by the Senate.   The Members of the Board shall have access to
all the accounts and other records of the University.

85.   Members of the Board shall hold office until the next
annual meeting of the Senate.   They shall be eligible for re-
appointment at the expiration of their term of office.   All
vacancies in the Board occurring in the course of the year shall
be filled up by the Senate.

(2)   *Government Audit.*

86.   The accounts of the University shall be audited at least
once in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen
months by auditors appointed by Government.

87.   The auditors shall for the purposes of their office have
access to all the accounts and other records of the University.

88.   The accounts when audited shall be published together
with the auditors report in such form as may be prescribed by
Government and a copy thereof shall be submitted to Govern-
ment.

CHAPTER IX.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

89. The Registrar will hold office during the pleasure of the Government but may be removed on the recommendation of a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council.

90. It shall be the duty of the Registrar :—

(a) To be the custodian of the records, library, common seal and such other property of the University as the Council shall commit to his charge.

(b) To attend as far as possible all meetings of the Senate and the Syndicate and any committees appointed by the Senate and to keep minutes thereof.

(e) To conduct the official correspondence of the Senate and the Syndicate.

(d) To issue all notices concerning meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Boards of Examiners and any committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, or any of the Boards of Studies.

(e) To conduct all the administrative duties of the Translation Bureau.

(f) To perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Council in the performance of its official duties.

91. The scale of establishment for the office of the University shall be fixed by the Council from time to time.

92. The Registrar shall have power to fine, suspend and grant leave to all non-gazetted servants of his own office and make appointments up to Rupees 100.

CHAPTER X.

EXAMINATIONS.

93. No one shall be permitted to enter the University in order to study for the Intermediate Examination unless he has passed the Matriculation Examination of this University or the School Leaving Certificate Examination or the Matriculation Examination of any other Indian or English University.

94. No one will be admitted to join the University to study for the B. A. and other degrees unless he has passed the Intermediate Examinatin of this or any other Indian or English University

(By order)
A. HYDARI,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial, Police and General Departments.

7. SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

I. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE SYNDICATE BY THE SENATE.*

The following procedure shall be adopted in the election of the members of the Syndicate by the Senate under Regulation 70.

1. The election shall take place at the annual meeting held in Amardad, or on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf.

2. Not less than ten days before the meeting the names of members who are proposed by any Fellow for election as members of the Syndicate shall be submitted in writing to the Registrar, who shall circulate the names to the members of the Senate at least four days before the meeting.

3. Each voter shall have only one vote for each vacancy and can give only one vote to any one candidate.

4. The election shall take place at the meeting of the Senate upon the date so fixed, and the voting shall be by ballot.

5. Those who obtain the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. In the event of there being any tie between two or more candidates necessitating further selection, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

N. B.—The Chancellor or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to accept or reject an election, and in the latter case they shall be competent to cancel the election made and to order a fresh one.

II. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES BY THE SENATE.†

The following procedure shall be adopted in the election of the members of the Faculties by the Senate under Regulation 74.

1. The election shall take place at the annual meeting held in Amardad, or on such date as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint on this behalf.

* Received the assent of His Exalted Highness the Nizam on the 10th Shaban 1340 H., (5th Khurdad 1331 F.—9th April 1922).

† Received the assent of H.E.H.'s. Government on the 22nd Ardibehisht 1333 F. (26th March 1924).

2. The Syndicate shall, in the first instance, draw up a list of persons whom they recommend for appointment to the various Faculties. This list shall be circulated among the members of the Senate by the Registrar not less than sixteen clear days before the meeting. Any member of the Senate may then propose additional names for any of the Faculties, which must be sent to the Registrar nine clear days before the meeting. These names, together with the original list shall be circulated among the members of the Senate five clear days before the meeting and no additional names shall be received.

8. At the meeting of the Senate, the entire list shall be voted on Faculty by Faculty, and every member shall be declared to be appointed who obtains votes from a majority of the members of the Senate voting for the Faculty under appointment. The voting shall be by ballot.

In the event of there being any tie between two or more candidates necessitating further selection, their names shall be reported to the Vice-Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

III. ELECTION OF TWO FELLOWS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES.*

The following procedure shall be adopted in the election of two Fellows by the Senate from the members of the Faculties who are not already members of the Senate. One of these members shall be elected from the Faculty of Arts and the other from the Faculty of Theology.

1. Once in every year in the annual meeting of the Senate held in Amardad or on such date as the Chancellor may appoint on this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the two Fellows to be elected by the Senate from the members or the Faculties of Arts and Theology who are not already members of the Senate.

2. Intimation of the date fixed for election shall be sent to the members of the Senate at least twenty-five days in advance together with a list of the members of the Faculties who are not members of the Senate and each Fellow shall, on receipt of the notice, be entitled to propose the name of one person from the list for appointment as a Fellow. Such proposal must reach the Registrar fourteen clear days before the date fixed for election. The Registrar shall cause a list of the nominees to be printed and forwarded to the members of the Senate five clear days before the date fixed for election.

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* Received the assent of His Exalted Highness the Nizam on the 10th Shaban 1340 H., (5th Khurdad, 1331 F.—9th April, 1921).

3. The election shall take place at the meeting of the Senate upon the date so fixed, and the voting shall be by ballot.

4. Those who obtain the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. In the event of there being any tie between two or more candidates necessitating further selection, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

N. B.—The Chancellor or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to accept or reject an election, and in the latter case they shall be competent to cancel the election made and to order a fresh one.

IV. ELECTION OF TWO FELLOWS FROM THE LIST OF REGISTERED GRADUATES.*

The following procedure shall be adopted in the election of two Fellows by the Senate from the list of registered graduates under Section 8 (4) (*c*) of the Charter of the Osmania University.

1. Once in every year in the annual meeting of the senate held in Amardad or on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the two Fellows to be elected by the Senate from the list of registered graduates.

2. No person unless his name has been entered in the register of graduates and unless he has paid the fee for the year in which the election takes place shall be qualified to be elected at any election to be held under these rules.

3. Intimation of the date fixed for election shall be sent to the members of the Senate at least twenty-five days in advance together with a list of registered graduates and each Fellow shall on receipt of the notice, be entitled to propose the name of one person from the list for appointment as a Fellow. Such proposal must be accompanied by a brief statement of the special qualifications of his nominee and must reach the Registrar fourteen clear days before the date fixed for election. The Registrar shall cause a list of the nominees and of the statements to be printed and forwarded to the members of the Senate five clear days before the date fixed for election.

4. Each voter shall have only one vote for each vacancy and can give only one vote to any one candidate.

5. The election shall take place at the meeting of the Senate upon the date so fixed and the voting shall be by ballot.

* Received the assent of His Exalted Highness the Nizam on the 10th Shaban 1340 H., (5th Khurdad 1331 F.—9th April 1922).

6. Those who obtain the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. In the event of there being any tie between two or more candidates necessitating further selection, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

N. B.—The Chancellor or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to accept or reject an election, and in the latter case they shall be competent to cancel the election made and to order a fresh one.

V. REGISTER OF GRADUATES.*

The Register of Graduates to be kept under Section 8 (4) (c) of the Royal Charter shall be in such form as the Syndicate may from time to time decide.

1. Any person belonging to any of the following classes who is ordinarily resident in the Dominions shall, subject to the payment of the prescribed initial fee, be entitled to have his name entered in the register on application :—

(a) Any Master or Doctor of the University or of an Indian, British, Colonial or American University, recognised for the purpose by the Council.

(b) Any Bachelor of at least six years' standing of the University, or of an Indian, British, Colonial or American University recognised for the purpose by the Council.

(c) Any Maulvi Fazil, Maulvi Kamil or Munshi Fazil of the Dar-ul-Ulum of at least six years' standing.

2. The initial fee payable by a graduate for having his name entered on the register shall be five rupees.

3. The fee payable by a graduate for having his name retained on the register shall be two rupees a year. Till such fee has been paid, no graduate shall be entitled to take part in any election or to enjoy any of the privileges conferred by the Regulations.

4. A graduate whose name has been already entered on the register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum of twenty rupees.

5. The name of any graduate entered on the register shall if the amount of the annual fee is not paid by the 30th of

* Approved by the Council of the University on the 18th Farward[i] 1330 F., 19th February 1921.

Ardibahisht, be removed therefrom, but shall at any time be re-entered on payment of all arrears.

6. Registered graduates shall have, besides the right of electing two Fellows, the following privileges :—

(*a*) They shall be entitled to the use of the University Library and Membership of the University Union.

(*b*) They shall be admitted free to all lectures delivered by University Professors.

(*c*) They shall have priority of admission to the Convocation over unregistered graduates.

VI. ACADEMIC ROBES.

Chancellor.

Green silk gown with gold lace and tufts.

Vice-Chancellor.

Green silk gown with silver lace and tufts.

Fellows.

Dark green Alpaca gowns of the same shape as worn by the Masters of Arts of the University of Oxford, together with sash.

Graduates.

Gowns ..	.. Dark green Alpaca gowns of the same shape as that worn by the Bachelors and Masters of the University of Oxford.
Head Dress ..	.. Cream coloured shamla.
Hoods—Arts ..	.. Yellow.
Theology	., Green.
Science	.. Dark Green.
Medicine	.. Grey.
Law ..	.. Scarlet.
Education	.. Light Blue.
Engineering	.. Purple.

Messrs. Parfitt & Co., Allahabad, have been appointed Robe-makers to the University.

VII. RULES OF PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED AT THE CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.*

1. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate room at the appointed hour. In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor shall preside.

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* Received the assent of His Exalted Highness the Nizam on the 29th Rabi-us-Sani 1343 Hijri, (3rd Dai 1334 F.—17th November 1924).

2   The graces of the Senate on behalf of the candidates for admission to the several degrees will be supplicated by the Deans of the various Faculties in the following order :—

> Theology.
> Law.
> Medicine.
> Engineering.
> Education.
> Arts.
> Science.

3.   The formula to be used for each grace shall be as follows :—

" ....Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate be passed that those persons whom the Faculty of............on the reports of the Examiners has certified to be qualified for the degree of............ be admitted to that degree."

4.   When all the graces have been passed the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall proceed in procession to the Hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

5.   The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall appear in their official robes and the Fellows shall appear in the academic costume to which they are entitled in virtue of their degrees or in that prescribed for the Fellows of the University.

6.   The candidates shall wear the gowns and hoods appropriate to their respective degrees and shall be arranged opposite to the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor.

7.   On the procession entering the Hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows have taken their seats.

8.   The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows having taken their seats, the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor shall say : " This Convocation of the Osmania University has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who have been certified to be worthy of these degrees. Let the candidates stand forward."

9.   Then the candidates standing, the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor shall put to them the following questions to which the candidates will answer by the words " *I do promise.*"

Question 1.—Do you promise and declare that if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will, in your daily life and conversation, conduct yourself as becomes members of this University ?

Answer.—   I do promise.

Question 2.—Do you promise and declare that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability, you will use your powers for the furtherance of true learning ?

Answer.—   I do promise.

Question 3.—Do you promise and declare that, to the utmost of your opportunity and ability, you will use your powers in the service of your fellowmen ?

Answer.—   I do promise.

Question 4.—Do you promise that you will faithfully and diligently fulfil the duties of the profession to which you will eventually belong and that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation ?

Answer.—   I do promise.

Question 5.—*(For the Faculty of Theology)*. Do you promise and declare that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability, you will use your powers in the service of Islam and as a true Muslim ?

Answer.—   I do promise.

10. The Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor shall then say " Let the candidates be presented."

11. The candidates shall be presented in batches to the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor by the Deans of their respective Faculties, who shall say for each batch :—

> " I present to you this (or these) candidate (or candidates)—read out names—and pray that he (or they) may be admitted to the degree of........................."

12. When all the candidates for the same degree have been presented the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor, in presenting the diplomas, shall say to the candidates who shall remain standing :—

> " By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor (or Vice-Chancellor) of the Osmania University, I admit you to the degree of............in this University, and I charge you throughout your life, to prove worthy of this degree."

13. When all the candidates have been presented, the Registrar shall lay the record of the degrees that have been conferred before the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor, who shall affix his signature thereto.

14. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, a Fellow of the University or a distinguished guest shall then address the candidates.

15. At the close of the address the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows shall rise, and the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor shall say : " I declare this Convocation dissolved."

16. Then the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows shall retire in procession to the Meeting Room, the graduates standing.

VIII.— RULES FOR CONFERRING DEGREES BEFORE CONVOCATION.

The Registrar or Vice-Chancellor has been empowered by special legislation to confer the degrees on such graduates in the presence of the Principal and such members of the teaching staff as can be conveniently present after charging them to be of good behaviour, etc., who proceed to the European Universities before the Convocation, provided they have been recommended by the Faculties.

IX. RULES FOR CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.*

1. When the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Council recommend that an Honorary Degree be conferred on any person on the ground that he is in their opinion by reason of his eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree and when the recommendation is supported by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor and by H.E.H. the Nizam on the recommendation of the State Executive Council, the Senate may confer on such person the Honorary Degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Provided that in cases of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the University Council only.

2. The Honorary Degrees which the University is empowered to confer shall be as follows.—

      1. Ph. D.
      2. D. Lit.
      3. D. Sc.
      4. LL. D.
      5. D. Th. (Doctor of Theology).

3. The Honorary Degrees shall be conferred by the Chancellor in the following words :—

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* Received the assent of His Exalted Highness the Nizam on the 19th Shawwal 1344 Hijri (28th Khurdad 1335 F., 2nd May 1926).

"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you..............to the Honorary Degree of....................this on account of your eminent position and attainments."

4. The academic dress for the degree of LL.D. shall be a gown of green silk with full sleeves with wide yellow facings. The hood shall be of scarlet silk lined with black velvet. The head-dress shall be a Dastar or a Shamla.

X. Powers of the Principals of the Constituent and Intermediate Colleges.

1. The Principal shall be the supreme authority in all matters relating to the internal working of the College including the boarding houses.

2. He shall have power to accept or refuse applications for admission to the College and to rusticate, expel or otherwise punish pupils.

3. He shall have authority to make all appointments of non-gazetted officers of the 2nd and 3rd grades in the College.

4. He shall have authority to grant short leave (casual and privilege) or leave on medical certificates upto 3 months in the aggregate to all members of the staff, but acting arrangements should be made by the Council; and all kinds of leave to non-gazetted officers whom he is empowered to appoint, and to make acting arrangements therefor.

5. Proposals for the appointment of officers of the Education Department as part-time lecturers in the Intermediate Colleges of the University should be submitted with the formal consent of the Director, Public Instruction.

6. He shall have authority to make temporary acting arrangements for a gazetted officer, whose absence from duty is due to illness or such other cause over which he has no control.

7. He shall have authority to suspend or dismiss his non-gazetted subordinates, whom he is empowered to appoint.

8. He shall be the only official channel of communication between the University authorities and the members of the staff.

9. He shall appoint to all scholarships reserved for the students of the College and have authority to reduce temporarily the amount of scholarship, to cancel any appointment to a scholarship, and if circumstances make it necessary, to redistribute the scholarship.

10. He shall have authority to grant casual holidays.

* Received the assent of His Exalted Highness the Nizam on the 12th Safar 1338 H., (1st Dai 1329 F.—6th November 1919).

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11. He shall have control over the libraries, laboratories and such other institutions in the College and shall have power to entrust the management of the aforesaid institutions to one or more members of the staff competent to run the institutions.

12. He shall have authority to spend all sums granted in the budget in accordance with the budget allotment and shall send in the bills direct to the Accountant-General for payment.

XI. Powers of the President and the Secretary, Engineering College.

Powers of the President.

1. To determine, subject to the sanction of the Council, from time to time, the number of Professors, Asst. Professors, etc. and other members of the teaching staff and the office establishment.

2. To make all appointments of non-gazetted officers and of gazetted officers the average value of whose grade does not exceed Rs. 500.

3. To provide furniture and apparatus and other accessories needed for carrying on the work of the Engineering College.

4. To enter into, alter, and cancel contracts on behalf of the Engineering College.

5. To entertain, adjudicate upon and redress any grievance of the Professors, the teaching staff, the gruadates, the under-graduates and the Engineering College servants, who may for any reason feel aggrieved.

Note :—In the case of those Professors, Lecturers, etc., whose appointments are not within the powers of the President, this will be subject to appeal to the Council

6. To transfer any expenditure from one head to another within the budgeted allotment.

7. To sanction all kinds of leave to officers whose appointment is within his powers, and also to cancel the same : and in cases of emergency to sanction leave to other Gazetted Officers.

8. To sanction arrears of pay or travelling allowance due to an officer of the College upto two years, provided there is provision for the same.

9. To depute officers of the Engineering College to places not outside India to attend Scientific Conferences, to study the working of other Universities or to purchase stores or apparatus for the College or for any other purpose in the interests of the College, provided the expenses are paid out of its Budget.

10 To sanction the payment of full salary to an officiating officer, when the permanent incumbent avails of extaordinary leave.

7*

11. To commute absence without leave into leave of any kind to which an officer is entitled under the rules, provided the period of absence does not exceed six months.

12. To sanction furlough (rukhsat-i-khangi) upto a limit of 3 years for purpose of study irrespective of the length of their services to officers whom he is empowered to appoint.

13. To sanction holidays and vacations for the College and Office of the College, or to close the College and the office during epidemics.

14. To sanction extension in the services of Officers, whom he is empowered to appoint upto a limit of 60 years.

15. To spend all sums granted in the Budget allotment.

16. To be the supreme authority in all matters relating to the internal working of the College, including the Hostel.

17. To have control over the Libraries, Laboratories and the Workshop and such institutions in the College and to have power to entrust the management of the aforesaid institutions to one or more members of the staff competant to run the institution.

18. To appoint to all scholarships reserved for the students of the College and to have authority to reduce temporarily the amount of a scholarship, to cancel any appointment to a scholarship and if circumstanses make it neceesary to redistribute the scholarship.

19. To organise and regulate the finances, accounts and all other administrative work of the Engineering College.

Powers of the Secretary.

1. To accept or to refuse applications for admission to the College and to rusticate, expel or otherwise punish the pupils with the sanction of the President.

2. To make all appointments of non-gazetted officers in the clerical staff of the 2nd and 3rd grades in the college.

3. To grant all kinds of leave to non-gazetted officers whom he is empowered to appoint and to make acting arrangements therefor.

4. To suspend or dismiss non-gazetted subordinates whom he is empowered to appoint.

5. To be the only official channel of communication between the University authorities and the members of the staff.

Note :—This will not imply denial of right to the Professors of the College of direct access to the President.

6. He shall have authority to grant casual holidays.

7. He shall have authority to spend all sums granted in the budget, excepting those which may have been specifically reserved by the President, and shall send in the bills direct to the Accountant-General for payment.

XII.   POWERS OF THE CURATOR, TRANSLATION BUREAU.

The Curator shall have the following powers :—

1. To appoint, transfer and sanction travelling allowance of all servants of the Bureau whose salary does not exceed Rs. 125.

2. To sanction casual leave of the Translators up to seven days in the year.

3. To have the same powers as other heads of the departments as regards contingencies and other amounts sanctioned for the Bureau.

4. To fine, suspend and grant leave to all members of the clerical and menial staffs except those whom he is not competent to appoint.

5. To disburse the remuneration of translators in whose case rates have been already fixed by higher authorities.

6. To disburse amounts due to publishers of original English books for the use of their copyright. according to the rates previously sanctioned for each book.

7. To disburse amounts due to outside presses for printing work done with the approval of higher authorities.

XIII.   REMUNERATION TO EXAMINERS, MODERATORS, AND INVIGILATORS.

1. The following shall be the scale of remuneration for Examiners :—

Matriculation Examination.

	O.S. Rs.	A.	P.
For setting 3 hours' paper	60	0	0
For setting a paper of 2 hours or less ..	40	0	0
For valuing each answer book for which the time allowed is 3 hours	0	12	0
For valuing each answer book for which the time allowed is 2 hours or less . ..	0	8	0
Practical Test in Domestic Science ..	1	8	0
(For each candidate subject to a miniumm of Rs. 25)			

N. B.—Examiners are required to furnish a complete English translation of their paper, otherwise a sum of Rs. 10 will be deducted from the remuneration of setting the paper.

Intermediate Examination.

	O. S. Rs.	A.	P.
For setting 3 hours' paper	75	0	0
For setting a paper of 2 hours or less ..	50	0	0
For valuing each answer book of 3 hours ..	1	0	0
For valuing each answer book of 2 hours or less	0	12	0
Practical Examination in Science subjects for each candidate to each Examiner ..	2	8	0

B. A., B. E., Diploma in Education and LL. B. Examinations.

For setting a paper	100	0	0
For valuing an answer book	1	8	0
Practical Examination in Science subjects for each candidate subject to a minimum of Rs. 25	3	0	0
Practical Examination in Training, for each candidate	3	0	0

M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations.

For setting a paper	125	0	0
For valuing each answer book	2	8	0
For *Viva Voce* Examination	2	0	0
per candidate subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 to each Examiner.			
For reading a Thesis	50	0	0
per Thesis per examiner.			
Practical Examination in Science Subjects ..	3	8	0
per candidate subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 per Examiner.			

M. B. B. S. Examination.

For setting a paper	100	0	0
For valuing each answer book	1	8	0
Practical Examination	3	0	0
per candidate subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 per examiner.			

2. If an examiner sets a paper and is unable to examine it, remuneration for setting the paper shall be divided equally between him and the person actually examining the answer books.

3. The Examiners correcting proofs shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 5 for papers in Mathematics and Rs. 3 for papers in other subjects ; and the arrangements for proof reading shall be made by the senior professors in the subjects.

4. The Moderators shall get an allowance of Rs. 15 for each meeting of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

5. The scale of remuneration for Superintendents and Invigilators is as follows :—

—	Matriculation Examination	Intermediate B. A. and other higher Examinations
	O.S. Rs per diem	O.S. Rs. per diem.
Chief Superintendents ..	10 0 0	10 0 0
Invigilators receiving a salary of below Rs. 50	2 0 0	..
Invigilators receiving a salary of Rs. 50—120	3 0 0	..
Invigilators receiving a salary of Rs. 121—200	4 0 0	Rs. 100-200 4 0 0
,, ,, over 200 ..	5 0 0	5 0 0
Peons	0 4 0	0 4 0

XIV. Travelling and Halting Allowances.

The members of the Senate and other University Bodies residing in the mofussil shall be paid travelling and halting allowances at the following rates :—

(*i*) Single first class fare each way, and **Rs. 10** per diem for days on which meetings are held.

(*ii*) Single third class fare each way for servants.

XV. Duplicates of the University Certificates.

Duplicates of University Certificates or Diplomas shall not be granted except in cases in which the Syndicate is satisfied by the production of an affidavit or otherwise (duly certified by Head-master of a recognised High School, or Divisional Inspector or District Inspector of Schools of His Exalted Highness' Government or Principal, Osmania University College), that the applicant has lost his certificate or diploma, or that it has been destroyed. In such cases a duplicate of a certificate the original of which was signed by the Registrar, may be granted on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 ; and a duplicate of a certificate or diploma the original of which was signed by the Chancellor, on payment of a fee of Rs.10, and all such cases shall be notified in the Government Gazette.

XVI. Migration Age and Provisional Certificate.

Migration and Provisional Certificates will be issued to the candidates on payment of the following fee :—

Migration Certificate :—

Rs. 2/- before admission to a College and Rs. 5/- after admission.

Age and Provisional Certificate. Re. 1/-

XVII. Registration Fee.

A registration fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged by the University from all students migrating to this University from other Universities or joining the University after obtaining a High School Certificate issued by a H. S. L. C. Board in British India.

XVIII. University Loan Fund.

1. That a sum of B.G. Rs. 25,000 be set apart for this Fund.

2. That only competent and brilliant members of the staff shall be eligible for loans for study in foreign countries, provided they have put in at least 5 years' service and their services can be spared by the Department concerned.

3. That the maximum amount of a loan shall be B.G. Rs. 10,000.

4. That loans shall be given on the security of two sureties who are men of substance in the State, approved for the purpose by the authorities of the University, or of Promissory Notes, Railway Shares, Mansabs, Insurance Policies (to the extent of $\frac{2}{3}$ of their surrender value) and immovable property ($1\frac{1}{2}$ of the value of the loan). *

5. That interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. shall be charged on all advances made.

6. That the loan should be repaid at the rate of 25 per cent. of the salary for each month, the maximum period of repayment being 12 years.

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* *N.B.*—(1) Persons who are entitled to a gratuity or to a pension are exempted from producing security as required under this rule provided that the amount of the loan does not exceed the gratuity or the capitalised value of the pension due.

(2) In calculating the capitalised value of the pension or the gratuity the period of the study leave can also be counted as effective service.

7. That the University shall not be responsible for giving any promotion on the basis of additional qualification secured.

8. That applicants for loans shall bind themselves to serve the University on whatever salary offered till the whole amount is repaid, and in case the applicant severs his connection with the University he or his sureties shall have to pay up in one lumpsum the whole amount remaining due.

9. That the loan will be paid in quarterly instalments, the first including passage money and B.G. Rs. 500 for outfit, which shall be paid after the agreement and surety bonds have been executed.

XIX. UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.
Faculty of Arts.

Intermediate ..	One of Rs. 20 per mensem to be given to the student standing first in the Matriculation Examination, and two of Rs. 15 per mensem each to the students standing second and third provided they pass the examination in the first division.
	Eight of Rs. 15 per mensem each to the students standing first in the following subjects provided that they have passed in the first division in the subject and at least in the second division in the whole of the examination.
	(1) English, (2) Theology, (3) Morals, (4) Arabic (5) Sanskrit, (6)* Elementary Mathematics, (7) *Higher Mathematics and (8) Science.
B. A. ..	One of Rs. 25 per mensem to student standing first in the Intermediate Examination, and two of Rs. 20 per mensem each to students standing second and third provided they pass the examination in the first division. Twenty-one of Rs. 18 per mensem each to stundents standing first in the following subjects provided that they have passed in the first division in the subject and at least in the second division in the whole of the examination :—
	English, Theology, Morals, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Economics, Sociology History of Islam, History of England, History of India, Logic, Psychology, Marathi, Kanarese, and Telugu.
M. A. ..	Two of Rs. 40 per mensem each to the student standing first in the Arts and Science sub-

*To candidates who pass under the New Rules.

jects respectively in the B.A. Examinations, provided they pass the Examination in the first division.

Ten of Rs. 30 per mensem each to the students standing first in the following subjects respectively, provided that they have passed in the first division in the subject and at least in the second division in the whole of the Examination :—

English, Arabic, and an allied subject, Persian and an allied subject, Sanskrit and an allied subject, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics.

Eleven Research Scholarships of Rs. 75 per mensem each for Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Philosophy, English, Kanarese, Telugu, Marathi, Physics, Fiqah and Hadis.

Faculty of Theology.

Intermediate .

One of Rs. 20 per mensem to the student standing first in the Matriculation Examination and one of Rs. 15 to the student standing second provided they pass the examination in the first division.

One of Rs. 15 per mensem to the student standing first in Arabic provided he has passed in first division in the Subject, and at least in the second division in the whole of the examination.

B. A. ..

One of Rs. 25 per mensem to the student standing first in all the subjects in the Intermediate Examination, and passing the examination in the first division.

One of Rs. 20 per mensem to the student who stands second in all the subjects and also passes the examination in the first division.

Five of Rs. 18 per mensem to the students standing first in Arabic, Fiqah and Usul-i-Fiqah, Hadis and Kalam provided they have passed in the first division in the Subject and at least in the second division in the whole of the Examination.

M. A. ..

One of Rs. 40 per mensem to the student who stands first passing the B. A. Examination in the first division.

Faculty of Engineering.

1st year
 {
 Two of Rs. 30 per mensem each

 Two of Rs. 25   ,,   ,,

2nd year
 {
 Two of Rs. 30   ,,   ,,

 Two of Rs. 25   ,,   ,,

3rd year
 {
 One of Rs. 35   ,,   ,,

 ,,   ,,   30   ,,   ,,

4th year—Two apprenticeships of Rs 150 per mensem each.

Faculty of Medicine

Fifteen scholarships of Rs. 17 per mensem each for male students.

Bursaries.

Faculty of Arts

Intermediate : Twenty of Rs. 10 p. m. each for two years.
Day Scholars Rs. 6.
Boarders Rs. 10.

B. A. :   Twelve of Rs. 11 p. m. each for two years.
Day Scholars Rs. 8.
Boarders Rs. 12.

M. A. :   Eight Bursaries of Rs. 20 per mensem each for two years.

Faculty of Theology.

Intermediate : Seven of Rs. 10 p. m. each for two years.

B. A. :   Three of Rs. 12 p. m. each, for two years.

M. A. :   One of Rs. 20 for two years.

FOR FEMALE STUDENTS :—

Faculty of Medicine.

Five Bursaries of Rs. 17 per mensem each.
Three Bursaries of Rs. 40 per mensem each.
Twelve Bursaries of Rs. 30 per mensem each.

XX. RULES FOR THE DEPUTATION OF MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE UNIVERSITY TO MEETINGS OF LEARNED BODIES:—

(1) In making selections preference will be given to those who read papers at Conferences-to those who do not.

(2) Travelling and halting allowances shculd be paid according to the Civil Service Regulations. In case of persons going to places out of India, the Committee will make recommendations with special reference to the country visited.

(8) Delegation may be sent usually to the following Conferences, but it will be opened to the Committee to decide, as to which Conferences Delegates should be sent in a particular year :—

    (1) Indian Science Congress.
    (2) Indian Philosophical Conference.
    (8) All-India Oriental Conference.
    (4) Indian Economic Conference.
    (5) Indian Historical Record Commission.
    (6) Indian Medical Research Workers' Conference.
    (7) Inter-University Board.

(4) Conferences should be given formal intimation of the names of the delegates sent by the University.

XXI. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

1. Lectures shall be arranged by a Board which will be constituted every two years, and for the present consist of the following with powers to co-opt :—

Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur.
D. P. I., H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.
Principal, O. U. College.
Principal, Medical College.
Secretary, Engineering College.
Registrar, Osmania University.
Prof. E. E. Speight.
Prof. H. K. Sherwani.
Prof. Qazi Md. Husain.
Prof. M. Qureshi.

2. Arrangements for delivering extension lectures shall be made in consultation with the Principals of the various Colleges for one extension lecture being delivered every academic year on each of the following subjects :—

Engineering, Medicine, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics including Astronomy. History, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Philosophy, Law, Sanskrit, Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese.

3. Not more than 12 extension lectures shall be delivered annually during the last two weeks of each term. Written copies of the lectures, which will ordinarily be in Urdu, should be deposited with the Registrar, and published in book form so as to reach a wider audience.

4. Foreign scholars may be invited to deliver lectures on the recommendation of this Board. The lectures delivered shall be the property of the University and shall not be published without its permission. The lecturers shall be paid only their remuneration sanctioned for the lectures and the University will not be responsible for the boarding, halting or other charges.

8. THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Staff.

Principal *Offg.* .. Muhd. Abdul Rahman Khan B.A. (Madras) B. SC. A.R.C.S. (London).

FACULTIES OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

BIOLOGY.

Professor	..	Sayeeduddin, B.SC. (Bom.), M.A., (Edin).
(*Incharge*)		(Botany).
Do	..	Dr. B. K. Das, D.SC., (London) (Zoology)
Asst. Professor	..	Abdul Bari, B.SC., (Bom.). (on study leave)
Do	..	Muhammad Rahimullah, B.SC., (Alig.).

CHEMISTRY.

Professor	..	Muzaffaruddin Qureshi, M.SC., Ph.D. (Berlin)
Do	..	Sayyid Husain, B.A., M.SC., Ph.D. (London)
Asst. Professor	..	Mahmud Ahmad Khan, B.SC., (Allahabad).
Do	..	Qazi Muinuddin, M. SC. (Osmania) Ph. D. (London).
Do	..	Vacant.
Demonstrator	..	Mr. Nazir Ahmad Tahir, M.SC., (Osmania),
Do	..	Illindla Sita Ram Rao, B.A. (Osmania) M.SC.. (Dacca).
Do	..	Khalilur Rahman M. SC.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Professor	..	Muhammad Elias Burney, M.A., LL.B., (Allahabad).
Asst. Professor	..	Habib-ur-Rahman, M.A., LL.B., (Allahabad). B. SC. (Hons.) (London).
Do	..	Sayyid Jafar Hasan, Ph.D. (Heidelberg).

ENGLISH.

Professor	..	Hosain Ali Khan, B.A., (Oxon.)
Do	..	E. E. Speight, B.A., (London).
Do	..	Sayyid Abdul Latif, Ph.D., (London).
Do	..	T. Virabhadrudu, M.A., L.T. (Madras).
Asst. Professor	..	S. D. Ramchandran, B.A., L.T., (Madras)
Do (Part-time)		Salahuddiu M.A. (Dacca.)

HISTORY.

Professor	..	Haroon Khan Sherwani, M.A., (Oxon.)
Do	..	Mirza Ali Yar Khan, B.A., (Oxon) on Special duty. Dr. Ibn-e-Hasan *Acting.*
Do	..	Md. Jamilur Rahman, M.A, (Punjab).
Asst. Professor	..	K. C. Roy Saksena, M.A., (Allahabad).
Do	..	Ibn-e-Hasan, M.A., (Allahabad). Ph. D. (London). Yusuf Husain Khan D. Litt., (Paris). (*Acting*)

Asst. Professor	..	Dr. Ishwarnath Topa, ph. d. (Freiburg).
Do	..	Abdul Majid Siddiqi, m.a., (Osmania).

LANGUAGES (ANCIENT AND MODERN).

Professor	..	Abdul Haq, b.a., (Urdu).
Do	..	A. H. M. Nizamuddin, d. phil (Cantab.) (Persian).
Do	..	Abdul Haq., b.litt., d. phil., (Oxon) (Arabic).
Asst. Professor	..	Sayyid Ghulam Nabi (Arabic).
Do	..	Saif bin Sultan Husain-Al-Qaiti, m.a., ll.b., (Arabic).
Do	..	Sayyid Ibrahim (Arabic).
Do	..	Abdul Hamid Khan (Persian).
Do	..	Sayyid Sajjad Husain, m.a., (Allahabad) ph. d. (London) (Urdu)
Do	..	Qari Sayyid Kalimullah Husaini, m.a., ll.b., (Osmania), ph.d., (London), (Persian)
Do	..	Ghulam Muhiuddin Qadri m.a., (Osmania) ph.d. (London). (Urdu).
Do	..	Latif Ahmad Faruqi, m.a., ll.b. (Osmania). (Persian).
Do	..	Abdul Qadir Sarwari, m.a. (Osmania). (Urdu).
Do	..	T. Ram Rao, b.a., (Madras). (Kanarese).
Do	..	R. Subba Rao (Telugu).
Do	..	Hari Har Shastri, (Sanskrit).
Do	..	G. Dhareshwar, b.a., (do)
Do	..	C. N. Joshi m.a., (Marathi).
Lecturer	..	Yusuf Husain Khan d. litt (Paris). (French).
Do	..	Sayyid Jafar Hasan ph.d., (Heidelberg). (German).

MATHEMATICS.

Professor	..	Qazi Muhammad Husain, b.a., ll.b., (Cantab.), m.a. (Punjab).
Do	..	Kishen Chand, m.a., (Cantab.).
Asst. Professor	..	Shaikh Barkat Ali, m.a., (Osmania).
Do	..	M. Raziuddin Siddiqi, b.a. (Osmania). b.a., (Cantab.) ph.d. (Gottingen).
Do	..	Khawja Muhiuddin, m.a., (Madras).
Do	..	*Vacant.*

PHILOSOPHY.

Professor	..	Khalifa Abdul Hakim, m.a., ll.b., ph.d., (Heidelberg).
Asst. Professor	..	Abdul Bari.
Do	..	Mir Valiuddin, m.a., ph.d., (London).

Asst. Professor .. Motazid Waliur Rahman, M.A., (Punjab).
Do .. Shiv Mohan Lal, M.A., (Alig).
Do .. Salahuddin, M.A., (Dacca).

PHYSICS.

Professor .. Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan B.A. B.SC.
(London) A.R.C.S.
Do .. Wahidur Rahman, B.SC., (Calcutta).
Do .. *Vacant.*
Asst. Professor.. Nasir Ahmad, M.A., B.SC., (Allahabad).
Do .. *Vacant.*
Do .. Sayyid Muhammad Ali Khan, B.SC., (Hons.)
(London), A. R. C. S.
Demonstrator .. Sayyid Abdul Rahman, B.A., (Osmania).
Do .. Muhammad Yunus Vafaqani B.A., (Osmania)
M.SC., (Dacca).
Do .. Murtanji Rao M.SC. (Osmania).
Do .. Sayyid Ahmed Qadri, B.SC. (Hons) (Manchester

THEOLOGY.

Asst. Professor .. Maulvi Manazir Ahsan Gilani

MORALS.

Asst. Professor .. Qari Qutbuddin B.A. (Egypt.) (Offg.)

FACULTY OF MUSLIM THEOLOGY.

Professor .. Abdul Qadir.
Asst. Professor .. Zahiruddin Ahmad, D. LITT., (Egypt.)
(Philosophy of Islam).
.. Mufti Abdul Latif (Quran).
.. Muhammad Osman Jafari (Islamic Law).
.. Maulvi Liaqat Husain Qadri M.A. (Osmania)
Officiating) (Hadith).
.. Abdul Qadir M.A. (Logic).
.. Fazal Ahmad (Tafsir).
.. Abdul Muqtadir (Fiqah).

FACULTY OF LAW.

Professor .. Hosain Ali Mirza, Bar.-at-Law.
Do .. Mir Siadat Ali Khan, M.A., LL.B. (Osmania).
PH. D.,B.C.L. (Oxon).
Asst. Professor . Mir Akbar Ali Musavi, B.A., LL.B.,
(Bombay).
Part-time Lecturers Akbar Ali Khan, B.B., LL.B. (London).
Bar.-at-Law.
Khaliluz Zaman, Bar.-at-Law,

Terms.

July to December and January to April.

Fees.

Intermediate	.. Rs. 60 per annum.
B.A.	.. Rs. 80 do
M.A. or M. Sc.	.. Rs. 100 do
LL.B. ..	.. Rs. 80 do

Hostels.

Four hostels are attached to the College. The cost of living is about Rs. 180 per annum.

Library.

Librarian   ..   Yusufuddin Ahmad Siddiqi, B.A.

The English and Oriental sections contain 30,067 volumes including 957 Mss. The staff and students of the University have also access to the Asafia Library, containing a large number of Mss. and rare books.

Number of Students.

	Faculty of Arts	Faculty of Theology	Faculty of Science	Faculty of Law
1st Year	158	13	..	..
2nd Year	178	5	..	..
3rd Year	49	3	44	..
4th Year	94	5	37	..
5th Year (M.A.) ..	17	..	..	..
6th Year ,, ..	4	1	..	..
5th Year (M.Sc.) ..	..	..	11	..
6th Year (,.) ..	..	..	2	..
LL.B. (Previous) ..	..	..	..	60
,, (Final) ..	..	..	..	27
Research (1st. year) ..	..	..	..	..
,, (2nd. year) ..	3	..	..	..
Total ..	511	27	94	87

Subjects taught.

English, Muslim Theology, Morals, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, French, German, Urdu, Marathi, Telugu, Kanarese, History (India, England, Islam, Ancient, Medieval and Modern Europe), Economics, Sociology, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Logic, Philosophy and Law.

Laboratories.

Physical and Chemical, fitted up to the M. Sc. standard, and Biological fitted up to the B. Sc. standard.

9. WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Principal.

Miss Amina Pope. M.A., D. Litt. (All.), L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., S.C.A.A. (Port).

Lecturers.

English	..	Miss H. Gilson, B.A.. L.T., (Madras).
Economics	..	Mrs. Gibbs. B.A.
Chemistry and Biology	..	Mrs. Sundaram, B.SC., (Allahabad).
Persian and Morals	..	Mrs. Muhammad Ali.
Arabic	..	Naushabah Khatun, B.A., (Osmania).
Islamic History and English History	}	Nurunissa Begum, B.A., (Lucknow).

Part-time Lecturers.

Jafari Begum.
Afsar Sultana Begum.
Miss Chattopadhya, B.A., L.T. (Madras).
Miss Adolphus, B.A., L.T.
Mrs. Douglas Pulleyne, F.R.G.S.

Subjects taught.

English.
Theology.
Morals.
Urdu.
Arabic.
Persian.
Indian History.
Islamic History.
English History.
Economics.
Physics.
Chemistry.
Biology.

10. INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES.

(1) THE CITY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Principal.

Sayyid Muhammed Azam, M.A., B.SC. (Cantab.).

Lecturers.

English	..	Ghulam Muhammad Ali, M.A., (Madras)(acting)
		Ataur Rahman, B.A. (Bom). Trained in Lon..
		(Day Training College.)
Arabic and Theology	..	*Syed Nabi (Maulvi Fazil).
Theology	..	*Abdul Qaiyum Khan, M.A., LL.B., (Edin.)
Morals	..	*Yusuf Ali, M.A. (Alig.)
Persian	..	*Syed Muhammad, M. A., (Osmania).
		*Ali Raza Shirazi.
Urdu	..	Abu Zafar Abdul Wahid, M.A.
History & Economics	..	Khwaja Muniruddin, M.A. (Osmania)
		Mir Mahmud Ali, M.A. (Osmania)
Mathematics	..	V. N. Patwari, M.A. (Osmania)
Physics	..	Muhammad Ahmad Osmani, M.SC. (Alig.)
Chemistry	..	Ahmad bin Abdulla, B.A.

Subjects taught.

English.
Muslim Theology.
Morals.
Persian.
Urdu.
History.
Economics.
Mathematics.
Physics.
Chemistry.

(2) THE AURANGABAD INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Principal.

Sayyid Muhiuddin, B. A., Bar-at-Law.

Lecturers.

English	..	John Bhaktul, B.A., (Mad). B.T. (Cal).
Urdu, Morals & History of India		Ghulam Taiyab, B.A., (Osm) L. T., (Dacca).
Persian & Arabic.		Agha Muhammad Taqi.

* Part-time Lecturer.

8*

Sanskrit & Marathi Bhaskar Govind Shastri.

Economics and⎤ Sayyid Wahajuddin Ahmad, B.A., (Alld). B.T.
  Urdu   ⎦   (Dacca).

English History ⎤ Muhammad Ibrahim, M.A. (Alig).
& Indian History ⎦

Physics   .. Azizur Rahman, M.SC. (Dacca).

Chemistry   .. P. N. Srikishen, M.SC. (Alig).

Mathematics .. Muhammad Ahmad, M.A. (Alig).

Part-time Lecturers,

Theology   .. Syed Ahmad.

Theology and ⎤ Abul Khair Muhd. Sabir.
  Arabic   ⎦

Sanskrit & Hindi Vansidhar.

Subjects taught.

English.
Theology.
Morals.
Economics.
History.
Arabic.
Persian.
Urdu.
Marathi.
Sanskrit.
Physics.
Chemistry.
Mathematics.

(3) THE WARANGAL INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Principal.

Abdul Aziz Khan, B.A.

Lecturers.

English   .. P. R. Sebastian, B.A.
History   .. Mir Zainulabedin, M.A., B.T.
Economics   .. Ahmad Abdul Aziz, M.A., (Alig). (Part-time)
Mathematics .. A. V. Gopal Rao, M.A.
Chemistry   .. Inayat Khan, M.SC., (Osmania).
Physics   .. Muhammad Fazluddin, M.SC., (Alig).
Muslim Theology. Muhammad Yaqubur Rahman, (Part-time),
Morals   .. Abdul Latif, (Part-time).
Telugu   .. B. Srinivas Rao, B.A. (Part-time).
Sanskrit   Venkat Ramna Charlu, (Part-time).

Subjects taught.

English.
Theology.
Morals.
Economics.
History.
Mathematics
Physics.
Chemistry.
Telugu.

(4) THE GULBARGAH INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Principal.

Syed Zulfaqar Ali Haqqani, B.A., B.T.

Lecturers.

English	..	A. Malikarjan Rao, M.A., (Madras).
History	..	Saiduz Zaman, M.A., (Alig).
Chemistry	..	Muhd. Vazir Ahmed Quraishi, M.A., (Alig).
Physics	..	Muhd. Zakiuddin Quraishi, M.SC., (Osmania)
Mathematics	..	Akbar Ali, M.A., (Osmania).

Part-time Lecturers.

Urdu & Persian	.	Nasiruddin. B.A., C.T.

Arabic Urdu
  Persian and
  Theology }
		Muhammad Hamid Siddiqi.

Arabic	..	Syed Habib Hyder.
Persian	..	Mir Jehangir Ali.
Marathi	..	P. D. Shenderker, B.A., LL.B.
Marathi and Sanskrit }		H. N. Dharwadker.
Kanarese	..	Bhimsin Rao, M.A., (Osmania).
Economics	..	Mir Abu Talib, M.A., (Alig).
Do	..	Ahmed Husain Khidwai M.A,, (Alig.).

Subjects taught.

English.
Arabic.
Persian.
Urdu.
Marathi.
Kanarese.
Sanskrit.
Theology.
History,
Economics.
Mathematics.
Physics,
Chemistry.

11. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Principal.

Lt. Col. Farhat Ali, B.A., M.B., ch.B., (Edin.).

Professors.

S. W Hardikar, M.D., (Edin). (Materia Medica and Pharmacology).

Brij Mohan Lal, B.A., M.B., B.S., M.SC. (London) (Anatomy).
Syed Abdul Rahman, M.B.. ch.B., (Edin.), (Physiology).
Mufti Shah Nawaz, M.B., B.S., (Pathology). (Acting).

Asst. Professors.

S. P. Sahagal, M.B., B.S. (Bombay). (Anatomy).
Abhyankar, M.B., B.S. (Bombay) (Physiology).

Demonstrators—(Temporary).

P. V. Runga Reddy, L.C.P. and s. (Bombay) (Anatomy).
Yaswant Rao, L.M. & s., (Pathology)
C. D. Nagaratnam, L.M. & s. (Materia Medica & Pharmacology).
Sayyid Abid Husain, L.M. & s., (Physiology).

Pharmocological Chemist.

M. Ghaus Muhiuddin, M.SC., (Alig.) (on deputation).

Part-time Professors.

Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, M.B., ch.B., (Edin.) (Medicine and Cl. Medicine).
R. N. Coorlawala, F.R.C.S., (Lond.) D.P.H. (Cantab.) (Cl. Surgery).
V.R. Gorakshakar, B.A., (Madras) M.B., ch.B. (Edin.) (Cl. Medicine)
Khurshid Husain, M.B.ch.B., (Surgery).
Abdul Rahim, B.A., M.B. ch. B., (Opthalmology).
L. D. Khatri, M.B., B.S., (Bombay), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),M.R.C.S. (Edin.) D.T.M.D.P.H. (Lond.) F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.) (Hygiene).
Major M. R. W. Hart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.E., (Midwifery and Gynœcology).
Capt. Mudan Gopal Sanichar, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.E., (Medical Jurisprudence).

12. ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

President.

Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H.

Secretary.

M. D. Gadgil, B.A.,L.C.E.

Professors.

Samiullah Shah, B.A.,B. SC. (Hons.)(Manchester.)(Civil Engineering)

R. K. Nariman, A.C.H., M.I.C.E., M.I.E., F.R.E S., F.I.C.S., F.R.G.S. (Construction).

S. P. Raju, B.A. (Madras). B. E., (Poona) Doctor of Engineering (Munich), (Hydraulics).

Lecturers.

P. K. Ghosh, B. SC. (Calcutta), B.A., (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (London), (Surveying).

Muhammad Hafizullah, B.SC. (Allahabad), (Drawing).

Vacant. (Applied Mechanics).

Syed Muhammad Abbas, B. SC. (Allahabad) (Geology).

Ziauddin Ansari, M.A. (Osm.). B.SC. (Hons.) (Manchester). (Civil Engineering)

Mechanical Engineer.

Abdullah Hasan, B.SC., (Allahabad).

Demonstrator (Electric Engineering.)

Muhammad Afzal Ali Khan, B.SC., (Calcutta), B.SC. (Manchester), A.M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E.E.

Rules of Admission, Etc.

Candidates seeking admission to the College for the B.E. Degree are required :—

(a) To be not under 18 or above 22 years of age.

(b) To produce a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical Officer of rank not below that of a Civil Surgeon, to the effect that the candidate is fit for out-door work of the Public Works Department and that he has had small-pox or has beeen vaccinated.

(c) To have passed the Intermediate Examination of a recognised University taking the following subjects:

(i) Mathematics.

(ii) Physics.

(iii) Chemistry.

(iv) English.

(*d*) To produce testimonial of good character.

(*e*) To sign a declaration form that he will observe the regulation of the University in the College.

(*f*) To possess satisfactory knowledge of Urdu language.

The numbers of students admitted yearly is limited to 20.

Preference will be given to subjects of the Hyderabad State. (Residents of Berar being considered subjects of His Exalted Highness the Nizam). The final selection will be made by the President of the College on the general capabilities of the applicants, who may, if necessary, hold a competitive examination for admission.

Applications should reach the Secretary not later than 10th Amerdad of any year, on prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

After the commencement of the Session, students can only be admitted on special grounds, with the sanction of the President ; but no student will be admitted after the last day of Shahrewar.

Attendance and Conduct.

Students are required to attend with regularity the courses for which they have entered. In cases of absence, a written notice should be sent at once to the Secretary, accompanied by a medical certificate in cases of illness likely to be prolonged.

Students arriving late for a lecture or Laboratory class will not be registerd as having attended.

Students who have not attended regularly or who have absented themselves without the permission of the Secretary from the Terminal or Sessional Examination of any class will not be entitled to the certificate of attendence at that class. (Such certificates of attendance are required to admit a student for the Degree Examination of the University).

The President, on the recommendation of the Secretary, may exclude a student from the College and refuse to re-admit him of his progress in studies has not been satisfactory or his conduct has been deemed objectionable.

Fees.

The fee for registration for admission shall be Rs. 5 which will in no circumstances be refunded.

A registration fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged by the University for all students migrating to this University from other University.

The tuition fee payable in advance by students while at the College shall be :—

Sessional rate	..	..	100
Instalment rate (9)	..	..	12

Students will have to provide their expenses for survey and other excursions.

A breakage deposit of Rs. 50 will have to be paid by each student at the time of joining College each Session.

The cost of any articles broken or damaged by any student and of repairing any damage to property, will be deducted from his breakage deposit, the balance of which will be returned one month after the close of the Session. Students will also be held liable for damage beyond the amount of the deposit and may also be held jointly responsible for the damage which is not traceable to any one individual.

Students who are exempted from any subject or subjects in the Part I Examination will have to pay the full examination fee. All payments shall be made to the Registrar through the Secretary, Engineering College.

A contribution of Rs. 12 per annum shall be made by each student to the College Athletic Club.

Sessions and Terms.

The Session will commence on the 1st Saturday in Shahrewar, or, if the same be a holiday, on the first working day following. Students will be enrolled on the day previous to the opening of the Session.

The Session is divided into the following terms :—

Winter Term :—Commencing on 1st Saturday in Shahrewar and ending on the 2nd Thursday in Bahman of the following year.

Summer Term :—Commencing on 1st Saturday in Isfandar and ending on last Thursday in Ardibehisht.

Every student must provide himself at his own cost with drawing instruments, drawing board, T. squares, etc. Surveying instruments will be supplied free of cost while at the College.

Lockers will be provided for the students in the drawing offices at a charge of Rs. 2 per Session. The locker key may be obtained on a deposit of Rs. 2 which will be refunded on return of the key.

Residence of students.

Students of the Engineering College desiring to live at any of the University College Hostels should apply to the Principal, Osmania University College through the Secretary, Engineering College.

Scholarships.

A limitted number of scholarships will be offered every year to deserving students. Particulars of scholarship may be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

Exemptions.

Graduates in Physics may be exempted from attending the classes in that subject, and graduates in Mathematics may be exempted from attending the 1st year classes in Mathematics but in all cases they will have to satisfy the examiners in their respective examinations.

Examinations.

College examinations will be held at the end of each term in the subjects taught during that term..

13. TRAINING COLLEGE.

Principal.

Muhammad Sajjad Mirza, M.A., (Cantab.). E.T. (London).

Lecturers.

Malik Sardar Ali, B. A., B. T. (Psychology, Principles of Education and Child Education.)

Mir Ahmad Ali, M.A., M. ED. (Leeds) Bar.-at-Law, (History of Education, Comparative Education and Method of Teaching History.)

D. D. Shenderker, B.A., B.T., T.D., Ph. D.—(London) School Organization, Educational Tests and Teaching of Mathematics and Science.)

Part-time Lecturers.

Mahbub Ali Tahir, M.A., M.ED. (Leeds) (English).
Abdul Aziz, B.A.,B.T., (Dacca), (Mathematics).
Riazuddin Khan, B.A., B.T., (Alig.) (Geography,.
Dr. Latif Sayeed, M.B.ch.B. (School Hygiene).

14. THE BUREAU OF TRANSLATION.

The Bureau of Translation which was opened in Aban 1326 Fasli with Maulvi Abdul Haq Sahib as Curator has so far taken in hand 468 books of which 179 have been published and the rest are either in the Press or under revision and translation. Arrangements are now being made to translate books on various subjects required by post-graduate students and for the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering.

The staff of the Bureau consists of one Curator (500—1,000), 12 Translators (6 on 350—600 and 6 on 250—400) in addition to a Literary Adviser (500) and a Religious Censor (500). The Department of Medical Translations consists of an Assistant Curator (300) and 3 Translators (350-600) each and 3 Translators (500) each. Besides the salaried staff a large number of works is being translated by outsiders on piece-work.

The following gentlemen are on the staff at present :—

Curator ..	..	Muhammad Enayatullah, B.A.
Assistant Curator, (Medical Branch).	..	Lt.-Col. Farhat Ali, B.A., M.B., ch.B.
Religious Censor	..	Abdullah Emadi.
Literary Adviser	.	Shabbir Hasan Khan Josh.
Translators :—		
History	..	Sayyid Hashimi.
Political Science	..	Qazi Talammuz Husain, M.A.
Law	..	Masood Ali, B.A.
Philosophy	..	Ehsan Ahmad, B.A.
do	..	Abdul Quddus, M.A. (Osmania).
Mathematics	..	Naziruddin, M.A. (Osmania).
Economics	..	Rashid Ahmad, B.A.
Arabic	..	Sayyid Muhammad Ibrahim, M.A., M.O.L.
do (Additional)	..	Abul Khair Maududi.
Science	..	Sardar Baldev Singh, B.A.
History	..	Muhammad Abdul Sattar, M.A.(Osmania).
Persian	..	Fida Ali Talib.
Medicine	..	Fazle Karim Khan, M.B., B.S.
do	..	Muhammad Osman Khan, L M. & S.
do	..	Sayyid Mukhtar Husain, B. SC., M. B., B.S. (Temporary).
do	..	Ghulam Dastagir, M. B., B. S. (Temporary).
do	..	Muhammad Husain, M. B., B. S. do
do		(Vacant)

15. THE DAIRAT-UL-MAARIF.

The Dairat-ul-Maarif was founded by the late Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur (Syed Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I.) and the late Mulla Abdul Qayyum Sahib in 1295 Fasli for the publication of rare books in Arabic. It commenced its work in 1299 Fasli with a grant of Rs. 500 per mensem from His Exalted Highness' Government. Subsequently in 1329 F. an endowment of one lac of rupees was made over to the Institution and in 1331 F., His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rupees four lacs and this total endowment Rupees five lacs brings an annual income of Rs. 30,000.

The Institution was placed under the control of the University on the sad death of Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur on the 2nd Thir 1335 F.(24th Zikadah 1344 H.). Dr. Nawab Sir Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member, Executive Council, is now the Chairman of the Executive Committee with whom the management rests and Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur is the Secretary. This Committee is helped by a literary Committee which assists it in selecting books for publication, etc. The staff consists of a Superintendent, an Asst. Superintendent, and six Arabic scholars who edit the texts and correct proofs. They are helped in their work by the noted European Orientalist Mr. Krenkow, who secures for the Institution copies of rare books in the British Museum and other European libraries ; besides correcting texts, reading proofs, etc. The total number of Arabic books published by this institution is 76, but some of them are in four to twelve volumes. Its publications are in great demand not only in India but in Egypt, Arabia, Afghanistan and Europe.

16. THE NIZAMIAH OBSERVATORY.

General.—The history of the Observatory dates from the time the late Nawab Zafar Jung Bahadur presented to the Government two fairly large telescopes, which he had originally purchased for his private use during his sojourn in Europe. When the matter of the bequest was before the Government Sir A. Hydari (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) the then Financial Secretary, now Minister of Finance, in a long note on the subject, referred to the importance of the gift and emphasised the unique opportunity that had been thus afforded for the establishment of an Observatory at Hyderabad. for the cultivation of the science of astronomy. The suggestion was adopted, and on H.H. the Nizam graciously sanctioning the scheme, it was decided to establish a fully equipped observatory with the two telescopes as a nucleus. Mr. Chatwood was appointed Director in 1908 and soon after his arrival in Hyderabad, he selected a suitable site for the Observatory and promptly started the construction of the necessary additional buildings for the accommodation of the instruments and of a small workshop. The photographic equatorial was erected by the beginning of 1910 when the formal dedication of the Observatory took place. There was some delay in commencing regular work with this telescope as some of the parts had to be returned to England for necessary alterations and a suitable following telescope had to be constructed afresh. By the time Mr. Chatwood's term of office expired in March 1914, he had made a commencement with regular astronomical observations and had also given an efficient training to a small staff of assistants. Mr. Pocock succeeded to the Directorship and vigoroulsy pushed on the astronomical work that the Observatory had undertaken, with the result that substantial progress was achieved in all branches under his direction. His death occurred in October 1918 and by that time two volumes of results were collected and published. In November 1919, the Observatory was transferred to the Osmania University and placed under the administrative control of the University Council.

Equipment.—The principal equipment of the Observatory consists of :—

(1) An 8″ photographic telescope with accessories.

(2) A 15″ visual telescope equatorially mounted (the erection of this instrument was carried on in 1922-23 under the supervision of the present Director).

(3) A 2¾″ Transit Instrument and a drum chronograph.

(4) Three astronomical clocks and two chronometers.

(5) A set of Electric Transmitting Pendulums and dials to operate in connection with them.

To these have recently been added two Milne-Shaw Seismographs now temporarily erected in the basement room of the Astrographic Equatorial house.

Astronomical work.—At the time the Observatory was established, it was felt that whatever work is carried on at the institution should form part of a systematic plan and should possess considerable scientific value. Instead of diverting attention among a number of individual isolated researches, the policy of the Observatory had been to adopt a middle course, by carrying on, as a routine programme some outstanding piece of work, in which the co-operation of the institution would to some extent contribute to the general advancement of science at the same time without losing sight of the number of special investigations that arise having a bearing on the central subject. When the Observatory was ready to start on regular work it was recommended by the eminent astronomers, Sir David Gill, Prof. Turner and others, that this institution can advantageously co-operate in the great international undertaking entitled the " Carte du Ciel." As the Government was willing to accede to this recommendation, a section originally assigned to a South American Observatory, but neglected owing to some adverse circumstances was allotted to the Nizamiah Observatory. The region is now very nearly complete and the preliminary results of the whole section have been published.

With the Grubb Equatorial erected in 1923, a start has been made with the regular observation of a few variable stars, specially near their minima when observations with this telescope, on account of the larger light gathering power, are particularly valuable.

The Transit Instrument is employed for determining clock corrections systematically and when the necessary apparatus is required, it is proposed to control the time gun at Hyderabad by means of signals from the Observatory Standard Clock.

Daily records are obtained with the Seismograph since September 9, 1923. The results are fowarded to the International Seismological Association.

Since 1929 September, daily observations of upper air conditions by means of pilot balloon flights have been included in the programme of work in co-operation with the India Meterological Department.

Publications.—The Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue, Vols. to VII forms the most important among the publications of

the Observatory. Several short papers, now numbering about fifty dealing with matters of technical interest have been published in various periodicals.

Library.—A small working library is in course of formation and contains at present about 1,000 volumes. A part consists of publications of other observatories received as exchanges.

Staff.—The establishment consists of three assistants and nine computers, besides a clerk and a mechanic.

Mr. T. P. Bhaskaran, M.A., F.R.A.S., is the present Director.

17. RULES AND SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATIONS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Matriculation Examination.

1. The Matriculation Examination shall be held once a year at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Gulburga, Warangal and Bhopal at such time and on such date as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2. The examination shall be open to :—

   (i) All those who have satisfactorily prosecuted a regular course of study for this examination at one or more High Schools recognised by the Osmania University. Such candidates shall be named *pupil candidates.*

   (ii) All those who have studied privately either in the Dominions or outside for this examination, provided that they shall not have attended any high school recognised by the University for not less than six months prior to the date of the examination.

   (iii) All those who have passed the Maulvi or the Munshi Examination of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, or of the Punjab University up to the year 1906. Such students will have to appear in English only and in the case of those who have passed in the Munshi Examination, in Islamic Theology or Morals also, on passing in which subject or subjects they will be considered to have passed in the whole of the examination.

3. No candidate shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he shall have completed the age of fifteen years by the first day of Shahrewar (July) of the year in which he applies for admission to the examination.

4. Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not less than two months before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 in the case of pupil candidates, Rs. 15 in the case of candidates referred to in Rule 2 (ii), and Rs. 5 in the case of candidates referred to in Rule 2 (iii).

5. Pupil candidates must submit the following certificates from the Head-master of the school where they last studied together with their application for admission :—

   (1) Certificate of attendance stating that the student has attended school in the Matriculation class for not less than 60 per cent. of the working days during the school year immediately preceding the examination.

(2) Certificate of good character and good conduct at school.

(3) Certificate of age in accordance with Rule 3.

(4) Certificate of progress in the subjects of study.

In cases recommended by the Head-master, the Syndicate may for sufficient reasons condone deficiency in attendance not exceeding 31 days. When a student has studied in two or more schools during the school year immediately preceding the examination, his combined attendances in all schools attended by him during the period will be taken into account in determining his attendance.

6. Candidates referred to in Rule 2 (ii) must submit the following certificates from the Head-master of a Government High School recognised by this University :—

(1) Certificate stating that the student has passed a Test Examination held in the school to test the fitness of candidates appearing from that school for the Matriculation Examination.

(2) Certificate of good character.

(3) Certificate of age in accordance with Rule 3.

7. Candidates referred to in Rule 2 (iii) must, in addition to the original certificate showing the examination passed on the basis of which application is being made, submit the following certificates from the Head-master of a Government·High School recognised by this University :—

(1) Certificate stating that the candidate has passed a Test Examination in English and Theology or Morals, held in the school to test the fitness of candidates appearing from that school for the Matriculation Examination.

(2) Certificate of good character.

(3) Certificate of age in accordance with Rule 3.

N. B.—Teachers from the recognized schools of the University will be exempted from passing a test Examination provided they produce a certificate from the Divisional Inspector of Schools stating that the candidate is eligible for admission to the matriculation class and that he is expected to get through.

8. Candidates who have once been duly permitted to appear at this examination are entitled to appear at any subsequent Matriculation Examination as private candidates under Rule 2 (ii) and (iii) on production of certificates (1) and (2) mentioned above.

9. On receipt of the application and the fee prescribed and the necessary certificates, the Registrar shall, at least a fortnight before the examination cause to be furnished to the candidate a receipt for the fee received, which will also serve as a ticket of admission to the examination hall to be produced by the candidate when called for.

10. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim refund of the fee.

11. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers. Papers will be set and answered in Urdu with the following exceptions :—

1. European Languages .. Ordinarily in English.
2. Sanskrit, Prakrit or Pali .. In the language itself or in English or in Urdu.
3. Modern Indian Vernaculars In the language itself or in Urdu.

N. B.—In the case of these exceptions, the Registrar will, six months before the date of the examination, notify the language in which the paper will be set, and candidates will be expected to answer in that same language unless by a previous arrangement with the Registrar, they have been permitted to answer in any of the alternative languages above specified.

12. The examination will be held in the following subjects :—

A. COMPULSORY.

1. English.
2. Urdu. (Questions on Grammar to be practical and of easy nature. Essays should be on the subjects of every day interest.)
3. Elementary Mathematics.
4. Elementary Science.
5. Indian History and General Geography of the world.
6. Theology or Morals.

B. OPTIONAL.

One of the following subjects :—
1. A Classical Language.
2. A Modern Language.
3. English History.
4. Algebra and Geometry.
5. Commerce.
6. Domestic Science (for girls only).
N. B.—Only those candidates will be admitted to the Intermediate Mathematics Classes, who have taken Algebra and Geometry as their optional subjects.

*C. SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

1. Drawing.
2. Physical Training.
3. Manual Training.
* There will be no University examination in these subjects but the teaching will be Compulsory, and candidates will not be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless they produce certificates of having satisfactorily completed courses of studies prescribed for these subjects. (Vide Appendix.)

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A. COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

(1) ENGLISH.

There shall be two papers in English each of 2½ hours' duration. The first paper (100 marks) will be on the Detailed Texts, Grammar and Idiom The second paper (100 marks) will be as follows.—

	Marks
Composition and Translation from Urdu	70
Non-Detailed Texts	30

(2) URDU.

There will be two papers each of two hours' duration in this subject; the first paper (50 marks) will be on the prescribed texts and the second will be on Grammar (20 marks) and Composition (30 marks)

(3) ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS :—

There will be two papers of 2½ hours' duration each.

Paper I.	Arithmetic	..	.. 30 marks.
	Algebra	..	.. 20 „
„ II.	Practical Geometry	..	30 ,,
	Mensuration ..	..	20 ,,

*(4) ELEMENTARY SCIENCE :—

There will be one paper of 3 hours' duration carrying 100 marks. The paper shall be divided into sections A (Physics) and B (Chemistry), 50 marks will be assigned to each section.

* Candidates are expected to perform at least 10 experiments in a year and have a record of their practical work regularly initialled by the teacher in charge. No candidate shall be allowed to appear for the Examination unless he has produced a full record of his practical work. But there shall be no examination in practical science.

(4) HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Two papers each of two hours' duration will be set :—
1st Paper—History of India .. 50 marks
2nd Paper—General Geography of the World
with special reference to India.. 50 marks

(5) THEOLOGY OR MORALS.

There will be one paper (100 marks) of three hours' duration in this subject.

N. B.—Examination in Theology or Morals shall be regarded as qualifying examination and the marks gained by a candidate in the subject shall not be included in the grand total of the marks ; but no student can go up for a higher examination unless he has qualified in Theology or Morals in the lower examination. Students who have once passed in Theology or Morals at an examination will not be examined in these subjects if they appear again at that examination.

B. OPTIONALS.

1. A Classical Language :—
   (a) Arabic, (b) Sanskrit (c) Persian.

<div align="center">or</div>

2. A Modern Language (Except Urdu) :—
   (a) Marathi, (2) Telugu (3) Kanarese.
   There will be two papers in each of these languages, of two hours' each. The first paper will be on the prescribed Texts (60 marks) and the second paper will be on Grammar and Translation carrying 40 marks.

<div align="center">or</div>

3. History of England :—
   There will be one paper of three hours' duration carrying 100 marks.

<div align="center">or</div>

4. Algebra and Geometry :—
   There will be one paper of three hours' duration carrying
   * 100 marks :—

Algebra	.. 40 marks.
Geometry Practical ..	.. 20 ,,
Geometry Theoretical	.. 40 ,,

<div align="center">or</div>

5. Commerce :—
   There will be two papers each of 2½ hours' duration carrying 50 marks as detailed below :—
   Paper I Elementary book-keeping.
     ,, II Commercial Practice.

<div align="center">or</div>

6. Domestic Science :—(for girls only)
   There will be one paper of 3 hours' duration carrying 100 marks.

13. Successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Class.

Successful candidates of First Class shall be arranged in order of proficiency as determined by the total number of marks obtained. The Second and Third Classes shall be arranged in the serial order of their roll numbers.

14. For a pass in the Second Class candidates should secure either,

(a) 35 % in English.,

and 35 % in any three of the following subjects and 30 % in the remaining two:—

1. Urdu.
2. Elementary Mathematics.
3.   ,,   Science.
4. Indian History and Geography.
5. A Classical language, or a Modern language, or English

History or Algebra and Geometry, or Commerce or Domestic Science.

or (b) 35 % in English,

35 % in a Classical language or a Modern language, or English History, or Algebra and Geometry or Commerce or Domestic Science, and

35 % in any two of the following subjects and 25 % in the remaining two :—

1. Urdu.
2. Elementary Mathematics.
3.   ,,   Science.
4. Indian History and Geography.

provided that in order to take advantage of this alternative the candidates secure an aggregate of 35 % of the total marks.

15. For a pass in the Third Class a candidate should secure 30 % in English and 30 % in three of the following subjects, 25 % in the remaining two and an aggregate of 30% :—

1. Urdu.
2. Elementary Mathematics.
3.   ,,   Science.
4. Indian Histroy and Geography.
5. A Classical language, or a Modern language or English History, or Algebra and Geometry or Commerce or Domestic Science.

The pass percentage in Theology and Morals shall be 30 per cent.

If a candidate fails to pass in the examination, he may reappear at any subsequent examination in those subjects only in which he has failed to secure 30 % marks. He will be declared to have passed the examination under the compartment system if he secures 30 % marks in each subject, but such candidates will not be eligible for admission to the University. This rule will also apply to those candidates who appeared under the new rules in 1342 Fasli. Such candidates will be exempted from attendance and appearing at the test examination.

Girl candidates, however, who pass under this rule will be eligible for admission to the college till 1347 F.

15. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate setting forth the date of the examination the subjects in which he was examined and the division in which he was placed.

17. The Registrar shall maintain and publish for general information, a list of High Schools recognised by the University.

Intermediate Examination.

1. The Intermediate Examination shall be held once a year in Hyderabad, at such time and on such date as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2. The Examination shall be open to :—

(*i*) All Matriculated Students of the Osmania University who have since Matriculation prosecuted for not less than two academic years a prescribed course of study at a college of the Osmania University.

(*ii*) All those students who have matriculated at any of the Indian Universities or obtained the High School Leaving Certificate or passed any other such examination as the University may from time to time consider equivalent, and who have been admitted as undergraduates of the University, and have since Matriculation prosecuted for not less than two academic years a prescribed course of study at a college of the Osmania University.

N.B.—(*a*) Students who have obtained a High School Leaving Certificate of His Exalted Highness' Government under the old rules can be admitted to a college of the Osmania University only at the discretion of the Principal.

(*b*) Students who have passed the examination under the new rules of the High School Leaving Certificate Board taking Urdu either as an additional language or for vernacular composition will be admitted automatically, while those who have not taken Urdu in either of these ways will be admitted on their satisfying the Principal as to their knowledge of Urdu for which test no fee will be charged.

(*c*) Students who have obtained the certificates issued by the High School Leaving Certificate Board in the various Provinces of the British India, will be admitted to the Osmania University in case they are eligible for admission to a University of the Province to which they belong and can satisfy the Principal as to their knowledge of Urdu.

(*iii*) Students who have satisfactorily prosecuted a regular course of study for the year immediately preceding the examination at a college of the Osmania University and who have been permitted under Regulation 3 below, to reckon a previous year of study at a college of any University recognised for the purpose by the University.

3. Any student may be admitted into the second year class of a college of the Osmania University provided he produces a certificate from the Principal of the college he was last attending, (affiliated to any of the Universities recognised by the University), stating that the first year at college has been duly kept by him according to regulations in force at the University from which he is migrating and that in the Principal's opinion he was fit for promotion to the second year class of that college.

4. No candidate from a college of the University will be permitted to present himself at the Intermediate Examination in any Science subject, for which a practical course is necessary

under these rules, unless he shall produce a certificate from the Principal of such college to the effect that he has completed the required course in the college laboratories. In the case of candidates in Science subjects under Regulation 5 of these rules, evidence must be produced that the candidate has completed the required course at a laboratory approved of by the University.

N. B.—Private Candidates shall not be allowed to take up any subject unless provision has been made for the teaching of that subject in the University College. They should therefore ascertain, from the Registrar, before applying for permission, whether regular students of the University are taking up those subjects.

5. Persons coming under the following descriptions, though not belonging to a college of the University, will be allowed to appear privately for this examination :—

(*a*) Inspecting Officers of State Educational Department and whole-time teachers employed in educational institutions recognised by the University or by the Educational Department, provided they are certified by the Divisional Inspector of Schools to have rendered continuous and approved service for not less than three years previous to the date of their application for permission to appear at the examination.

(*b*) Laboratory assistants serving in a college of the University, provided that they produce from the Principal of the college in which they are employed, the certificate of laboratory work required from all Science candidates under regulation 4, and also a certificate from the same authority of continuous and approved service for not less than three years previous to the date of their application for permission to appear at the examination.

(*c*) Whole-time librarians serving in the library of any constituent college or the Asafia Library or any other library approved by the Syndicate for this purpose, provided that they produce a certificate from the Librarian of the library in which they are employed, of continuous and approved service for not less than three years previous to the date of their application for permission to appear at the examination.

(*d*) Women candidates.

Provided also that in all the above cases, by the date of the examination, not less than two academic years shall have elapsed since the date of their passing the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent.

6. Candidates from the colleges of the University who have been allowed to appear at the examination once but have not been able to appear or have failed to pass may be admitted as

private candidates to a subsequent examination, provided they do not change the subjects they had studied at college. In case they change any of their subjects they shall be required to put in fresh attendance in the college in the subject or subjects they have changed.

7. Application of private candidates for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not less than two months before the examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 20.

8. In the case of college candidates, applications for admission and certificates of attendance in the prescribed form together with a fee of Rs. 20 for each candidate shall be forwarded by the Principal so as to reach the Registrar four weeks before the examination. In special cases the Principal may hold back the certificates of attendance. Such certificates must, however, reach the Registrar in no case later than three weeks before the examination.

The attendance required shall not be less than 66 per cent. of the full course of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined. The Syndicate may condone the deficiency in attendance not exceeding 6 per cent. lectures in the subject for sufficient reasons particularly sickness when the application is supported by the certificate of an authorised medical officer and which can satisfy the Principal.

9. Upon the receipt of the application and the fee prescribed and also the attendance and progress certificates in case of candidates from colleges, the Registrar shall at least a week before the examination, cause to be furnished to the candidate a receipt for each fee received, which will also serve as a ticket of admission to the examination hall to be produced by the candidate in the hall, if called for.

N. B.—A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim refund of the admission fee.

10. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers. Papers will be set and answered in Urdu with the following exceptions :—

(1) European Languages	Ordinarily in English.
(2) Sanskrit, Prakrit or Pali	In the language itself or in English or in Urdu.
(3) Modern Indian Vernaculars	In the language itself or in Urdu.

N. B.—In the case of these exceptions, the Registrar will, six months before the date of the examination, notify the language in which the paper will be set and candidates will be expected to answer in that language unless by a previous arrangement with the Registrar they have been permitted to answer in any of the alternative languages above specified.

11. The subjects for examination and the arrangements of the papers to be set in the different subjects shall be as follows :—

I. ENGLISH—Three papers

In English there will be three papers each of three hours' duration, one on Detailed Prose texts (100 marks), one on Poetry (65 marks) and Non-Detailed Prose texts (35 marks) and a third paper (100 marks) on Composition, Unseens and Translation.

II. Any three subjects from either of the following two groups :-

GROUP A.

NOTE (1)—Under this group only the following combinations of subjects shall be allowed—

A. Logic, Psychology, and a Classical Language or Economics of Sociology.

B. (a) A Classical Language, Modern Language, and one of the following.
   English History.
   Indian History.
   Islamic History
   Economics.
   Sociology.

N.B.—Persian to be treated as a Classical language.

   (b) Arabic. Persian, and either Islamic History or Indian History,

* C. (a) English History.
   (b) One of the following :—
   Islamic History.
   Indian History.
   European History.
   (c) A Classical Language, (Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit) Marathi or Telugu or Economics or Sociology.

* Candidates offering these combinations only will be allowed to take History for their B. A. Examination.

† Only those candidates will be allowed to take up History of Indian Culture at their B. A. Examination who have offered Indian History for their Intermediate Examination.

(1) ENGLISH HISTORY.—Political and Constitutional. 1066 to the present day.

Two papers each of three hours' duration will be set which will include questions on historical geography :—

Paper I.—1066 to 1488 (general knowledge of the development of the constitution up to 1066).

Paper II.—1485 to the present day.

(2) ISLAMIC HISTORY.—From the birth of the Prophet up to the end of the Moorish Empire in Spain and the decline of the Fatemide Caliphate.

Two papers each of three hours' duration will be set which will include questions on historical geography :—

Paper I.—The Prophet, first four Caliphs and Omeyades.

Paper II.—Abbasides, Muslim rule in Spain and the Fatemide Caliphate.

(3) INDIAN HISTORY (with special reference to the History of the Deccan).

Two papers each of three hours' duration will be set which will include questions on historcial geography :—

Paper I.—Up to the year 1526 A. D.

Paper II.—From 1526 to the present day.

(4) ANCIENT EUROPE (Greek History up to the Roman Conquest and Roman History up to 476 A. D.)

Two papers each of three hours' duration will be set which will include questions on historical geography :—

Paper I.—Greek History, up to 146 B. C.

Paper II.—Roman History, up to 476 A. D.

(5) MEDIEVAL EUROPE, 476 to 1453.

Two papers each of three hours' duration will be set which will include questions on historical geography :—

Paper I.—476 to 1096.

Paper II.—1096 to 1453.

(6) MODERN EUROPE (1453 onwards).

Two papers each of three hours' duration will be set which will include questions on historical geography :—

Paper I.—1453 to 1789.

Paper II.—1789 to the present day.

(7) ECONOMICS.

There shall be two papers in Economics, each of three hours' duration.

Paper I.—General Economics.

Paper II.—Indian Economics.

(8) SOCIOLOGY.

There shall be two papers in Sociology each of three hours duration :—

Paper I.—Theoretical Sociology.

Paper II.—Practical Sociology.

(9) One of the following Modern Languages :—

Urdu, Persian, Marathi, Telugu, Kanarese, French and German.

Two papers each of three hours' duration will be set in each of these languages. The first paper (100 marks) will be on the prescribed text-books. The second paper (100 marks) on Grammar, Composition and Translation will consist of an essay and questions on composition and pieces of Urdu prose for translation into the language selected.

In Urdu the distribution of papers will be as follows :—

Paper I.—Prose	50	marks.
Poetry	40	,,
Non-Detailed	10	,,
Paper II.—Grammar, Prosody, etc.	25	,,
Composition	50	,,

Paper *II.*— (*Continued*)   Marks

     Translation from Urdu into
         Hindi   15   ,,

     Translation from Hindi into
         Urdu   10   ,,

(10) One of the following Classical Languages :—

Arabic, Persian (unless already taken under 9), Sanskrit, Latin and Greek.

Two papers each of three hours' duration will be set in each of these languages. The first paper (100 marks) will be on the prescribed text-books. The second paper (100 marks) in all the languages except Arabic will be on Grammar and consist of pieces of Urdu prose for translation into the languages selected.

The division of the marks in Arabic 2nd paper well be as follows :—

     Grammar   ..   ..   40 marks.

     Translation from Arabic into Urdu   30   ,,

     Translation from Urdu into Arabic   30   ,,

Questions on non-detailed texts in Arabic will be set in paper II.

(11) LOGIC.—Deduction and Induction.
There will be two papers in Logic each of three hours' duration.

     Paper *I.*—Deductive Logic

     Paper *II.*—Inductive Logic

(12) PSYCHOLOGY.

There will be two papers in Psychology, each of three hours' duration.

     Paper *I.*—Problems and Methods of Psychology, Psychological Organism and Nervous System, Sensation, Perception, Discrimination and Association, Attention, and Habit.

     Paper *II.*—Rest of the subject.

GROUP B.

(1) PHYSICS.

There will be two papers in Physics each of three hours' duration.

     Paper *I.*—General Properties of Matter, Heat and Sound
                                   75 marks.

     Paper *II.*—Light, Electricity and Magnetism. 75   ,,

There will also be a Practical examination of three hours' duration for which 50 marks will be assigned.

(2) CHEMISTRY.
There will be two papers in Chemistry each of three hours' duration.

Paper *I.*—General Chemistry and Organic Chemistry
                                        75 marks.

Paper *II.*—Metals and Non-Metals   75   ,,
There will also be a Practical examination of four hours' duration for which 50 marks will be assigned.

(3) BIOLOGY.   Marks.
BOTANY.—Paper I. Theoretical   .. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours   60
             Paper II. Practical   .. 2 hours   40
ZOOLOGY.—Paper I. Theoretical   .. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours   60
             Paper II. Practical   .. 2 hours   40

N.B.— In order to secure a pass the candidate shall have to obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks in the subject and a minimum of 20 per cent. in each of the branches, *viz.*, Botany and Zoology.

(4) MATHEMATICS.
There will be 3 papers in Mathematics each of three hours' duration and will be divided into two sections, a certain minimum number of questions being compulsory from each section. Choice of questions to the extent of 40 per cent. may be allowed.

Paper I.   *Marks.*
    Algebra   ..   ..40 ⎫
                                ⎬ 80 Marks.
    Trigonometry   ..40 ⎭
Paper II.
    Geometry—Plane & Solid ..40 ⎫
                                ⎬ 60 Marks.
    Geometrical Conics   ..20 ⎭
Paper III.
    Analytical Geometry   ..30 ⎫
                                ⎬ 60 Marks.
    Calculus   ..   ..30 ⎭
                        ─────────
            Total   ⸍ ..   200 Marks.
                        ─────────

III.   THEOLOGY OR MORALS.
There will be one paper of three hours' duration in this subject, carrying 100 marks.

N.B.—Examinations in Theology or Morals shall be regarded as qualifying Examinations and the marks gained by a candidate in the subjects shall not be included in the grand total of the marks ;: but no student can go up for a higher examination unless he has qualified in Theology or Morals in the lower examination. Students who have once passed in Theology or Morals at an examination will not be examined in these subjects if they appear again at the Examination.   .

12. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains 33 per cent. of the full marks in each subject. Should a candidate, however, not obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks in *one subject only,* he shall be declared to have passed the examination, provided he secures not less than 30 per cent. in that subject and makes an aggregate of 40 per cent.

13. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. or more of the aggregate marks will be placed in the First Class, those obtaining 45 per cent. or more but less than 60 per cent. in the Second Class, and the others in the Third Class.

The names of successful candidates placed in the First Class shall be arranged in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate. The names of others placed in the Second and Third Classes shall be arranged in the serial order of their roll numbers.

14. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate setting forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

15. For the purposes of the Compartment System, the examination shall be divided into the following two groups :—

(1) English.

(2) Optional subjects.

A candidate passing in any one of these groups shall be exempted from appearing in that group at a subsequent examination, provided that he has secured not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate and that in the group in which he fails he makes an aggregate of not less than 25 per cent. But the candidate who so fails to pass only in one group shall be allowed, if he so desires, to appear for the whole of a subsequent examination.

The results of candidates taking the option of appearing in the whole examination in a subsequent year, will be adjusted solely on the merits of the subsequent examination.

No candidate shall be classed unless he has passed in the whole examination at one attempt.

Candidates who appear in a subsequent Examination in the group in which they failed in the previous examination, will be required to secure 33 per cent. of the marks in each subject of the group.

B. A. Examination.

1. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, be held once a year in Hyderabad, at such time and on such date as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2.   The examination shall be open to :—

(1) All students who have satisfactorily completed a regular course of study in a college of the University for not less than two academic years after passing the Intermediate Examination of the Osmania University or an examination or test accepted by the University as equivalent thereto.

(2) Students who have satisfactorily prosecuted a regular course of study for the year immediately preceding the examination at a college of the Osmania University and who have been permitted, under Regulation 3 below, to reckon a previous year of study since passing the Intermediate Examination or its equivalent at a college of a University recognised for the purpose by the University.

3.   Any student may be admitted to the final class of a college of the Osmania University, provided he produces a certificate from the Principal of the college (affiliated to any of the Universities recognised by the University) he was last attending, that the penultimate year of his degree course at college has been duly kept according to the regulations in force at the University from which he is migrating and that in the Principal's opinion he was fit for promotion to the final class of that college.

4.   Persons coming under the following descriptions, though not belonging to a college of the University, will be allowed to appear privately for this examination :—

N.B.—Private candidates shall not be allowed to take up any subject unless provision has been made for the teaching of that subject in the University College. They should therefore ascertain, from the Registrar, before applying for permission, whether regular students of the University are taking up those subjects.

(*a*) Inspecting Officers of the State Educational Department and whole-time teachers employed in educational institutions recognised by the University or by the Educational Department, provided they are certified by the Divisional Inspector of Schools to have rendered continuous and approved service for not less than three years previous to the date of their application for permission to appear at the examination.

(*b*) Whole-time librarians serving in the library of any constituent college, or the Asafia Library or any other library approved by the Syndicate for this purpose, provided that they produce a certificate from the Librarian of the library in which they are employed of continuous and approved service for not less than three years previous to the date of their application for permission to appear at the examination.

(c) Women candidates.

Provided also that in all the above cases, by the date of the examination, not less than two academic years shall have elapsed since the date of their passing the Intermediate Examination or its equivalent.

5. Candidates from a college of the University who have been allowed to appear at the examination once but have not been able to appear or have failed to pass may be admitted as private candidates to a subsequent examination, provided they do not change the subjects they had studied at college.   In case they change any of their subjects they shall be required to put in fresh attendance in the college in the subject or subjects they have changed.

6. Applications of private candidates for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not less than two months before the examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 30.

7. In the case of college candidates, applications for admission and certificates of attendance and progress in the prescribed form together with a fee of Rs. 30 for each candidate shall be forwarded by the Principal so as to reach the Registrar four weeks before the examination.   In special cases the Principal may hold back the certificates of attendance.   Such certificates must, however, reach the Registrar in no case later than three weeks before the examination.

The attendance required shall not be less than 66 per cent. of the full course of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined.   The Syndicate may condone the deficiency in attendance not exceeing 6% lectures in the subject for sufficient reasons particularly sickness when the application is supported by the certificate of an authorised medical officer and which can satisfy the Principal.

8. Upon the receipt of the application and the fees prescribed and also the attendance certificates in case of candidates from colleges, the Registrar shall at least a week before the examination, cause to be furnished to the candidate, a receipt for each fee received, which will also serve as a ticket of admission to the examination hall, to be produced by the candidate in the hall, if called for.

N.B.—A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim refund of the admission fee.

9. The B. A. Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers.   Papers will be set and answered in Urdu with the following exceptions :—

(1) European Languages	Ordinarily in English.
(2) Sanskrit, Prakrit or Pali,	In the language itself, or in English or in Urdu,

(3) Modern Indian   In the language itself or in Urdu.
      Vernaculars.

N. B.—In the case of these exceptions, the Registrar will, six months before the date of the examination, notify the language in which the paper will be set, and candidates will be expected to answer in that language unless by a previous arrangement with the Registrar they have been permitted to answer in any of the alternative languages above specified.

10.   The subjects for examination are as follows :—

I. English.

II. One of the following schools :—
  (*a*) Languages.
  (*b*) Mathematics.
  (*c*) History.
  (*d*) Philosophy.

III. Theology or Morals.

I.   *English :—*

4 papers as follows :—   Marks
  (i) Detailed Prose   ..   80 ⎫
      History of Literature   ..   20 ⎭ 100
  (ii) Detailed Poetry   ..   80 ⎫
      History of Literature   ..   20 ⎭ 100
  (iii) Essay   ..   ..   75 ⎫
      Unseens   ..   ..   25 ⎭ 100
  (iv) Non-Detailed Texts   ..   7o ⎫
      Translation from Urdu into English 30 ⎭ 100

NOTE.—(1) Questions on the History of Literature will be compulsory.

(2) No candidate shall be admitted to the B. A. Examination unless the Head of the Department of English certifies that he has written at least 25 essays during the two years' B.A. course. This certificate will not be required in the case of Private candidates and Ex-students.

II.   (*a*) *Languages :—*

One of the following Classical Languages :—
    Arabic.
    Persian with Elementary Arabic.
    Sanskrit.
    Latin.
    Greek.

AND one of the following Modern Languages :—
    Persian (unless already taken), with Elementary Arabic.
      Urdu with Hindi Bhasha.
    Telugu.
    Marathi.
    Kanarese.
    French.
    German.

A knowledge of the history of the language and literature in the languages selected will be required.

There will be three papers in each of the two languages selected.

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES :—

The first paper in Arabic and Sanskrit will be on Prose (75 marks) and History of Literature (25 marks) ; the second paper.will be on Poetry (75 marks), and Rhetoric and Prosody (25 marks) : and the third paper will be as follows :—

> ARABIC :—Translation from Arabic into Urdu. ..40 marks.
> Translation from Urdu into Arabic ..40 ,,
> Grammar .. .. ..20 ,,

> SANSKRIT :—Translation from Sanskrit into Urdu 35 marks
> Translation from Urdu into Sanskrit..35 ,,
> Grammar .. .. ..30 ,,

PERSIAN :—

The arrangement of the first and second papers in Persian will be the same as of those in Arabic and Sanskrit. The third paper will be as follows :—

> Translation from Urdu into Persian .. ..30 marks.
> Composition .. ..40 ,,
> Arabic Grammar .. .. 12 ⎤ 30 marks
> Translation from Arabic into Urdu. 18 ⎦

MODERN LANGUAGES:—

The first and second papers in Modern Languages will be the same as in Arabic and Sanskrit, but the first paper in Urdu will contain a question on precis-writing which would carry not less than 10 marks.

The distribution of marks in the 1st and 2nd papers in Telugu and Kanarese will be as follows :—

> Paper I Prose .. .. ..50 marks.
> Drama .. ..50 ,,
> Paper II Poetry .. .. ..50 ,,
> History of Literature ..25 ,,
> Prosody and Rhetoric ..25 ,,

The third paper in all the Modern Languages with the exception of Urdu will be on composition (75 marks) and precis-writing (25 marks).

The third paper in Urdu will be on composition (70 marks) and Hindi Bhasha (30 marks). There will be two questions on Bhasha one being on translation from Urdu into Bhasha (18 marks) and the other on translation from Bhasha into Urdu (12 marks).

(b) MATHEMATICS. 6 papers of 100 marks each :—

> Paper I.—Algebra, Theory of Equations, Trigonometry and Pure Geometry.

> Paper II.—Analytical Geometry of two dimentions and elementary portion of 3 dimensions and Differential Calculus.

Paper III.—Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.

Paper IV.—Statics and Hydrostatics.

Paper V.—Graphical Statics and Dynamics and Elementary portion of rigid Dynamics in two dimensions.

Paper VI.—Astronomy and Astro Physics.

(c) *History.*

Paper I. General Historical Essay.—100 marks (candidates must also produce a certificate from the Head of the Department of History, that he has written at least 30 satisfactory Essays during his III and IV years).

Paper II. Political Science (Theoretical and Comparative)—
100 marks.

Paper III. Economics or Sociology—100 marks.

Paper IV. Indian History—100 marks.
One of the following periods :—
Ancient—upto 1206.
Medieval—1206 to 1765.
Modern—1765 Onwards.

Paper 5. General, containing :—

(1) History of the Deccan, covering the period of Indian History taken by the candidate.

(2) Elements of the Cultural History of India with reference to the period of Indian History taken by the candidate.

(3) Constitutional History of Modern India.

N.B.—Questions on Sections (1) and (2) will be set by the Examiner in Indian History and those on Section (3) by the Examiner in Political Science.

Paper 6. One of the following 100 marks : —

(1) Select period of Islamic History.
(2) Select period of European History.
(3) The whole of English Constitutional History.
(4) The whole of the History of Indian culture.

10*

N.B.—Candidates will be expected to answer questions on Historical Geography.

(*d*) *Philosophy* :—

(i) General Philosophy.

Paper I—Nature, Schools and Problems of Philosophy.

,,   II—A brief sketch of the History of Philosophy together with a special study of an original work of any of the following Philosophers :—

Descartes, Berkeley or David Hume.

(ii) Oriental Philosophy.

Paper III—Hindu Philosophy.

,,   IV—Outlines of Islamic Philosophy, Kalam and Sufism.

(iii) Psychology.

Paper V—Elements of Psychology with allied Physiology.

(iv) Ethics.

Paper VI—A brief study of Theoretical and Practical Ethics.

III. *Theology or Morals* (one paper)

N.B.—(1) Examinations in Theology or Morals shall be regarded as qualifying Examinations and the marks gained by a candidate in the subject shall not be included in the grand total of the marks ; but no student can go up for a higher examination unless he has qualified in Theology or Morals in the lower examination. Students who have once passed in Theology or Morals at an examination will not be examined in these subjects if they appear again at that examination.

11. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains 33 per cent. in each subject.

12. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. or more of the aggregate marks will be placed in the First Class, those obtaining 45 per cent. or more but less than 60 per cent. in the Second Class, and the others in the Third Class.

The names of successful candidates placed in the First Class shall be arranged in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate. The names of others placed in the Second and Third Classes shall be arranged in serial order of their roll numbers.

13. A certificate signed by the Chancellor shall be given to each successful candidate setting forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

14. Any student who fails to pass the examination on account of his having failed to obtain 33 per cent. in English or in his selected subject, will be considered to have passed the whole examination on his passing at a subsequent examination merely in the subject in which he has failed, provided that the marks gained by him in such subject in the previous examination do not fall short of 25 per cent. and provided in that examination he has secured an aggregate total of 40 per cent,

M. A. Examination

1. An examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Hyderabad at such time and on such date as may be prescribed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts.

2. The M. A. Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *viva voce* when necessary. Papers will be set and answered in Urdu unless otherwise notified.

3. The examination shall be open only to Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science of the Osmania University or Bachelors of Arts or Bachelor of Science of a recognised University who have passed the B. A., or B. Sc. Examination not less than two academic years previously and have since then prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than two academic year; in a constituent college of the Osmania University.*

No candidate shall be allowed to put in regular attendance, or to appear, at the M.A. and LL.B. Examinations at one and the same time.

4. No candidate from a college of the University shall be considered to have completed a regular course of study for the examination unless he has attended 66 per cent. lectures during each academic year. The Syndicate shall have, however, the power to condone the deficiencies in attendance not exceeding 6 % lectures in the subject for sufficient reasons particularly sickness when the application is supported by the certificate of an authorised medical officer which can satisfy the Principal.

5. A candidate for admission to the M.A. Examination must forward his application to the Registrar five weeks before the examination accompanied by a fee of Rs. 60. Every candidate shall produce a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed to the effect that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for the examination.

* Lady candidates shall be allowed to appear privately in the examination in Arabic, Persian and Urdu only.

6. The examination shall be held for the present in the following subjects :—

    1. Arabic.

    2. Persian.

    3. Urdu.

    4. History.

    5. Philosophy.

    6. Mathematics.

In Persian, Urdu, History and Philosophy there will be two Examinations—Previous and Final—and the candidates will be examined at the end of each year.

(1) ARABIC.—(Eight papers—100 marks each.)

1st Paper Poetry.

2nd   „   Prose, Historical.

3rd   „   Prose, Non-Historical.

4th   „   History of Language and Literature.

5th   „   Rhetoric and Prosody.

6th   „   Hebrew, French or German—Grammar and Translation into Urdu of easy Hebrew, French, or German passages.

7th   „   Translation from Urdu into Arabic and Arabic Composition.

8th   „   Essay in Urdu on a subject connected with the History, Literature and Civilisation of the Arabs.

(2) PERSIAN :—

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION :—Four papers   ..400 marks.

1st Paper—Poetry (Classical) 100   „

2nd   „   —Prose   „ 100   „

3rd   „   —Set Composition in Persian on modern topics 100   „

4th Paper—Translation into Urdu from books
prescribed in Arabic and Persian,
Rhetoric and Prosody.   ..100 marks.

FINAL EXAMINATION :—(Two papers and a Thesis) 400   ,,

1st Paper—Literary history of Persia from the
earliest times to the Mongols. ..100   ,,

2nd ,,   —Literary history of Persia from the
Mongol Period to the present day..100   ,,

Thesis 200   ,,

The Thesis will be of about 50 pages and will be written under
the supervision and with the advice of the Professor con-
cerned, on a subject approved by the Board of Studies
in Persian. It will be valued by two or three experts.
There will be a *viva voce* Examination. The candidate
will have to satisfy the examiners that he has availed of
original sources.

The Thesis may be submitted on any one of the following
subjects :—

(1) Evolution of the Persian Language and Literature.

(2) Literary criticism of any particular period.

(3) Research in any particular branch of Literature.

(4) Lives of famous authors and reviews on their works.

(5) Critical edition of an important work with an intro-
duction to it.

(6) Development of the Persian language in India.

(7) Treatment of any controversial problem relating to
the history, Literature and civilization of Persia
in the light of modern research.

(3) URDU :—

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION :—Four papers   ..400 marks.

1st Paper—Old Urdu 100   ,,

2nd ,,   Poetry 100   ,,

3rd ,,   Prose 100   ,,

4th ,,   Essay 100   ,,

FINAL EXAMINATION—(Two papers and a Thesis) 400   ,,

1st Paper—History of the Urdu Language

               and Literature 100   ,,

2nd ,,   Hindi Bhasha. 100   ,,

Writing a Thesis or editing a book 200   ,,

The Thesis will be written with the advice and under the supervision of the Professor concerned on a subject recommended by the Professor and approved by the Board of Studies in Urdu.

Only those candidates will be admitted to the M.A. Examination in Urdu or Persian who have graduated with Urdu and Persian.

(4) HISTORY.

1st Paper—Early Political Institutions (Indian, Islamic, and European) upto 1,500.

or

Later Political Institutions from 1,500 upto present day.

2nd Paper—Political theories (Indian, Islamic and European) upto 1,500.

or

Later Political Theories from 1,500 upto present day.

NOTE :—

Students shall study the Political Theories of only that period the political institutions of which they have selected for study in Paper I above.

3rd and 4th Papers—Intensive study of two of the following, 100 marks each :—

(a) A period of Indian History with reference to the History of the Deccan.

(b) A period of Islamic History.

(c) A period of Modern European History.

(d) A period of English Constitutional History.

FINAL HISTORY :—

1st Paper—General Historical Essay.　　　　　100 marks

2nd Paper.

(a) A special topic of Comparative Politics.　.. ⎱　50
(b) A special topic of Political Theories.　　.. ⎰　marks

Thesis—Containing at least 10,000 words written on a subject taken by the candidate for his M. A.　　　　　　　　　　200 marks

Viva Voce—(a) General, to test the general efficiency of the candidate in the papers offered by him for Previous and Final Examinations. 50　,,

(b) Language, to test whether the candidate has used the authorities for his thesis in their original form.　　　　　　　　　. 50　,,

N. B.—(1) No candidate will be deemed to have passed the M. A., (History) Examination unless he obtains not less than 30 per cent. of the marks in 2nd Paper of the Final Examination.

(2) Only those candidates who have passed the B. A., Examination in History or who have taken the M. A. degree in any other subject and who have prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one academic year at one of the constituent colleges of the University will be allowed to sit for the Previous Examination. In the same way only those candidates will be allowed to sit for the Final Examination who have already passed the Previous Examination and have since prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one academic year at one of the constituent colleges of the University.

(3) The subject for the thesis and the choice of the language offered must be sanctioned by the Board of Studies in History at least one calendar year before the examination. No candidate will be allowed to offer his own mother-tongue for his viva voce.

(4) The special topics and periods will be announced at least one calendar year before the examination but not more than one special topic or period will be so prescribed for each year.

(5) Every candidate shall submit two copies of his thesis at least one Fasli month before the first day of the examination. The Registrar will on the declaration of the result deposit one of these copies in the University archives, while the other copy will be sent to the Osmania University College Library for safe custody and use.

(6) The thesis submitted by the candidates will be compiled with the advice and under the guidance of the Professor concerned.

(7) In submitting their theses and while answering their papers, candidates should always bear in mind that according to Islamic etiquette due reverence should be shown towards Islam, eminent Islamic personages and Islamic teachings.

5. PHILOSOPHY.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION :—

1st Paper—Oriental Philosophy, Indian or Islamic.

2nd „ One Special Philosopher from among the Western thinkers.

3rd „ Mataphysics with special reference to contemporary thought.

4th „ Essay.

5th & 6th Papers—Two of the following :—

1. Logic and Epistemology.

2. Aesthetics.

3. Philosophy of Religion.

4. Ethics and Political Philosophy.

5. Psychology.

FINAL EXAMINATION :—

A Thesis of not less than 10,000 words on any ⎫   200
subject of Philosophy previously approved of by the ⎬   marks
Board of Studies.   ⎭

Viva Voce.

1st & 2nd Papers :—   ..   ..   .. 200 marks

Two subjects allied to the subject of the Thesis.

(6) MATHEMATICS :—(Nine papers).

1st Paper—Algebra, Theory of Equations. Plane Trigono-
metry.   Differential Equations.

2nd   ,,   Pure Geometry.
Analytical Geometry (Pure and Solid.)
Differential Geometry-Curves and Surfaces.

3rd   ,,   Calculus (Differential and Integral)
Theory of Functions of a real variable.

4th   ,,   Theory of Functions of a complex variable.

Elliptic Functions excluding ℘ Functions.
Fourier Series.

5th· ,,   Attractions.
Electricity and Magnetism.

6th   ,,   Analytical Statics of two and three dimensions·
Dynamics of a particle.
Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions only.

7th   ,,   Hydrostatics including Capilarity.
Hydrostatics excluding Vortex Motion and
Sound.

8th Paper Spherical Trigonometry.
Spherical Astronomy, Optics.

9th   ,,   Problem and Essay paper consisting of two sec-
tions. In the first section at least two prob-
lems to be solved and in the other section
not more than two essays to be written.

7. In order to pass the Examination, a candidate must
obtain 40 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate. No minimum

pass marks shall be required in each paper, but if in any paper a candidate obtains less than one-fifth of the marks allotted, those marks shall not be included in his aggregate. Successful cand-dates obtaining not less than 65 per cent. of the total marks shall be placed in the First Class, those obtaining less than 65 per cent. but not less than 50 per cent. in the Second Class and the rest in the Third Class.

The results of the Previous Examinations will only be declared and will not be classified. The marks obtained by the candidates at the Previous Examination will be added to the marks gained by them at the Final Examination and the rank secured by them will be determined accordingly.

8. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination for whatever reason shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted without further attendance at lectures to any subsequent examination on the payment of a like fee.

9. Each successful candidate at the Final Examination shall receive a certificate signed by the Chancellor setting forth the subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

B. Sc. Examination.

1. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held once a year in Hyderabad, at such time and on such date as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2. The examination shall be open to :—

(a) All students who have satisfactorily completed a regular course of study in a College of the University for not less than two academic years after passing the Intermediate Examination of the Osmania University or an examination or test accepted by the University as equivalent thereto, with Physics and Chemistry as their optional subjects.

(b) Students who have satisfactorily prosecuted a regular course of study for the year immediately preceding the examination at a College of the Osmania University and who have been permitted under Regulation.(3) below to reckon a previous year of study since passing the Intermediate Examination or its equivalent at. a . College of a University recognized for the purpose by the University.

3. Any student may be admitted to the final class of a College of the Osmania University provided he produces a certificate from the Principal of the College (affiliated to any of the Universities recognized by the University) he was last attending that the penultimate year of his degree course at College has been duly kept according to the regulations in force at the University from which he is migrating and that in the Principal's opinion he was fit for promotion to the final class of that College.

4. Laboratory Assistants serving in a College of the University will be allowed to appear privately for this examination provided that they produce from the Principal of the College, in which they are or have been employed, the certificate of Laboratory work required under Regulation (12) and also a certificate from the same authority of continuous and approved service for not less than three years previous to the date of their application for permission to appear at that examination. It is also necessary that by the date of the Examination not less than two academic years shall have elapsed since the date of their passing the Intermediate Examination or its equivalent.

5. Candidates from a college of the University who have been allowed to appear at the examination once but have not

been able to appear or have failed to pass may be admitted as private candidates to a subsequent examination, provided that they do not change the subjects they had studied at College. In case they change any of their subjects they shall be required to put in fresh attendance in the College in the subject or subjects they have changed.

6. Applications of private candidates in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not less than two months before the examination accompanied by a fee of Rs. 30.

7. In the case of College candidates application for admission and certificates of attendance and progress in the form prescribed together with a fee of Rs 30 for each candidate shall be forwarded by the Principal so as to reach the Registrar four weeks before the examination.

In special cases the Principal may hold back the certificates of attendance. Such certificates must, however, reach the Registrar in no case later than three weeks before the examination.

The attendance required shall not be less than 66 per cent. of the full course of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined. The Syndicate may condone the deficiency in attendance not exceeding 6 per cent. lectures in the subject for sufficient reasons particularly sickness when the application is supported by the certificate of an authorised medical officer and which can satisfy the Principal.

8. Upon the receipt of the application and the fee prescribed, and also the attendance certificates in case of candidates from colleges the Registrar shall at least a week before the examination cause to be furnished to the candidate a receipt for each fee received, which will also serve as a ticket of admission to the examination hall to be produced by the candidate in the hall if called for.

N. B.—A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim refund of the admission fee.

9. The B. Sc. Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers. Papers in all the subjects except English will be set and answered in Urdu.

10. The subjects for examination are as follows :—

I. English.

II. One of the following groups :—

   a. Physics as main with Mathematics and Chemistry as subsidiary.

  b. Chemistry as main with Physics and Mathematics as subsidiary.

  c. Mathematics as main with Physics and Chemistry as subsidiary.

  d. Botany as main with Zoology and Chemistry as subsidiary.

  e. Zoology as main with Botany and Chemistry as subsidiary.

  f. Chemistry as main and Botany and Zoology as subsidiary.

  III. Theology or Morals.

11. The division of marks in the subjects is given below :—

 I. *English* :—

  Two papers as follows :—

   1st Paper .—

    Essay .. .. 75 marks⎫
    Unseens .. .. 25 do ⎬ 100
                         ⎭

   2nd Paper :—

    Non-Detailed Texts .. .. 70 marks⎫
    Translation from Urdu .. . 30 do ⎬ 100
    into English   ⎭

N.B. No candidate shall be admitted to the B. Sc. Examination unless the Head of the Department of English certifies that he has written at least 25 Essays during the two years' B. Sc. course.

  II Optionals :—

Physics, taken as main subject :

                           Marks

  Theory Paper I—General Physics, Properties of
          Matter and Sound. 90
   Do II—Heat and Light 90
   Do III—Electricity and Magnetism .. 90
  Practical Paper I—Properties of Matter, Heat and
          Sound 65
      II—Light, Magnetism and Electricity 65

Physics taken as subsidiary subject.
  Theory Paper I—General Physics, Properties of
          Matter, Heat and Sound   .. 75
   Do II—Light, Magnetism and Electricity 75
  Practical   50

Chemistry, taken as main subject.
  Theory Paper I—Inorganic   90
   Do II—Organic   90
   Do III—Physical Chemistry   .. 90
  Practical Paper I—Qualitative and Gravimetric
          Analysis **65**
   Do II—Volumetric Analysis and Organic
          Preparation 65

Chemistry, taken as subsidiary subject.   Mark

Theory Paper I—Inorganic and Physical Chemistry   70
Do Paper II—Organic and Physical Chemistry   70
Practical   60

Mathematics, taken as main subject.

Paper I Algebra, Theory of Equations, Trigonometry.   80
Do II Analytical Geometry of two dimensions &
    elementary portion of three dimensions,
    Differential Calculus   80
Do III Integral Calculus, Differential Equations.   80
Do IV Statics and Hydrostatics   ..   80
Do V Dynamics and Astronomy   80

Mathematics, taken as subsidiary subject.

Paper I—Algebra, Trigonometry and Analytical
    Geometry   70
Do II—Calculus, and Differential Equations   ..   70
Do III—Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics   ..   60

Botany, taken as main subject.

Theory Paper I—Thallophyta, Bryophyta and
    Pteridophyta   .   ..   90
Do II—Gymnosperms and Angiosperms ..   90
Do III—General Biology, Physiology and
    Ecology   90
Practical Paper I—External and Internal Morphology   65
Do Paper II—Classification and Physiology   ..   65

Botany taken as subsidiary subject.

Theory Paper I—Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta
    and Gymnosperms   70
Do Paper II—Angiosperms, Physiology and
    Evolution   70
Practical   60

Zoology, taken as main subject.

Theory Paper I—Invertebrates   90
Do II—Vertebrates   90
Do III—Evolution, Cytology and Histology   90
Practical Paper I—Invertebrates and Identification
    of specimens   65
Do Paper II—Vertebrates, Identification and
    preparation of slides   65

Zoology, taken as subsidiary subject.

Theory Paper I—Invertebrates, Cytology and
    Histology   70
Do II—Vertebrates, and Evolution   ..   70
Practical   60
III —*Theology or Morals* (one paper)   ..   ,.   100

N. B.—Examination in Theology of Morals shall be regarded as qualifying Examinations and the marks gained by a candidate in the subjects shall not be included in the grand total of the marks ; but no student can go up for a higher examination unless he has qualified in Theology or Morals in the lower examination. Students who have once passed in Theology or Morals at an examination will not be examined in these subjects if they appear again at that examination.

(2) All the papers detailed above will be of three hours' duration.

12. No candidate from a college of the University will be permitted to present himself at the B. Sc. Examination in any Science subject for which a practical course is necessary under these rules unless he produces certificate from the Principal of such college to the effect that he has completed the required course in the college laboratories. In the case of private candidates appearing under Regulation 4 evidence must be produced that the candidate has completed the required course in a laboratory approved of by the University.

13. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains 33 per cent. in each subject. In subjects in which a practical test is compulsory, the required percentage shall be 33 per cent. in the theoretical part of the examination as well as in the practical test.

14. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. or more of the aggregate marks will be placed in the First Class, those obtaining 45 per cent. or more but less than 60 per cent. in the Second Class, and the others in the Third Class.

The names of successful candidates placed in the first class shall be arranged in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate. The names of others placed in the second and third classes shall be arranged in serial order of their roll numbers.

15. A certificate signed by the Chancellor shall be given to each successful candidate setting forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

16. Any student who fails to pass the examination on account of his having failed to obtain 33 per cent. in English or in his selected subject, will be considered to have passed the whole examination, on his passing at a subsquent examination merely in the subject in which he has failed, provided that the marks gained by him in such subject in the previous examination do not fall short of 25 per cent. and provided in that examination he has secured an aggregate total of 40 per cent.

M. Sc. Examination.

1. An examination for the degree of Master of Science shall be held annually in Hyderabad at such time and on such date as may be prescribed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts.

2. The M. Sc. Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *viva voce* when necessary. Papers will be set and answered in Urdu unless otherwise notified.

3. The examination shall be open only to Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science of the Osmania University or Bachelors of Arts or Bachelors of Science of a recognised University who have passed the B. A., or B. Sc. Examination not less than two academic years previously and have since then prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than two academic years in a constituent college of the Osmania University.

4. No candidate from a college of the University shall be considered to have completed a regular course of study for the examination unless he has attended 66 per cent. of the lectures during each academic year. The Syndicate shall have, however, the power to condone the deficiencies in attendance not exceeding 6% lectures in the subject for sufficient reasons particularly sickness when the application is supported by the certificate of an authorised medical officer which can satisfy the Principal.

5. A candidate for admission to the M. Sc. Examination must forward his application to the Registrar five weeks before the examination accompanied by a fee of Rs. 60. Every candidate shall produce a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed to the effect that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for the examination.

6. The examination shall be held for the present in the following subjects :—
    1. Chemistry.

    2. Physics.

(1) *Chemistry.*

*Previous Examination :—*Lectures on advanced Inorganic Organic, and Physical Chemistry, and advanced practical work. In lectures special attention will be paid to the applied side of the subject and its history. The practical work shall include

complex Inorganic Analysis (both qualitative and quantitative) preparation and identification of Organic Compounds, a few exercises in Commercial Organic and Inorganic Analysis and Physico-Chemical Measurements.

An examination shall be held at the end of the 1st year which shall consist of the following papers :—

			Marks
1st Paper	General and Inorganic Chemistry	..	100
2nd ,,	Organic Chemistry	..	100
3rd ,,	Physical Chemistry	..	100
4th ,,	Practical including mineral Analysis	..	100
5th ,,	Organic Analysis and Organic Preparations	..	100
6th ,,	Physico-Chemical Measurements	..	100
	Total	..	600

Final Examination :—In the Second or Final Year, the student shall choose either Organic Chemistry or Physical Chemistry as his special subject and attend advanced lectures on that subject. The rest of his time will be occupied in conducting some research work and reading about the subject of his research with the help of a Professor. At the end of the year, he shall be required to submit the results of his research in the form of a Thesis.

In addition to an Oral Examination in the subject of his Thesis, he shall appear in a written examination consisting of two papers only, in Organic or Inorganic Chemistry according to his choice. The marks for each will be as follows :—

		Marks
Thesis including Oral	..	200
1st Paper	..	100
2nd ,,	..	100
Total	..	400

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(2) *Physics.*

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.   Marks

1st Paper	General Physics and Sound.	.. 100
2nd ,,	Optics (Geometrical and Physical)	.. 100
3rd ,,	Heat including Thermodynamics	.. 100
4th .,	Practical Examination in Properties of Matter, Heat and Sound. ..	.. 100
5th ,,	Practical Examination in Optics	.. 100
	Total	.. 500

FINAL EXAMINATION.   Marks

1st Paper	Classical Electricity and Magnetism	.. 100
2nd ,,	Modern Electricity ..	.. 100
3rd ,,	Some Special Subject—any one of the following :—	.. 100

    (*a*) Spectroscopy (Including Quantum Theory).

    (*b*) X-Rays.

    (*c*) Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.

    (*d*) Photo-Electricity and Television.

4th Paper	Practical Examination in Electricity	.. 100
5th Paper	Report on practical work intensively carried out by the candidate with a view to verify and supplement the available data on some special problem of Physics.	Marks 100
	Total ..	500

The Theoretical papers will be of 3 and the Practical of 4 hours' duration.

7. In order to pass the Examination, a candidate must obtain 40 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate. No minimum pass marks shall be required in each paper, but that candidates should pass separately in the Theoretical and Practical portions of the Examination and if in any paper a candidate obtains less than 25 per cent. of the marks allotted, those marks shall not be included in his aggregate. Successful candidates obtaining not less than 65 per cent. of the total marks shall be placed in the First Class, those obtaining less than 65 per cent. but not less than 50 per cent. in the Second Class and the rest in the Third Class.

The results of the Previous Examinations will only be declared and will not be classified. The marks obtained by the candidates at the Previous Examinations will be added to the mark gained by them at the Final Examination and the rank secured by them will be determined accordingly.

8. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination for whatever reason shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

9. Each successful candidate at the Final Examination shall receive a certificate signed by the Chancellor setting forth the subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

Matriculation Examination.

1. The Matriculation Examination shall be held once a year at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Gulburga, Warangal and Bhopal, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2. The examination shall be open to :—

(i) All those who have satisfactorily prosecuted a regular course of study for this examination at one or more High Schools recognised by the Osmania University. Such candidates shall be named *pupil candidates.*

(ii) All those who have studied privately either in the Dominions or outside for this examination provided that they shall not have attended any high school recognised by the University for not less than six months prior to the date of the examination.

(iii) All those who have passed the Maulvi Examination of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions or of the Punjab University up to the year 1906. Such students will have to appear in English only on passing in which subject they will be considered to have pass-ed in the whole of the examination.

3. No candidate shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he shall have completed the age of fifteen years by the first day of Shahrewar (July) of the year in which he applies for admission to the examination.

4. Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not less than two months before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 in the case of pupil candidates, Rs. 15 in the case of candidates referred to in Rule 2 (ii), and Rs. 5 in the case of candidates referred to in Rule 2 (iii).

5. Pupil candidates must submit the following certificates from the Headmaster of the school where they last studied together with their application for admission :—

(1) Certificate of attendance stating that the student has attended school in the Matriculation class for not less than 60 per cent. of the working days during the school year immediately preceding the examination.

(2) Certificate of good character and good conduct at school.

(3) Certificate of age in accordance with rule 3.

(4) Certificate of progress in the subjects of study.

In cases recommended by the Headmaster, the Syndicate may for sufficient reasons condone deficiency in attendance not exceeding 31 days. When a student has studied in two or more schools during the school year immediately preceding the examination, his combined attendances in all schools attended by him during the period will be taken into account in determining his attendance.

6. Candidates referred to in Rule 2 (ii) must submit the following certificates from the Headmaster of a Government High School recognised by this University.

(1) Certificate stating that the student has passed a Test Examination held in the School to test the fitness of candidates appearing from that school for the Matriculation Examination.

(2) Certificate of good character.

7. Candidates referred to in Rule 2 (iii), must, in addition to the original certificates showing the examination passed on the basis of which application is being made, submit the following certificates from the Headmaster of a Government High School recognised by this University.

(1) Certificate stating that the candidate has passed a Test Examination in English, held in the school to test the fitness of candidates appearing from that school for the Matriculation Examination.

(2) Certificate of good character.

(3) Certificate of age in accordance with Rule 3.

N.B.—Teachers from recognised schools of the University will be exempted from passing a test examination provided they produce a certificate from the Divisional Inspector of Schools stating that the candidate is eligible for admission to the matriculation class and that he is expected to get through.

8. Candidates who have once been duly permitted to appear at this examination are entitled to appear at any subsequent Matriculation Examination as private candidates under Rule 2 (ii) and (iii) on production only of Certificates (1) and (2) mentioned above.

9. On receipt of the application and the fee prescribed and of the necessary certificates, the Registrar shall at least a fortnight before the examination, cause to be furnished to the candidate a receipt for the fee received which will also serve as a

ticket of admission to the examination hall to be produced by the candidate when called for.

10. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim refund of the fee.

11. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers. With the exception of English the papers in all other subjects will be set and answered in Urdu.

12. The subjects for the examination and the arrangement of the papers to be set in the different subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) ENGLISH.
> There shall be two papers in English each of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' duration. The first paper (100 marks) will be on the Detailed Texts, Grammar and Idiom. The second paper (100 marks) will be on Composition and Translation from Urdu into English (70 marks) and non-detailed Texts (30 marks).

(2) HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
> There shall be two papers of two hours' duration each in this subject :—
> 1st Paper : History of India (50 marks).
> 2nd Paper : General Geography of the world with special reference to India (50 marks).

(3) MATHEMATICS—(Elementary).
> There will be two papers of 2 hours' duration each.
> | | | |
> |---|---|---|
> | I Paper Arithmetic | .. 30 | Marks |
> | Algebra .. | .. 20 | ,, |
> | II Paper Practical Geometry.. | 30 | ,, |
> | Mensuration | ... 20 | ,, |

*(4) ELEMENTARY SCIENCE :—
> There will be one paper of 3 hours' duration carrying 100 marks. The paper shall be divided into sections A (Physics) and B (Chemistry) ; 50 marks will be assigned to each section.

* Candidates are expected to perform at least 10 experiments in a year and have a record of their practical work regularly initialled by the teacher in charge. No candidate shall be allowed to appear for the Examination unless he has produced a full record of his practical work. But there shall be no examination in practical science.

(5) ARABIC.
> There will be two papers in this subject (of two hours each) ; the first paper (60 marks) will be on the prescribed text-books and the second paper (40 marks) will be on Grammar and Translation.

(6) AQAID
> There shall be one paper (100 marks) of three hours' duration in this subject.

(7) FIQAH WA HADIS.

There will be one paper (100 marks) of three hours' duration in this subject.

13.   Successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Class.

14.   For a pass in the Second Class candidates should secure 35% in English, Arabic, Feqah wa Hadis and Aqaid wa Mantiq and 30% in the remaining subjects. Those candidates will be declared to have passed in the Third class, who secure 30% in English, Arabic, Feqah wa Hadis, and Aqaid wa Mantiq. 25% in the remaining subjects and 30% in the aggregate.

Successful candidates of First Division shall be arranged in order of proficiency as determined by the total number of marks obtained. The Second and Third Classes shall be arranged in the serial order of their roll numbers.

15.   A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate setting forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which he was examined and the division in which he was placed.

16.   The Registrar shall maintain and publish for general information. a list of High Schools recognised by the University.

Intermediate Examination.

1.   The Intermediate examination (Faculty of Theology) shall be held once a year in Hyderabad, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2.   The examination shall be open to—

(i) All Matriculated students of the Osmania University (Faculty of Theology) who have since Matriculation prosecuted for not less than two academic years a prescribed course of study at a college of the Osmania University.

(ii) All those students who have matriculated at the Osmania University (Faculty of Arts) or at any of the recognised Indian Universities or obtained the High School Leaving Certificate of His Exalted Highness' Government or passed any other such examination as the University may from time to time consider equivalent, and who have been admitted as under-graduates of the University (Faculty of Theology) and have since Matriculation prosecuted for not less than two academic years a prescribed course of study at a College of the Osmania University. Provided that all such students shall have passed in Arabic in the Matriculation Examination or in its equivalent examination.

N.B.—Students who have obtained a High School Leaving Certificate of His Exalted Highness' Government can be admitted to a college of the Osmania University only at the discretion of the Principal.

3. Persons coming under the following descriptions, though not belonging to a college of the University, will be allowed to appear privately for this examination :—

(a) Inspecting Officers of the State Educational Department, and whole-time teachers employed in educational institutions recognised by the University or by the Educational Department, provided they are certified by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools to have rendered continuous and approved service for not less than three years previous to the date of their application for permission to appear at the examination.

(b) Whole-time librarians serving in the library of any constituent college or the Asafia Library. or any other library approved by the Syndicate for this purpose, provided that they produce a certificate from the Librarian of the library in which they are employed, of continuous and approved service for not less than three years previous to the date of their application for permission to appear at the examination.

(c) Women candidates.

Provided also that in all the above cases, by the date of the examination, not less than two academic years shall have elapsed since the date of their passing the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent.

N.B.—Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of Arts) of the Osmania University or that of a recognised University shall be allowed to appear privately at the Intermediate Examination of the Faculty of Theology only in the subjects in which they have not already passed, for the purpose of their joining the B.A. Class of the Faculty of Theology of the Osmania University. But such students shall not be entitled to any certificate of having passed the examination.

4. Candidates from a college of the University, who have been allowed to appear at the examination once but have not been able to appear or have failed to pass, may be admitted as private candidates to a subsequent examination.

5. Applications of private candidates for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not less than two months before the examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 20.

6. In the case of college candidates, applications for admission and certificates of attendance in the prescribed form together with a fee of Rs. 20 for each candidate shall be forwarded by the Principal so as to reach the Registrar four weeks before the examination. In special cases the Principal may hold back the certificates of attendance. Such certificates must, however, reach the Registrar in no case later than three weeks before the examination.

The attendance required shall not be less than 66 per cent. of the full course of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined. The Syndicate may condone the deficiency in attendance not exceeding 6 % lectures in the subject for sufficient reasons particularly sickness when the application is supported by the certificate of an authorized medical officer which can satisfy the Principal.

7. Upon the receipt of the application and the fees prescribed and also the attendance and progress certificates in case of candidates from colleges, the Registrar shall at least a week before the examination, cause to be furnished to the candidate a receipt for each fee received, which will also serve as a ticket of admission to the examination hall, to be produced by the candidate in the hall, if called for.

N.B.—A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the admission fee.

8. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers. With the exception of the English language, papers in all subjects will be set and answered in Urdu.

9. The subjects for examination and the arrangement of the papers to be set in the different subjects shall be as follows :—

(1) ENGLISH.

In English there will be three papers, each of three hours' duration, one on Detailed Prose texts (100 marks), one on Poetry (65 marks) and Non-detailed Prose texts (35 marks) and a third paper (100 marks) on Composition, Unseens and Translation.

(2) ARABIC.

There shall be two papers each of 3 hours' duration in this subject. The first paper (100 marks) shall be on the prescribed text-books. The second paper (100 marks) will be on Grammar and consist of pieces of Urdu Prose for translation into Arabic.

(3) FIQAH AND USUL-I-FIQAH.

There shall be two papers each of three hours' duration in this subject :—

Paper I.—Usul-i-Fiqah including Elements of Logic
100 marks.

Paper II.—Fiqah.   100   ,,

(4) TAFSIR, AND HADIS.

There shall be two papers each of three hours' duration in this subject :—

Paper I.—Tafsir.   100 marks.

Paper II.—Hadis and Usul-i-Hadis   100   ,,

(5) AQAID, INCLUDING MABADIYAT-I-HIKMAT.
There shall be one paper (100 marks) of three hours'
duration in this subject.

10.   No candidate shall be declared to have passed the exami-
nation unless he obtains 33 per cent. of the full marks in each
subject.   Should a candidate however, not obtain 33 per cent.
of the full marks in *one subject only,* he shall be declared to have
passed the examination provided he secures not less than 30 per
cent. in that subject and makes an aggregate of 40 per cent.

11.   Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent.
or more of the aggregate marks will be placed in the First Class,
those obtaining 45 per cent. or more but less than 60 per cent.
in the Second Class, and the others in the Third Class.

The names of successful candidates placed in the First Class
shall be arranged in order of merit as determined by the total
marks obtained by each candidate.   The names of others placed
in the second class and third class shall be arranged in the serial
order of their roll numbers.

12.   A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to
each successful candidate setting forth the date of the examin-
ation, the subjects in which he was examined and the class in
which he was placed.

13.   For the purposes of the Compartment System, the ex-
amination is divided into the following three groups :—

(1) English.

(2) Arabic.

(3) Theology subjects (Fiqha, Tafsir, and Aqaid).

A candidate who fails in any one of these groups and passes in
the other two, shall be allowed to appear at a subsequent ex-
amination only in the group in which he failed, provided that the
marks obtained by him in that group in the previous examina-
tion do not fall short of 25 per cent.   For passing in group (3)
under this system he shall obtain 33 per cent. in each of the
subjects of that group. · Such candidates shall however, if they
so desire, be allowed to appear for the whole of a subsequent
examination, but if they fail in that examination they will not
be deprived of the concession gained at the first examination.

No candidate shall be classed unless he has passed in the whole
examination at one attempt.

B. A. Examination.

1. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Faculty of Theology) shall be held once a year in Hyderabad at such time and on such date as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2. The examination shall be open to :—

   (1) All those students who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Osmania University in the Faculty of Theology.

   (2) All those students who besides passing the Intermediate Examination of a recognised University have also passed the *Alim* Examination or its equivalent of a recognised University.

   (3) All those students who after passing the Intermediate Examination of a recognised University with Arabic as one of the optional subjects have passed the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of Theology) of the university in the Theology subjects. They will be required to appear in Arabic also in case they did not take that subject in their previous examination.

Provided that all these students have satisfactorily completed a regular course of study in a college of the University for not less than two academic years after passing the aforesaid examinations.

3. Persons coming under the following descriptions, though not belonging to a college of the University, will be allowed to appear privately for this examination :—

   (a) Inspecting Officers of the State Educational Department, and whole-time teachers employed in educational institutions recognised by the University or by the Educational Department, provided they are certified by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools to have rendered continuous and approved service for not less than three years previous to the date of their application for permission to appear at the examination.

   (b) Whole-time librarians serving in the library of any constituent college or the Asafia Library, or any other library approved by the Syndicate for this purpose, provided that they produce a certificate from the Librarian of the library in which they are employed of continuous and approved sevice for not less than three years prvious to the date of their application for permission to appear at the examination.

(*c*) Women candidates.

Provided also that in all the above cases, by the date of the examination, not less than two academic years shall have elapsed since the date of their passing the Intermediate Examination.

4. Candidates from a college of the University who have been allowed to appear at the examination once but have not been able to appear or have failed to pass may be admitted as private candidates to a subsequent examination, provided they do not change the subjects they had studied at college. In the case of any change they shall be required to put in fresh attendance in the college in the subject they have changed.

5. Applications of private candidates for admission to this examination in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not less than two months before the examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 30.

6. In the case of college candidates, applications for admission and certificates of attendance and progress in the prescribed form together with a fee of Rs. 30 for each candidate shall be forwarded by the Principal so as to reach the Registrar four weeks before the examination. In special cases the Principal may hold back the certificates of attendance. Such certificates must, however, reach the Registrar in no case later than three weeks before the examination.

The attendance required shall not be less than 66 per cent. of the full course of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which the candidates desire to be examined. The Syndicate may condone the deficiency in attendance not exceeding 6 per cent. lectures in the subject for sufficient reasons particularly sickness when the application is supported by the certificate of an authorised medical officer which can satisfy the Principal.

7. Upon the receipt of the applications and the fees prescribed, and also the attendance certificates in case of candidates from colleges, the Registrar shall at least a week before the examination, cause to be furnished to the candidate a receipt for each fee received, which will also serve as a ticket of admission to the examination hall, to be produced by the candidate in the hall, if called for.

N.B.—A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the admission fee.

8. The B. A. Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers. With the exception of English, papers in all subjects will be set and answered in Urdu.

9.   The subjects for examination are as follows :—

(1) ENGLISH :—

Four Papers as follows :—

1st Paper.   Marks

Detailed Prose ..	..	.. 80 ⎫	
History of Literature	..	.. 20 ⎭	100

2nd Paper.

Detailed Poetry	..	.. 80 ⎫	
History of Literature	..	.. 20 ⎭	100

3rd Paper.—

Essay	..	.. 75 ⎫	
Unseens	..	.. 25 ⎭	100

4th Paper.

Non-Detailed Texts	..	.. 70 ⎫	
Translation from Urdu into English	..	.. 30 ⎭	100

NOTE.—(1) Questions on the History of Literature will be compulsory.

(2) No candidate shall be admitted to the B. A. Examination unless the Head of the Department of English certifies that he has written at least 25 essays during the two years' B. A. course.   This certificate will not be required in the case of Private candidates and ex-students.

(2) ARABIC—

There will be three papers in this subject :—

The first paper will be on Prose (75 marks) and History of Literature (25 marks) ; the second paper will be on Poetry (75 marks) and Rhetoric and Prosody (25 marks) and the third paper will be as follows :—

Translation from Arabic into Urdu	..	40 marks
Translation from Urdu into Arabic	..	40 ,,
Grammar ..	..	20 ,,

(3) FIQAH AND USUL-I-FIQAH.

There shall be two papers of three hours' duration each in this subject :—

1st paper—Fiqah (including Fatwa Navisi) 100 marks.

2nd paper—Usul-i-Fiqah.

(4) Any one of the following subjects :—

(*a*) Tafsir—two papers (100 marks each.)

(*b*) Hadis.—two papers (100 marks each).

(*c*) Kalam.—two papers (100 marks each.)

10.   No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains 33 per cent. in each subject.

11.   Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. or more of the aggregate marks will be placed in the First Class, those obtaining 45 per cent. or more but less than 60 per cent. in the Second Class, and the others in the Third Class.

The names of successful candidates placed in the First Class. shall be arranged in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate.   The names of others placed in the Second and Third Classes shall be arranged in serial order of their roll numbers.

12.   A certificate signed by the Chancellor shall be given to each successful candidate setting forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

13.   Any student who fails to pass the examination on account of his having failed to obtain 33 per cent in—

(1) English

(2) Arabic

(3) Fiqah and the optional subject

will be considered to have passed the whole examination on his passing at a subsequent examination merely in the subject in which he has failed, provided that the marks obtained by him in such subject in the previous examination do not fall short of 25 per cent. and provided in that examination he has secured an aggregate total of 40 per cent.

M. A. Examination.

1.   An examination for the degree of Master of Arts (Faculty of Theology) shall be held annually in Hyderabad at such time and on such date as may be prescribed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Faculty of Theology.

2.   The M. A. Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *viva voce* when necessary.   Papers will be set and answered in Urdu.

3.   The examination shall be open only to Bachelors of Arts (Faculty of Theology) of the Osmania University, who have passed the B. A. Examination not less than two academic years previously and have since then prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than two academic years in a constituent college of the Osmania University.

4.   No candidate from a college of the University shall be considered to have completed a regular course of study for the examination unless he has attended 66 per cent. of the lectures during each academic year.   The Syndicate may condone the deficiency in attendance not exceeding 6 per cent. lectures in the subject for sufficient reasons particularly sickness when the application is supported by the certificate of an authorized medical officer which can satisfy the Principal.

5. A candidate for admission to the M. A. Examination must forward his application to the Registrar five weeks before the examination accompanied by a fee of Rs. 60. Every candidate shall produce a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed to the effect that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for the examination.

6. The examination shall be held in the following subjects and there shall be 8 papers of 3 hours' duration in each subject.

    (i)   Fiqah wa Usul-i-Fiqah.
    (ii)   Kalam wa Aqaid.
    (iii)   Tafsir.
    (iv)   Hadis, including Sirat.

    (i) Fiqah.—

	نشانات		
(۱) پرچه اول اصول فقه مسلم الثبوت حصه مبادی	۱۰۰	نشانات	
(۲) پرچه دوم ,, ,, حصه مقاصد	۱۰۰	,,	
(۳) پرچه اول فقه ارکان اربعه (از کتاب صنائع وبدائع) وآثار السنس	۱۰۰	,,	
(۴) پرچه دوم فقه بدایته المجتهد جلد اول وبه استثناء ارکان اربعه	۱۰۰	,,	
(۵) پرچه سوم فقه بدایته المجتهد جلد دوم	۱۰۰	,,	
(۶) پرچه چهارم ,, محلة الاحکام	۱۰۰	,,	
(۷) پرچه پنجم ,, فتوی نویسی وفیصله نگاری	۱۰۰	,,	
(۸) پرچه ششم ,, مضمون متعلق تاریخ وعامه معلومات علم فقه واصول	۱۰۰	,,	

    (ii) Kalam wa Aqaid.—

	نشانات	
پرچه اول مبادی وامورعامه از شرح مقاصد	۱۰۰	نشانات
پرچه دوم اغراض وجواهر	۱۰۰	,,

پر چه سوم سمعیات   ۱۰۰   نشانات

پر چه چهارم الهیات شرح مقاصد   ۱۰۰   ,,

پر چه پنجم محصل معه نقد   ۱۰۰   ,,

پر چه ششم دین ودانش   ۱۰۰   ,,

پر چه هفتم تاریخ علم کلام وتفرقه بین الاسلام
والزندقه   ۱۰۰   ,,

پر چه هشتم علم کلام پرا یك مضمون اردو میں   ۱۰۰   ,,

(iii) Tafsir,

(۱) پرچه اول کشاف منزل اول   ۱۰۰   نشانات

(۲) پرچه دوم ۔ کشاف منزل آخر   ۱۰۰   ,,

(۳) پرچه سوم ۔ بیضاوی منزل دوم وسوم   ۱۰۰   ,,

(۴) پرچه چهارم۔بیضاوی منزل چهارم پنجم وششم   ۱۰۰   ,,

(۵) پرچه پنجم ۔ تفسیر احمدی   ۱۰۰   ,,

(۶) پرچه ششم ۔ اعجاز القران   ۱۰۰   ,,

(۷) پرچه هفتم ۔ تفسیر ابن جریر   ۱۰۰   ,,

(۸) پرچه هشتم ۔ مضمون عام   ۱۰۰   ,,

(iv) Hadis including Sirat:—

پر چه اول حدیث بخاری نصف اول   ۱۰۰   نشانات

پر چه دوم ,,   ,,   دوم   ۱۰۰   ,,

پر چه سوم ,,   مسلم   ۱۰۰   ,,

پر چه چهارم ,,   ابو داود   ۱۰۰   ,,

پر چه پنجم ,,   طحاوی   ۱۰۰   ,,

پر چه ششم   اصول حدیث ۔ مقدمه ابن صلاح   ۱۰۰   ,,

پر چه هفتم   تاریخ وعلوم حدیث ۔ مقدمه فتح الباری

پر چه هشتم   مضمون   ۱۰۰   ,,

12

7.   In order to pass the examination, a candidate must obtain 40 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate.   No minimum pass marks shall be required in each paper, but if in any paper a candidate obtains less than one-fifth of the marks allotted, those marks shall not be included in his aggregate.   Successful candidates obtaining not less than 65 per cent. of the total marks shall be placed in the First Class, those obtaining less than 65 per cent. but not less than 50 per cent. in the Second Class, and the rest in the Third Class.

8.   A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination for whatever reason shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted, without further attendance at lectures, to any subsequent examination on the payment of a like fee.

9.   Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate signed by the Chancellor, setting forth the subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

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FACULTY OF LAW.

LL. B. Examination.

1. There shall be two examinations for the LL. B. Degree, the Previous and the Final. Each examination shall be held once a year in Hyderabad at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law.

2. The examinations will be conducted by means of printed papers, and Urdu shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

3. The LL. B. (Previous) Examination shall be open only to those students who have completed a regular course of study in the University School of Law for not less than one academic year after passing the B. A. Examination of the Osmania University or the B. A. or B. Sc. Examination of any University in the British Empire, incorporated by Law, provided that such examination is recognised by that University as qualifying for admission to its LL. B. Examination or any examination equivalent thereto.

4. No candidate shall be considered to have completed a regular course of study for any of these examinations unless he has attended 66 per cent. of the lectures during the academic year.

5. A candidate for admission to the Previous Examination must forward his application to the Registrar five weeks before the examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 30. He shall produce a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed to the effect that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in the University School of Law for not less than an academic year after having passed the B. A. or B. Sc. Examination. He must also forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken a degree as laid down in Rule 3.

6. Every candidate shall present himself for the Previous Examination in the following subjects :—

1. Criminal Law and Procedure.
2. Evidence.
3. Torts and Easements.
4. Contracts and Specific Relief.
5. Roman Law and Constitutional Law.

N.B.—There shall be one paper in each subject.

7. No candidate shall be admitted to the Final Examination of the degree of Bachelor of Laws unless he has passed the Previous Examination in Law of the Osmania University, and has since passing the examination prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one academic year in the University School of Law. Attendance certificates in the prescribed form shall be attached to the application.

8. A candidate for admission to the Final LL.B. Examination must forward his application to the Registrar five weeks before the examination accompanied by a fee of Rs. 30. He should also forward along with his application a certificate of having passed the Previous Examination in Law of the Osmania University.

9 The following shall be the subjects for the Final LL. B. Examination :—

1. Hindu Law.

2. Muhammadan Law, including Usul-i-Fiqah.

3. Civil Procedure Code, Law relating to Civil Courts in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, Limitations (excluding Schedules).

4. Trusts, Land Tenure, (including Atiyat) and Transfer of Property.

5. Jurisprudence and Public International Law.

N.B.—There shall be one paper in each subject.

10. The Faculty of Law shall prescribe from year to year books to be studied for these subjects.

11. The Faculty shall prescribe the total number of lectures to be delivered during the academic years which shall not be less than 300.

12. Before the beginning of each term, the Principal shall submit for the approval of the Faculty a statement of the course of lectures and class examinations during each term.

13. The papers in any of the examinations may contain questions in Jurisprudence arising out of the subject matter of such examination.

To pass the examination the candidates must obtain 40 per cent. of the full marks in each paper. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks will be placed in the First Division and those who obtain 45 per cent. in the Second Division.

15. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination the results will be arranged in the order of merit.

16. A candidate failing to pass may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on his making a fresh application and on payment of a fresh fee.

17. Certificates signed by the Chancellor and the Registrar respectively, shall be given to candidates successful in the Final and the Previous Examinations, setting forth the date of the examination, and the class in which he was placed.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery

1. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

(*i*) to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of the University taking Physics, Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic,) Botany and Zoology ; or an examination considered by the University as equivalent thereto.

(*ii*) to have been subsequently engaged in their professional studies in the College of Medicine of the University for a period of not less than five years.

2. Candidates shall be required to pass four professional examinations as hereinafter stated, each held twice a year in Hyderabad in the months of Khurdad (April) and Bahman (December) on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

3. Application for admission to each of the professional examinations must reach the Registrar not less than four weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee and the certificates required under the rules.

The fee prescribed shall be Rs. 15 for each of the first three professional examinations and Rs. 30 in the case of the fourth professional examination.

4. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to any subsequent examination on his making a fresh application on payment of a fresh fee and on submitting the necessary certificates.

5. The examination in each subject shall be written, practical and oral. Urdu shall be the medium of examination.

6. In order to pass a professional examination, a candidate must obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the marks in the written and not less than 50 per cent. of the marks in the practical and oral in each subject and 50 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate. Successful candidates obtaining not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the First Class and

the rest in the Second. Their names shall be arranged in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each.

Each of the first three professional examinations shall consist of two subjects and candidates shall be required to pass in both at the same time whereas the fourth or Final Professional Examination shall consist of two groups of two subjects each, and candidates shall be required to pass at least in both subjects of one group at the same time.

7. Candidates passing the first three professional examinations shall receive certificates signed by the Registrar and those passing the final examination shall receive a Diploma signed by the Chancellor.

First Professional Examination.

8. The first professional examination shall be held in the following subjects after a course of study extending over 1½ academic years :—

> (*a*) Anatomy.
>
> (*b*) Physiology.

9. Candidates shall be required to produce the following certificates along with their application for permission to appear at the examination :—

> (*a*) Certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination under Rule 1 (*i*).
>
> (*b*) Certificate of having attended a course and duly performed the work of the class.
>
>> (*i*) of study in Anatomy (including Embryology) of at least 200 lectures extending over two long and one short terms with demonstrations and dissections of the whole human body.
>>
>> (*ii*) of study of Physiology of at least 200 lectures extending over two long terms.
>>
>> (*iii*) in practical Histology of at least 50 meetings of two hours.
>>
>> (*iv*) in Chemical Physiology of at least 30 meetings of two hours each.
>>
>> (*v*) of experimental Physiology of at least 20 meetings of two hours each.

Second Professional Examination.

10. The second professional examination shall be held in the following subjects after a course of study extending over one academic year after passing the first professional examination :—

(*a*) Materia Medica (including Therapeutics).

(*b*) Pathology.

11. Candidates shall be required to produce the following certificates along with their application for permission to appear at the Examination : —

(*a*) Certificate of having passed the first professional examination.

(*b*) Certificate in the prescribed form of having attended :—

(*i*) a course of study in Materia Medica (including Therapeutics) of not less than 100 lectures extending over a long and a short term.   •

(*ii*) 20 meetings of two hours each of the Practical Pharmacy Class.

(*iii*) of study in Pathology during one long term of not less than 100 lectures.

(*iv*) of Practical Pathology extending over 30 meetings of two hours each.

(*v*) of study in Bacteriology during one short term of not less than 50 lectures.

(*vi*) of Practical Bacteriology extending over 30 meetings of two hours each.

Third Professional Examination.

12. The third professional examination shall be held in the following subjects after a course of study extending over one year after passing the second professional examination :—

(*a*) Hygiene.

(*b*) Medical Jurisprudence.

13. Candidates shall be required to produce the following certificates along with their application for permission to appear at the examination :—

(*a*) Certificate of having passed the second professional examination.

(b) Certificate in the prescribed form of having attended a course :—

    (i) of study in Hygiene during one long term of not less than 80 lectures (including Practical Demonstrations) and instruction in Vaccination.

    (ii) of study in Medical Jurisprudence of not less than 80 lectures during one long term.

    (iii) of 12 meetings at Post-mortem Examinations.

Fourth or Final Professional Examination.

14.   The fourth or final professional examination shall be held in the following subjects after a course of study extending over one year after passing the third professional examination :—

Group (1) Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

                 Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Diseases of Infancy.
Group (2) Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

                 Opthalmology and diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.

15.   Candidates shall be required to produce the following certificates along with their application for permission to appear at the examination :—

    (a) Certificate of having passed the third professional examination.

    (b) Certificate in the prescribed form of having attended :—

        (i) two courses in Medicine of not less than 100 lectures each.

        (ii) two courses in Clinical Medicine of not less than 50 lectures each.

        (iii) one course in Midwifery of not less than 80 lectures.

        (iv) one course in Gynæcology and diseases of Infancy of not less than 40 lectures.

        (v) two courses in Surgery of not less than 100 lectures each.

        (vi) two courses in Clinical Surgery of not less than 50 lectures each.

        (vii) one course in Operative Surgery of not less than 15 meetings of two hours each.

        (viii) a course in Applied Anatomy (Medical and Surgical of not less than 30 lectures.

(*ix*) an infectious diseases Hospital for three months.

(*x*) not less than twenty Midwifery cases and conducted not less than ten.

(*xi*) in Medical Wards as a Clinical Clerk for 9 months.

(*xii*) in Surgical Wards as a Clinical Clerk for 9 months.

(*xiii*) in the Out-Patients Department for 6 months.

(*xiv*) a course of not less than 30 lectures (with Clinical Instruction) in Opthalmology, and a similar course and clinical instruction in the diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.

(*c*) Certificate of having had instruction in administering anæsthetics.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

B. E. Examination

1. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall be held once a year in Hyderabad at such time and on such date as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2. The examination shall be open to students who have passed the Intermediate Examination of this University or of a recognized University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as their Optional subjects.

3. The course of instruction shall extend over four years, of which 3 years shall be spent in the College and the fourth year chiefly on works. University Examinations will be held at the end of the 2nd and the 3rd years and will be known as **Part I and Part II examinations**. Part II examination will be the final test for the Degree.

4. Applications for admission and certificates of attendance and progress in the prescribed form together with a fee of Rs. 20 for the Part I examination and of Rs. 30 for the Part II examination shall be forwarded by the Secretary so as to reach the Registrar four weeks before the examination.

The attendance required shall not be less than 67 % of the full course of lectures delivered in each subject.

5. Upon the recespt of the application, the attendance certificates and the fees prescribed the Registrar shall, at least a week before the examination. cause to be furnished to the candidate a receipt for each fee received which will also serve as a ticket of admission to the examination hall to be produced by the candidate in the hall, if called for.

N. B.—A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim refund of the admission fee.

6. The B. E. examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers and papers will be set and answered in Urdu.

7. The subjects for the examination shall be as follows :—

Part I—Examination.

1. Pure Mathematics :—

   (*a*) Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.⎤
   (*b*) Calculus   ..Integral Calculus⎟
                 Differential Calculus⎬ One paper
                 Differential Equations⎦

2. Applied Mathematics :—
    (a) Statics   .. ⎫
    (b) Dynamics   .. ⎬   One paper
    (c) Hydrostatics   .. ⎭

3. Surveying :—One paper.

4. Elasticity and Strength of Materials and Theory of
    Structures.   One paper.

5. Heat Engines and Theory of Machines.   One paper.

6. Engineering Design and Geometrical Drawing.
                                         One paper.

Part II—Examination.

Civil.

1. Higher Theory of Elasticity and Theory   One paper
    of Structures.
2. Higher Geodesy   ..   ..   do
3. Hydraulics   ..   ..   do
4. Irrigation   ..   ..   do
5. Civil Engineering and Reinforced Concrete.   do
    Design.

Mechanical.

1. Higher Theory of Elasticity and Theory   do
    of Machines.
2. Hydraulics   ..   ..   do
3. Thermodynamics   ..   ..   do
4. Metallurgy and Fuel   ..   ..   do
5. Machine and Machine-Tool Design   ..   do

8.   No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examina-
tion unless he obtains $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the marks in each paper.
Those who obtain 70 per cent. or more of the marks in the aggre-
gate shall be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 50
per cent. in the Second Class.

Candidates failing at the B. E. Part I examination only in
one subject shall be promoted to the higher class, and shall be
allowed to appear at the next Part I   examination only in the sub-
ject in which they had failed.

Such candidates will not be entitled to any class, prize, medal
or scholarship.

9.   A certificate setting forth the date of the examination,
the subjects in which he was examined and the class in which he
was placed shall be given to each susccessful candidate.   The

certificate of the Part I examination shall be signed by the Registrar and that of the Part II by the Chancellor.

10.   Civil Engineer students who are successful at the final examination shall be attached for one year to a Public Works Division where large works are in progress and shall be regularly instructed in the preparation of materials, the practical details of construction, the management of labour and in the system of accounts.   Mechanical Engineer students shall spend the final year in a recognised Engineering   Workshop.   The Degree of Bachelor of Engineering (B. E.) will be awarded to those students who have, after successfully passing their Degree Examination, undergone one year's practical training as approved by the President.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION.

1. Candidates for the Diploma in Education must be graduates in Arts or Science of the Osmania University or of any other University recognised by it.

2. The course of study and training for the Diploma in Education shall extend over one academic year of three terms with the necessary attendance of 75% at the Osmania Training College of the University at Hyderabad-Deccan.

3. The examination shall be a written examination conducted by means of printed papers. Besides the written examination there will be a practical examination in the teaching of one of the two subjects selected under section IV to test the candidates' skill in teaching. In determining the standard due regard will be paid to the college-record in practical lessons.

Every candidate shall be required to give at least one lesson in the presence of a Board of two Examiners—one internal and one external.

4. The course will consist of lectures, select readings and discussions in conference, besides practice in the handling of classes and the giving of instruction followed by discussions.

Every candidate will be required to give not less than 20 lessons under supervision during the year.

5. Candidates shall be required to undergo a course of instruction and be examined in :—

    (i) Principles of Education and Psychology.

        (a) Principles of Education.

        (b) Elementary Educational Psychology.

    (ii) School Management and Hygiene.

    (iii) History of Educational Ideas and select Classics in Education.

    (iv) Methods of Teaching of any two of the following subjects :—

        Physical or Biological Sciences, History, Geography, Mathematics, English, Urdu, Marathi, Kanarese, Telugu and Indian Classical Languages.

(v) Special Subjects—one of the following :—
- (a) Modern Educational Systems and Problems.
- (b) Advanced Educational Psychology.
- (c) Child Education.

Instruction will also be imparted in the following additional subjects, but no examination will be held therein :—

- (a) Blackboard Illustration.
- (b) Manual Training and Handwork or Nature Study and Gardening.
- (c) Physical Training.

The allotment of marks shall be as follows :—

(i) Principles of Education and Psychology—100 marks of which 50 marks shall be assigned to Principles and 50 to Elementary Educational Psychology.

(ii) School Management and Hygiene—100 marks of which 30 marks shall be assigned to school Hygiene.

(iii) History of Educational Ideas and select Classics in Education—100 marks of which 30 marks shall be assigned to Classics.

(iv) Methods of Teaching—100 marks of which 50 marks shall be assigned to each of the two subjects.

(v) Special subjects—100 marks of which 25 marks shall be assigned to the College record.

All papers shall be of 3 hours' duration each.

(vi) Practical Examinations—200 marks of which 100 marks shall be assigned to the College record.

Candidates who obtain not less than 30% of the marks in papers 1 to 5, and 33% in the aggregate of the written examination, and 35% in the practical examination shall be declared to be eligible to receive the Diploma in Education. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed. Of the successful candidates those who obtain not less than 60% of the total marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who obtain not less than 45% of the total marks shall be placed in the Second Division. The remaining successful candidates shall be considered to have passed in the Third Division. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 65% of the marks in the paper relating to the methods of Teaching (iv) shall be declared to have obtained distinction in that subject. In practical examination candidates who obtain 50% of the marks shall be placed in the Second Division and those who secure 65% shall be placed in the First Division.

18.   TEXT-BOOKS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Note :—In Languages except English the University Examination will be held in the text-books prescribed for the IX and X Classes.   In English the Examination will be held in the text-books prescribed for the X class only.   In the other subject the University Examination will be held in the three years' courses.

A.   COMPULSORY.
1.   ENGLISH.
1343-1344 F. (1934-1935).

CLASS VIII.—Sessions 1341-1343 F.

Detailed :—Macmillan's High School Reader No. 2.

Non-Detailed :—David Copperfield.   Abridged edition published by E. M. Gopal Krishna Kone.

CLASS IX.—Sessions 1341-1343 F.

Detailed :—New selections of Prose and Poetry Book I, published by E. M. Gopal Krishna Kone, Broadway, Madras.

Non-Detailed :—Forerunners by Rawlinson (Oxford University Press).

CLASS X.—Sessions 1342-1344 F.

Detailed :—New selections of Prose and Poetry Book II published by E. M. G. Kone omitting the following :—

   Prose :—

      The Death of Abhimanyu.

   Poetry :—

      (1) The Warrior's Vanity.
      (2) Rama's Noble Conduct.
      (3) Say not the Struggle not availeth.
      (4) The Noble Nature.
      (5) To-day.
      (6) La Belle Dame Sans Merci.
      (7) Hubert and Arthur.
      (8) Flodden.

Non-Detailed :—Treasure Island by R. L. Stevenson, Arnold English Literature Series, published by Edward Arnold.

2. URDU.

(۱۹۳۵ - ۱۹۳۳) ف ۱۳۴۴ - ۱۳۴۲

براۓجماعت ھشتم نصاب اردو مطبوعـه انجمن ترقی آرد و براۓ
جماعت ھاۓ نہم و دھم   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,
مصباح القواعد مولفه فتح محمد جالند ھری

3. ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Mensuration :—
No book is prescribed. For detailed syllabus see Appendix.

4. SCIENCE.

The following books are recommended. For detailed syllabus
see Appendix.

(1) Physics for Matriculation Students. 2 parts, (Osmania
University Series).

(2) Chemistry for Matriculation Students, (Osmania University
Series).

5. INDIAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

(1) Syed Hashimi's Matriculation History of India. (Osmania
University Series).

(2) Marsden's Geography for Senior Classes (Osmania University
Series) is recommended. For detailed syllabus in Geography
see Appendix.

6. THEOLOGY OR MORALS.

1343-1344 F. (1934-1935)

A. Theology :—

(1) Aqaid and Akhlaq.

Aqaid-i-Islam : Translation of Fiqh-i-Akbar from pages 54
to the end. The Qaiyumi Press, Cawnpore.

(2) Fiqah :—

The following chapters of Ahsan-ul-Masail :—

(i) Kitab-ut-Taharat.
(ii) Kitab-us-Salat.
(iii) Kitab-uz-Zakat.
(iv) Kitab-us-Sawm.
(v) Kitab-ul-Haj.
(vi) Kitab-un-Nikah.
(vii) Kitab-ur-Riza.
(viii) Kitab-ut-Talaq.
(ix) Kitab-ul-Iman,

    (*x*)   Kitab-us-Said-waz-Zabaih.
    (*xi*)   Kitab-ul-Karahat.
   (*xii*)   Kitab-ul-Adhiyah.
  (*xiii*)   Kitab-ul-Waqf.

B. *Morals.*—(for Non-Hanali and Non-Muslim students Tariq-i-Saadat, Parts 1 and 2. Translation of Youth's Noble Path by Zamin Ali Kanturi.

B. OPTIONALS.

1. CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

(*a*) ARABIC.

1343 F.—1344 F. (1934-35.)

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نثر ۔ مجانی الادب ۔ جزء اول ا ز صفحـہ ہہ تاصفحـہ ۱۸۷ یعنی الباب السـادس فی الحـکایات و اللطـایف تاخـتم الباب العـا شـر فی غرائب الموجودات ۰

سرسر ی مطالعہ کے لئے ۔ مجانی الادب ۔ جزء اول از ابتداء تا صفحہ ۳ہ ۔ الباب الاول تاخـتم الباب الخامس ۰

نظم ۔ قصیدہ بردہ ۔ امام البوصیر ی (مکمل) ۰

صرف و نحو ۔ النحو الواضع للمدارس الابتدا ئیہ ۔ جزء اول دوم و سوم مولفہ علی الجارم و مصطفی ا دین ۰ مطبوعہ ۰ مطبع المعارف ۔ قاہرہ ۰ هدایت ۔ اصول قواعد کی بحثوں کو اردو میں سمجھا نا اور تمر نیات کی مشق کرانا اسا تذہ کا فریضہ ہوگا ۔ ترجمہ عربی سے اردو اور اردو سے عربی میں ہوگا ۰

(*b*) SANSKRIT.

1342-1344 F. (1933-35)

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CLASS VIII.

   Prose :—Gadyavalli, Part II, pages 95-110, by P. V. Kane (Macmillan & Co.)

   Poetry :—Padyavalli, first 11 pages by P. V. Kane.

   Grammar :—Dr. Bhandarkar's First Book (the whole) and first five lessons of Book II.

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CLASS IX.

Prose :—Gadyavalli, Part II, pages 110-145.

Poetry :—Padyavalli, pages 1-22.

Grammar :—Dr. Bhandarkar's Book II the whole except " Aorist " for 1342 F. and upto " Perfect " for 1343 and 1344. F.

CLASS X.

Prose :—Hitopadesha, the whole of Mitra Labha. (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).

Poetry :—Navakusuma Staveka by Hari Har Shastri.

Grammar :—Dr. Bhandarkar's Books I and II, the whole except "Aorist "

N.B.—Special attention to be paid to subject matter. Translation exercises should be carefully gone through. Conversational lessons should be given. Attempts should be made to develop the students' power of expression who should be made to narrate simple stories or describe simple objects in Sanskrit. The teaching should aim at inculcation of appreciation of the study of Sanskrit Literature and the Culture embodied in it in the minds of the students.

(c) PERSIAN.

1342-1344 F. (1933-1935).

CLASS VIII.

Durar-i-Farsi, Part I by Dr. Nizamuddin, 2nd edition published by Azam Steam Press, Hyderabad.

Grammar :—Makhzanul Qawaid, pages 1-48 by Mirza Ali Raza Mahir, from the beginning to Chapter II, fasl II.

Maktabai Ibrahimiah, Muhiuddin Buildings, Hyderabad-Dn.

CLASS IX.

Durar-i-Farsi, Part II by Dr. Nizamuddin, 2nd edition, published by Azam Steam Press. Omitting the following pages:— 9-27, and 63-76.

Grammar :—Makhzanul Qawaid, pages 49-88.

CLASS X.

Durar-i-Farsi, Part III by Dr. Nizamuddin, 2nd edition, published by Azam Steam Press ; Omitting the following pages :—67 to 81 and 129 to 140.

Grammar :—Makhzanul Qawaid from pages 89 to 114.

2. MODERN LANGUAGES

(a) MARATHI.

1343-1344 F.

CLASS VIII.   *Sessions*—1341-42 *F.*

(1) *Prose :*—Maharashtra Vangmaya Praveshika, Part I, pages 1 to 101, by G. G. Kanetkar (Macmillan & Co., Bombay).

(2) *Poetry :*—Maharashtra Vangmaya Praveshika, Part I, pages 160-183, Lessons 1 to 11 by the same author as above.

(3) *Grammar.*—R. B. Joshi's Book II, pages 1 to 98, Lessons 1 to 18. (Chitrashala Press, Poona City).

(4) *Composition :*—V. V. Bhide's Nibandha Lekhan—Descriptive Essays (Chitrashala Press, Poona City).

CLASS IX.   *Sessions*—1341-1342 F.

(1) *Prose :*—Maharashtra Vangmaya Praveshika, Part II, pages 1 to 127, Lessons 1 to 13, by G. G. Kanetker, (Macmillan & Co., Bombay).

(2) *Poetry :*—Maharashtra Vangmaya Praveshika, Part II, pages 152 to 179, Lessons 1 to 12, by the same author as above.

(3) *Grammar :*—R. B. Joshi's Book II, Lessons 19-26, pages 101 to 146.

(4) *Composition :*—V. V. Bhide's Nibandha Lekhan—Narrative Essays.

CLASS X.   *Sessions*—1342-1343 F.

(1) *Prose :*—Jagachen Vangmaya (the whole), Book I (excluding Poetry pieces). by R. P. Sabnis. (Macmillan & Co., Bombay).

(2) *Poetry :*—Padya Samuchhaya by R. B. Joshi, Portion—Part I, pages 1 to 44.

(3) *Grammar :*—R. B. Joshi's Book II (the whole).

(4) *Composition :*—V. V. Bhide's Reflective Essays from Nibandha Lekhan.

Vrittadarpana by P. R. Godbole, bearing on meters included in the texts.

(*b*) TELUGU.

1343-44 F. (1934-35 A. D.)

CLASS VIII.

Prose :—Sath Katha Manjari Part I by Gollapudi Sri Rama Sastri, (Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor).

Poetry :—Kavya Sangrahamu. Part I by A. Rama Rao Pantulu. (Published by Venkat Rama Rao, Ellore). Govyaghra Samvadamu. Chandramati Pativratyama. .Sree Krishan Niryanamu.

Grammar :—Sulabha Vyakaranamu, Part I by V. Subba Rao.

CLASS IX.

Prose :—Navarasa Kadambari by M. Nagalinga Shastri Tennali, (Andhra Mudrarshara Sala, Tennali).

Poetry :—Draupadi Swayamvaramu (Annotated by Ch. V. Joga Rao, B. A. Maharaja's College, Vizayanagaram). (The Educational Publishing House, Vizayanagaram). Pages 1 to 27, from the beginning to 96th Verse.

Grammar :—Sulabha Vyakaranamu by V. Subba Rao, Part II.

CLASS X.

Prose :—(*a*) Sanskrit Bharatamu by K. Krishna Somayazi, M. A., L. T., Guntoor, (Chandrika Press, Guntoor).

(*b*) Stories Palnad Heroes in Telugu by Akkariaja Umakantam Vidyasekhar. (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Madras).

Poetry :—Draupadi Swayambaramu, annotated by Ch. V. Joga Rao, B. A., Maharaja's College, from pages 27 to 53 and from pages 96 to 202—106 Verses. (The Educational Publishing House, Vizayanagaram).

Grammar :—Sulabha Vyakaranamu by V. Subba Rao, Parts I, II and III.

(*c*) KANARESE.

1343-1344 F. (1934-1935).

CLASS VIII.

Prose :—Veera Ratnagalu by Venkatesh Bhima Rao, Alur Dharwar.

Poetry :—Karnataka Maha Bharata, 5th Vol. Virata Parva. Sandhis 6 and 7.

Grammar :—Vyakarna Sara Sangraha.

CLASS IX.

Prose :—Champakamalini by Rajamma. Madras. (First Half)

Poetry :—Karnataka Maha Bharata, 5th Vol. Virata Parva, Sandhis 8 and 9.

Grammar :—Vyakarana Sara Sangraha.

CLASS X.

Prose :—Champakamalini by Rajamma, Madras. (the whole).

Poetry :—Selections from Kolalu by K. V. Potapa. Pages 1–90

Grammar :—Vyakarana Sara Sangraha.

3. HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Bukley's History of England (O. U. Series).

4. ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY

No book is prescribed in Algebra & Geometry. Syllabuses are given in the Appendix.

5. COMMERCE.

Syllabus to be notified later on.

6. DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Sylabus to be notified later on.

C. SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

The detailed syllabuses in Drawing, Physical and Manual Training are given in the Appendix.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

1343-1344 F. (1934-1935).

ENGLISH.

I. *Poetry :*—(*A*) English Narrative Poems by H. Newbolt (Edward Arnold & Co.). The following Selections :

1. Michael   ..   ..   ..Wordsworth
2. The Ancient Mariner   ..   ..Coleridge

(*B*) Tennyson's Select Poems, edited by G. K. Allen, published by G. Bell & Sons. The following Poems :

1. Recollections of the Arabian Nights.
2. The Lotos-Eaters.
3. Ulysses.
4. The Lord of Burleigh.
5. The Lady of Shalott.
6. Sir Galahad.
7. The Brook.
8. Tithonus.
9. Enoch Arden.

II. *Prose*—(*A*) *Detailed* :—

1. Selected Essays from English Literature by Elizabeth Lee (Edward Arnold & Co.). The whole, omitting the following :
   1. Francis Bacon.
   2. Abraham Cowley.
   3. Goldsmith.
2. Essays on Goldsmith and Selections from his Writings. Edited by Hadow and Wheeler, Pages 95-168.
<div align="center">(Oxford Univ : Press)</div>

(*B*) *Non-Detailed*: Lorna Doone (Abridged Edition the Arnold English Literature series).

<div align="center">

عربی

</div>

نثر ۔ سوره طه (مکمل)

کلیلة ودمنه ۔ نصف اول تا ابتداء باب الحمامة المطوقه ۔ صفحه ۲۸
مقامات بدیع الزمان ۔ (۶) سے (۱۰) تك مقامه اسدیه سے ختم
مقامه اصفهانیه تك

نظم ۔ حماسة ۔ ابواب ذیل :۔

باب الادب نصف اول و باب الصفات کامل ۰
باب الا ضیاف و المدیح میں سے ابتدائی صرف ۲۵۰ اشعار ۰
مطالعه سرسری کے لئے :۔

البوساء مولفه حافظ محمد ابراهیم مطبوعه قاهره جزء اول تا
صفحه ۱۰۶ عروض و قافیه و بلاغت (معانی ۔ بیان و بدیع):۔

علم الادب مصنفه لویس شیخو (مطبوعه بیروت انتخابات از
حصه اول ۰

صرف و نحو:۔

کتاب النحو الواضح فی قواعد العربیه للدارس الثانویه ۔ الجزء الاول
و الثانی و الثالث ۰

هدایت:۔ اصلی قواعد کے تمرینات اساتذه اردو میں سمجھائینگے ۰

مطالعه سرسری کا امتحان ترجمه و قواعد کے ساتھ ساتھ ہوگا ۰

فارسی

نظم قدیم (۱) قصائد۔

(الف) سعدی

علم دولت نور وزبه صحرا بر خاست
بامدادان که تفاوت نه کند لیل و نهار
کجا هیں رودآن شاهد شکر گفتار

(ب) عرفی

اقبال کرم می گزد ارباب همم را
اے داشته در سایه هم تیغ قلم را
هر سوخته جانے که به کشمیر درآید
اے متاع دو در بازار جان انداخته

(ج) قا آنی

بنفشه رسته ا: زمیں به طرف جو یار ها
نسیم خلد می وزد مگرز جو ییار ها
صبیح دم کز جانب مشرق بر آمد آ فتاب
عید ست و جام زر فشان میے گر انبار آمده

(۱) غزلیاتِ

(الف) سعدی

این توئی یا سرو بستا نی بر فتار آمده است
چون ملک گدایان به جهان سلطنتے نیست
گر گویمت کہ سروی ، سر و آن چنان نباشد
نه شرط عشق بود کز بلا به پرهیز ند
اگر دستم دهد روز ے کہ انصاف از تو بستانم
آند وست کہ من دارم و آ ن یار کہ من دانم
بخدا اگر بمیر م کہ دل از تو بر ندار م
سالها در ے مقصود بجان گردیدم
آستیں بر روے نقشے در میان افگندۂ
دانمت آستیں چرا پیش جمال من کشی

(ب) حافظ

اگر آن ترک شیرازی بدست آرد دل مارا
صوفی بیا کہ آئینه صاف ست جام را
صبا به لطف بگو آن عزال رعنا را
زاهد ظاهر پرست از حال ما آ گاہ نیست
شگفته شد گل حمرا و گشت بلبل مست

خوشتر ز عیش و صحبت وباغ و بهار چیست

در دیر مغاں آمد یارم قد حے در دست

کنوں که در کف گل جام و بادهٔ صاف است

عیب رنداں مکن اے زاهد پاکیزه سرشت

صبا اگر گزر ے افتدت به کشور دوست

بہ کوے میکدہ هر سالکے که رہ دانست

بحریست بحر عشق که هیچش کنارہ نیست

دیدی کے یار جز سر جور و ستم نہ داشت

تاز میخانه و مے نام و نشان خواهد بود

دلم بے جمالت صفاے نہ دارد

صوفی نهاد دام و سر حقہ باز کرد

غلام نرگس مست تو تا جدار انند

گر زلف پریشانت در دست صبا افتد

من ترك عشقبازی و ساغر نمی کنم

اگر بر خیز د از دستم که با دلد ار بنشینم

اے خسرو خوباں نظرے سوے گداکن

منم که شهرهٔ شهرم به عشق ور زیدن

تاب بنفشه مید مد طرہ مشك ساے تو

تاب بنفشه مید هد طرہ مشك ساے تو

از من جدا مشو که توام نور دیدهٔ

اے دل به کوے عشق گزارے نیمکنی

ساقیا سایه ابرست و بهار و لب جوے

گفتند خلایق که توئی یوسف ثانی

ز کوے یارمی آید نسیم باد نور وزی

صبا تو نکهت آں زلف مشکبو داری

نظم جدید

(۱) « وطن چیست » ـ شایگان طهرانی

(۲) « امید بشر » ـ نصرالله فلسفی

(۳) « افکاریك شب تابستان » ـ عبد الحسین احمد بختیاری

(۴) « علم و هنز » ـ وحید دستگردی

(۵) « خوانند بهار مهرگان را » ـ   حیدر علی کمانی اصفهانی

(۶) ای مرغ سحر چون این شب تار ـ میرزا علی اکبرخان ده خدا

(۷) « یك دورۀ زندگی » ـ جلال الممالك

(۸) « خدا و قمر » ـ   «

(۹) « شکنج طره » ـ   عارف قزوینی

(۱۰) « وادی عشق »   «

(۱۱) دست بر طرۀ آن زلف پریشان نرسید«

(۱۲) « گرید » ـ   «

(۱۳) « مقاومت » رشید یاسمی

(۱۴) چکامۀ دما و ندیه ـ ملك الشعر اردبهار

(۱۵) ساقی مهوش ندانم تا چه در پیمانه کرد ⎫

(۱۶) در آئینت وفا گر هست وگر نیست ⎬ محمد علی ناصح

(۱۷) آفرین باد بر سروش ادیب ـ الممالك

نثر

(۱) گلستان ـ دیباچه ـ باب هفتم و هشتم

(۲) انوار سهیلی ـ باب اول تا آخر حکایت دهم،ـ

(۳) لسان العجم حصه اول مولفه میر حسین علی ـ

(۴) راه نو ـ جلد سوم از ابتداءتا اخیر باب پنجم،

باستثناۓ باب دوم :ــ

(٥) بہار بلاغت مولفۂ قلندر علی از صفحہ ١ تا ١٢٩ ۔

ابتدائی عربی

مبادی القراۃ الرشیدہ ۔ الجز والثانی تالیف محمد عبید مطبعۃ المعارف

بمصر۔ (یہ کتاب میکملین کمپنی سے دستیاب ہوسکتی ہے ۔)

فارسی نظم ونثر کے انتخابات اعظم اسٹیم پریس سے شایع ہونگے ۔

اردو

نثر :ــ

(١) نکات غالب مولفہ نظام الدین صاحب نظامی مطبوعۂ
مطبع نظامی بدایون ۔

(٢) روزنامچہ غالب مرتبہ حسن نظامی

(٣) فسانہ مبتلا ۔ نذیر احمد (باستثناء ۔ فصل ١٩ ،، مبتلا اور عارف
کا مباحثہ ،،) ۔

(٤)وو افادات سلیم ،،

مطالعہ سرسری

مشاعرہ دھلی سنہ ١٢٦١ھ مرتبہ مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ ۔

نظم :ــ

(١)　　دیوان حالی

(ب)　دیوان یقین ٦٤ صفحات

(ج)　دیوان غالب حسب ذیل غزلیات :ـ

(١) درد منت کش کش دوانہ ہوا

(٢) پھر مجھے دیدۂ تر یاد آیا

(۳) ہوئی تاخیر تو پکھ باعث تاخیر بھی تھا

(۴) جور سے باز آ ئے پر باز آ ئین کیا

(۵) دوست غمخواری میں میری سعی فرما ئینگے کیا

(۶) گھر جب بنالیا ترے در پر کھے بغیر

(۷) لازم تھا کہ دیکھو مرا ستا کوئی دن اور

(۸) آہ کو چاہئے اک عمر اثر ہونے تك

(۹) وہ فراق اور وہ وصال کہاں۔

(۱۰) مزے جہاں کے اپنی نظر میں خاك نہیں

(۱۱) کی و فاھم سے تو غیر اسکو جفا کہتے ھیں

(۱۲) یہ ھم جو ھجر میں دیوار و در کو دیکھتے ھیں

(۱۳) سب کہاں پکھ لالہ وگل میں نمایاں ہو گئیں

(۱۴) دل ھی تو ھے نہ سنگ و خشت درد سے بھر نہ آ ئے کیوں

(۱۵) رھئے اب ایسی جگہ چلکر جہاں کوئی نہو

(۱۶) مسجد کے زیو سایہ خرابات چاھئے

(۱۷) عشق مجھکو نہیں وحشت ھی سھی

(۱۸) کوئی دن گر زندگانی اور ھے

(۱۹) کوئی امید بر نہیں آتی

(۲۰) دل نادان تجھے ھوا کیا ھے

(۲۱) پر کھ اک دل کو بیقراری ھے

(۲۲) پر اس انداز سے بہار آئی

(۲۳) بازیچۂ اطفال ھے دنیا مرے آ گے

(۲۴) ابن مریم ھوا کرے کوئی

(۲۵) کبھی نیکی بھی اس کے جی میں گر آجائے ھے مجھ سے

(۲۶) مدت ہوئی ھے یار کو مہمان کئے ہوے

(۲۷) نوید امن ھے بیداد دوست جان کے لئے

(۲۸) هان دل درد مند ز مزه ساز
(۲۹) خوش هواۓ بخت کہ ہے آج ترے سر سہرا
(۳۰) منظور ہے گزارش احوال واقعی
(د)　شکوہ و جواب شکوہ ـ اقبال

قواعد

صرف و نحو ـ تواعد آردو مرتبہ مولوی عبدالحق صاحب
عروض و بلاغت ـ تلخیص عروض مرتبہ نواب حیدر یار جنگ بہادر

بھاشا

ہندی آردو مالا مولفہ پنڈت ہری ہر شاستری ـ حصہ اول و دوم

SANSKRIT.

Prose :—Shakuntala 1st 4 Acts.

Poetry :—Raghuvamsa Canto II.
Gita-Adhyaya II.

Grammar :—Kale's Smaller Grammar.

MARATHI.

Prose :—(1) Vishnu Krishna Chiplunker (Teekatmak Nibandha by Gajanan Trimbak Madkholker. (Arya Bhishan Press, Poona.)

(2) Marathi Vangmaya Vivechana by R. B. Joshi. Publisher M. R. Joshi, B. A., Narayanpeth, Poona.

Drama :—Mrichchakatika, by G. B. Deval.

Poetry :—(1) Nala Damayanti Swayamvarakhyan, by Prof. S. R. Parasnis. New Kitabkhana, Poona City.

(2) Tila kachi Kavita Vanawasi Ful. (Rev. Tilak) by Ujagare. New Kitabkhana, Poona City.

Grammar :—(1) Viyakarna Varil Nibandha, Lessons 1 to 13 by Krishnashastri Chiplunker. Chitrashala Press, Poona City.

(2) Vritta Darpana :—bearing on meters in the text ; by P. R. Godbole,

KANARESE.

Prose :—(Classical)—Adbhuta Ramayana.
(Modern.)—Narasimhabharatigalavara Divya Charita by Srikantha Shastry (Mysore).

Drama :—Swapna Vasavadatta Natakam by Pandit M. D. Alasingracharya.

Poetry :—Harischandra Kavya by Raghavanka, (edited by the Mysore University).
Jaimini Bharata (Sandhis 22, 23, and 24).
Kannada Kaipidi, Part I. (Mysore University Edition).

Grammar :—Halegannada Vyakarana Sutragalu, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.

N.B.—Kanarese books can be had of M. S. Rao & Co., Avenu Road, Bangalore or Shankar Book Depot. Malmaddi Dharwar or Sathyasodhanalaya Book Dept. Bangalore.

TELUGU.

Poetry :—Madras University Intermediate Selections Telugu.
Selections No. 23 Pages 148-174—232 Verses.
do   55 ,,   571-579—83   ,,

Drama :—Abhignana Sakuntala by K. Veereshalingum Pantulu.

Prose :—(1) Darpa Dalanamu by Gollapudi Sreerama Sastri, Arya Bharati Press, Madras.

(2) Stories from Tagore by Satavadhani Divakarla Tirupati Shastri, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Madras.

(3) Kanchana Mala by T. Siva Shankar Sastri, Saraswati Press, Rajahmundry.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

(1) Ransome's Advanced History of England (Osmania University Series.)

(2) Montague's Constitutional History of England, (Osmania University Series.)

ISLAMIC HISTORY.

Amir Ali's History of the Saracens.

INDIAN HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Sayyid Hashimi's Intermediate History of India 4 vols. (Osmania University Series.)

(2) Anderson's British Administration of India (Osmania University Series).

EUROPEAN HISTORY (ANCIENT).

1. Bury's History of Greece, (Osmania University Series).
2. Pelham's Outlines of Roman History, (Osmania University Series).

EUROPEAN HISTORY (MEDIEVAL AND MODERN.)

Thatcher and Schwill's History of Europe. (Osmania University Series.)

ECONOMICS.

(1) Moreland's Introduction to Economics for Indian Students. (Osmania University Series.)

(2) Banarjee's Indian Economics (Osmania University Series.)

SOCIOLOGY.

No book is prescribed for the present ; for detailed Syllabus vide Appendix.

LOGIC.

Deductive and Inductive Logic. (Osmania University Series). For detailed Syllabus vide Appendix.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Psychology by J. R. Angell. For detailed Syllabus vide Appendix.

PHYSICS.

(1) Gregory and Hadley's Class Book of Physics, Parts 1-6. (Osmania University Series).

(2) Practical Physics for Intermediate Students, by Prof. Abdul Rahman Khan, 3 volumes (Osmania University Series.) For detailed Syllabus vide Appendix.

CHEMISTRY.

The following books are recommended :—

1. Inorganic Chemistry by Alexander Smith, (Osmania University Series.)

2. A Class Book of Organic Chemistry by Cohen, (Osmania University Series.)

3. A Course of Practical Chemistry to be compiled by Dr. Muzaffaruddin Qureshi.

For detailed Syllabus vide Appendix.

BIOLOGY.

The following books are recommended :—

(A) Botany.

    1. Lowson and Sahni's Text-Book of Botany.

    2. Rangachariar's Practical Botany.

(B) Zoology.

    3. Elementary Zoology for Medical students by Borradaile.

    4. J. A. Thomson's Outlines of Zoology.

    5. Marshall and Hurst's Junior Course of Practical Zoology. For detailed Syllabus vide Appendix.

MATHEMATICS.

The following books are recommended :—

    1. Hall and Stevens' School Geometry Part I to IV (Osmania University Series.)

    2. Grace and Resenberg, Coordinate Geomentry, Chapters I—IV Corresponding portions only.

    3. Plane Trigonometry by Loney, Part I, (Osmania University Series).

    4. Geometrical Conics by Cockshot and Walters, (Osmania University Series.)

    5. Higher Algebra, by Hall and Knight Part I (Osmania University Series.) For detailed Syllabus vide Appendix.

    6. Gibson's Calculus. Corresponding portions only.

THEOLOGY OR MORALS.

    (A) Theology (for Hanafi students.)

    1. Rahmat-ul-lil-Alamin I Part (printed at Rose Bazaar Press, Amritsar, 1916).

ترجمه پارهٔ عم

(پر وفیسر کا فرض ہو گا کہ عقائد اور اعمال کے متعلق جو مسائل
آ ئیں ان کی توضیح کر دیں جن پر سوالات ہو سکینگے ۔)

    (B) Morals (for Non-Hanafis and Non-Muslims) Hikmat-i Amali, by Sajjad Mirza Beg.

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B. A. EXAMINATION.

1343—1344 F. (1934—1935 A.D.).

ENGLISH.

I. *Detailed Poetry :—*

   (*a*) Shakespeare—Antony and Cleopatra.

   (*b*) The Golden Treasury—the following selections from
        Palgrave's Golden Treasury 1929, Edition :—

No.

No.		Author
12	A Consolation	Shakespeare.
14	To me, fair friend, you never can be old	do
18	To his love	do
19	Do	do
23	True love	do
29	Remembrance	do
38	To his Lute	Drummond.
49	The Triumph of Death	Shakespeare.
53	Prothalamion	Spencer.
58	The Lessons of Nature	Drummond.
71	On His Blindness	Milton.
72	Character of a Happy Life	Wotton.
112	L'Allegro	Milton.
113	Il Penseroso	do
117	Ode on the Pleasure arising from Vicissitude	Gray.
139	Ye flowery banks o'bonnie Doon	Burns.
140	The Progress of Poesy	Gray.
142	Ode on the Spring	do
147	Elegy written in a Country Church-yard	do
166	On first looking into Chapman's Homer	Keats.
177	The Lost Love	Wordsworth.
180	A slumber did my spirit seal	do
193	La Belle Dame Sans Merci	Keats.
200	Desideria	Wordsworth.
202	Elegy on Thyrza	Byron.
208	Ode to Duty	Wordsworth.
209	On the Castle of Chillon	Byron.
213	Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour	Wordsworth.
217	Pro Patria Mori	Moore.
227	Stanzas written in Dejection near Naples	Shelley
228	The Scholar	Southey.

14*

No.

No.	Title	Author
232	Elegy	..Byron.
240	The Skylark	..Wordsworth.
241	To a Skylark	..Shelley.
244	Ode to a Nightingale	..Keats.
245	Upon Westminster Bridge	..Wordsworth.
246	Ozymandias of Egypt	..Shelley.
250	The Reaper	..Wordsworth.
252	To a lady with a guitar	..Shelley.
253	The Daffodils	..Wordsworth.
266	To Sleep	.. do
268	A dream of the Unknown	..Shelley.
278	The world is too much with us late and soon	..Wordsworth.
287	Ode on Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood	.. do
288	Music, when soft voices die	..Shelley.
289	I strove with none for none was worth my strife.	Landor.
292	To Robert Browning	.. do
304	The Nameless one	..Mangan.
310	What can I give thee back, O'liberal	..Browning.
312	If thou must love me let it be for naught	.. do
313	How do I love thee ? Let me count the ways	. do
317	Children	..Longfellow.
325	Break, Break, Break	..Tennyson.
329	Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean	.. do
334	Come into the garden Maud	.. do
335	In Love, if love be love, if love be ours	.. do
340	The Lost Leader	..Browning.
341	Home thoughts from abroad	.. do
342	Home Thoughts from the Sea	.. do
344	A woman's last word	.. do
348	Rabbi Ben Ezra	.. do
365	Shakespeare	..Arnold.
369	Philomela	.. do
370	Requiescat	.. do
374	Heraclitus	..Cory
381	Song	..Rossetti.
382	Remember	.. do
392	Itylus	..Swinburne.
394	A Forsaken Garden	.. do
397	Out of the night that covers me	..Henley.
402	Gird on thy Sword	..Robert Bridges.
404	Nightingales	.. do
405	In Memoriam F. A. S.	..R. L. Stevenson.
413	The Lake Isle of Innisfree	..Yeats.
414	The folly of being Comforted	.. do

B. A. EXAMINATION.

1343—1344 F. (1934—1935 A.D.).

ENGLISH.

I. *Detailed Poetry :—*

    (*a*) Shakespeare—Antony and Cleopatra.

    (*b*) The Golden Treasury—the following selections from Palgrave's Golden Treasury 1929, Edition :—

No.

No.		
12	A Consolation	..Shakespeare.
14	To me, fair friend, you never can be old ..	do
18	To his love	do
19	Do	do
23	True love	do
29	Remembrance	do
38	To his Lute	..Drummond.
49	The Triumph of Death	..Shakespeare.
53	Prothalamion	..Spencer.
58	The Lessons of Nature	..Drummond.
71	On His Blindness ..	..Milton.
72	Character of a Happy Life	..Wotton.
112	L'Allegro	..Milton.
113	Il Penseroso	do
117	Ode on the Pleasure arising from Vicissitude	Gray.
139	Ye flowery banks o'bonnie Doon	..Burns.
140	The Progress of Poesy	..Gray.
142	Ode on the Spring..	do
147	Elegy written in a Country Church-yard..	do
166	On first looking into Chapman's Homer	..Keats.
177	The Lost Love	..Wordsworth.
180	A slumber did my spirit seal ..	do
193	La Belle Dame Sans Merci	..Keats.
200	Desideria	..Wordsworth.
202	Elegy on Thyrza ..	..Byron.
208	Ode to Duty	..Wordsworth.
209	On the Castle of Chillon	..Byron.
213	Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour	Wordsworth.
217	Pro Patria Mori ..	..Moore.
227	Stanzas written in Dejection near Naples	..Shelley
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No.

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288	Music, when soft voices die	..Shelley.
289	I strove with none for none was worth my strife.	Landor.
292	To Robert Browning ..	.. do
304	The Nameless one	..Mangan.
310	What can I give thee back, O'liberal	..Browning.
312	If thou must love me let it be for naught	.. do
313	How do I love thee ? Let me count the ways	. do
317	Children ..	..Longfellow.
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329	Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean ..	do
334	Come into the garden Maud	.. do
335	In Love, if love be love, if love be ours	.. do
340	The Lost Leader	..Browning.
341	Home thoughts from abroad	.. do
342	Home Thoughts from the Sea	.. do
344	A woman's last word ..	.. do
348	Rabbi Ben Ezra	.. do
365	Shakespeare	..Arnold.
369	Philomela ..	.. do
370	Requiescat..	.. do
374	Heraclitus ..	..Cory
381	Song ..	..Rossetti.
382	Remember	.. do
392	Itylus ..	..Swinburne.
394	A Forsaken Garden ..	.. do
397	Out of the night that covers me ..	..Henley.
402	Gird on thy Sword	..Robert Bridges.
404	Nightingales	.. do
405	In Memoriam F. A. S. ..	..R. L. Stevenson.
413	The Lake Isle of Innisfree	..Yeats.
414	The folly of being Comforted	.. do

No.

419	For the Fallen	.. ..	..L. Binyon.
424	Sea-Fever	.. ..	..John Mase-field.
429	After Ronsard	.. ..	..Charles Williams
430	The Soldier	.. ..	..Rupert Brooke

2. *Detailed Prose.*

A.   Selected Modern English Essays, (World's Classics) the following selections :—

1. William Hale White   .." The Break-up of a Great Drough'
2. Samuel Butler   .." Ramblings in Cheapside."
3. Henry Austin Dobson   " An Old London Bookseller."
4. Mrs. Alice Meynell   ." Mrs. Johnson."
5. R. B. Cunningham   ·" With the North-East Wind."
   Graham.
6.   Do   .." Set Free."
7. W. H. Hudson   .." Her Own Village."
8. Henry W. Nevinson   .." A Farewell to Fleet Street."
9. Sir Walter Raleigh   .." Don Quixote."
10. Maurice Henry Hewlett ." Wind in the Downs."
11.   Do   .." The Crystal Vase."
12. Logan Pearsall Smith .." The Rose.   "
13. John Galsworthy   .." A Portrait."
14. G. S. Street   .." Fog."
15. A Clutton-Brock   .." Sunday before the War."
16.   Do   .." On Friendship."
17· E. V. Lucas   .." Ville d'Avray."
18. Hillaire Belloc   .." On an Unknown Country."
19. H. M. Tomlinson   .." The Master."
20. S. Somerset Maugham .." The Beast of Burden."
21. Edward Thomas   .." Aunt Ann's Cottage."
22. Robert Lynd.   .." The Humour of Hoaxes."
23. J. C. Squire   .." On Destroying Books."

B.   Longer specimens of Modern English Prose.
   (Omitting Newman, Harrison and Galsworthy,)
   (Oxford University Press.)

3. *Non-Detailed :—*

Sheridan—School for Scandal annotated by G. B. Boas (Edward Arnold).
Selected English Short Stories :—(third series) ;
(Oxford University Press), the following stories :—
1. The Old Nurse's Story.
2. The journey to Panama.
3. La Mere Bauche.

    4. The Lady of Glenwith Grange.
    5. Esther.
    6. The Idyll of Red Gulch.
    7. An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge
    8. Will O' the Mill.
    9. A Daughter of the Ledge.
    10. The open Boat.
    11. The Ghost Ship.
    12. Life of Ma Parker.

(3) A Brief History of Civilization by Hoyland.
    (Latest special edition for Muslim University.)

4. *English Literature :—*

(1) Stopford A. Brooke's Primer of English Literature Macmillan 1928 or later edition.

(2) Outline History of English Literature by W. H. Hudson.

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ARABIC.

نثر۔ (۱) پاره عم نصف آخر

(۲) مقامات حریری ۔ خطبه اور مقامات ۲ ۔ ۱۳ ۔ ۱۷

۲۱ ۔ ۳۶ ۔ ۳٦

(۳) البخلاء للجاحظ تا قصۀ محمد بن ابی المؤمل صفحه (۱۰۰)

مطبوعه مصر

نظم۔ (۱) الحماسه ۔ باب الحماسه ابتدا سے (۳۰۰) شعر

باب المراثی ابتدائی (۱۵۰) اشعار

باب النسیب ابتدائی (۱۵۰) اشعار

(۲) سبع معلقات ۔ امرء القیس ۔ زهیر ۔ عمرو وبن کلثوم ۔

(۳) متنبی ۔ حسب ذیل (۷) قصاید

(۱) لکل امرء من دهره ما تعودا ۔ الخ

(۲) علی قدر اهل العزم تاتی العزائم ۔ الخ

(۳) عدوك مذموم بکل لسان ۔ الخ

(۴) اریقك ام ماء الغمامة ام خمر ۔ الخ

(۵) لای صروف الدهر فیه تعاتب ۔ الخ

(٦) انا منك بین فضائل ومکارم ۔ الخ

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مطالعہ سر سری کے لئے ۔

العبرات مولفہ مصطفی لطفی منفلوطی (مصر) تا مضمون ن،،والجز،،

عروض و قافیہ و بلاغت (معانی و بیان و بدیع)

علم الادب ۔ مصنفہ لویس شیخو (حصہ اول) منتخبات

تاریخ ادب ۔ حسب ذیل کتاب کے مطالعہ کی سفارش کیجاتی ہے :۔

عربک لٹریچر (ادب عربی) اے پج ۔ اے ۔ آر ۔ گب (مطبوعہ
جامعہ آکسفورڈ)

صرف و نحو ۔

کتاب النحو الواضح فی قواعد اللغۃ العربیہ للدارس الثانویہ ۔
الجزء الاول و الثانی و الثالث

ہدایت ۔ اصلی قواعد کے مباحث و تمرینات کو اساتذہ اردو میں
سمجھائینگے ۔

نوٹ :۔ کتب مطالعہ سر سری کا امتحان ترجمہ و قواعد کے
ساتہ ہوگا ۔

</div>

SANSKRIT.

Prose :—

1. Uttera Rama Charitra (Calcutta edition).
2. Ishopanishad.
3. History of Sanskrit Literature by A. McDonell, Chs. IX-XVI (both inclusive).
4. Kadambari Sara Sangraha (Macmillan Edition) first 50 pages.

Poetry :—

5. Rigveda Selections, Hymns I to V, (Bombay Sanskrit Series, XXXVI Petersons' Edition).
6. Kavya Prakasha of Mammata by P. P. Joshi, (The Oriental Publishing Co. Girgaon, Bombay) chapter on Arthalankar.
7. Tarka Sangraha by Annam Bhatta.

Grammar and Translation :—

8. Apte's Guide to Sanskrit Composition, the 1st 20 Lessons together with 29th and 30th Lessons.

N.B.—All the books can be had of the Manager Oriental Publishing Company Girgaon, Bombay or Poona City.

Persian.

حصه نظم

(۱) نظم قديم .

قصايد

(۱) انوری

اینکه می بینم به بیداریست یارب یا بخواب

اے ترک می بیارکه عیدست و بهمنست

خوشا نواحی بغداد جاۓ فضل و هنر

جرم خورشید چو از حوت در آید به حمل

(۲) ظهیر

صبح دگر از مشرق اقبال بر آمد

چون بر زمین طلیعه شب گشت آشکار

سپیده دم چو شدم محرم سراۓ سرور

(۳) سلمان

صبح ظفر از مشرق امید بر آمد

به چشم و غمزه و رخسار و ابرو می برد دلبر

بدل رسید سحرگاه در مقام حضور

(۴) قا آنی

دوش بر گردون بسے تا با ان شهاب آمد پدید

الا که مژده می برد به یار غمگسار من

عیدست و ساقی در قدح صهبا ز مینا ریخته

غزلیات

(۱) عراق

جز دیدن روۓ تو مرا کار دگر نیست

ز خواب نرگس مست تو سر گران بر خاست

در کویِ خرابات کسے را که نیازست
جانا حدیث عشقت در داستان نه گنجد
کردم گذرے به میکده دوش
خیزید عاشقان نفسے شور و شر کنیم
ز دل جانان غم عشقت رها کردن توان نتوان
اے دل و جان عاشقان شیفته جمال تو
اے بتو زنده جسم و جان مونس جان کیستی
اے ز غم فراق تو جان مرا شکایتے

(۲) هلالی

من کیستم تا هر زمان پیش نظر بینم ترا
این همه لا له که سر بر زده از خاک من است
از حال دل و دیده مپرسید که چون شد
غمے کز درد و عشقت بر دل بیمار می آید
اگر سودای عشق این ست من دیوانه خواهم شد
پیش از ان روز یکه خاک قالب گل ساختند
با من اول آن همه رسم و فاداری چه بود
یا رب غم بے مهری جانان بہ که گویم
بیا رے بیوفا عمرے وفا کردم ندانستم
بهار می رسد اما بهار را چه کنم

(۳) مولانا روم

(دیوان شمس تبریزی)

بنمای رخ که باغ و گلستانم آرزوست
مرا عقیق تو باید شکر چه سود کند
درخت اگر متحرک بدے پیا و بہ پر
المنته لله که زیبکار برستم

با روے تو ز گلشن و گلزار فارغیم

منم آن نیاز مند ے که بتو نیاز آرم

چه تدبیر اے مسلمانان که من خود را نمیدانم

(۴) جامی

یا من بدا جمالك فی كل ما بدا

چه بخت بود که ناگه بسر رسید مرا

احسن شوقا الی دیار لقیت فیه جمال سلمی

ساقی بیا که دور فلك شد بکام ما

خوبان هزار و از همه مقصود من یکیست

توئی که درد و نعمت یار نا گزیر من ست

آ ن کیست سوار ه که بلاے دل و دین ست

بحمد الله که بازم دیده روشن شد ز دیدارت

ترا چو مشك تر از برگ یاسمن خیزد

دل برد ز من فتنه گرے عشوه نماے

مثنویات

(۱) سکندرنامه نظامی

ظفر یافتن سکندر بر لشکر زنگیان

مراجعت سکندر از جنگ زنگیان و بنا کردن اسکندریه

(۲) شاهنامه فردوسی

کشتی گرفتن رستم با سهراب ۔ تا کشته شدن سهراب

(۳) مثنوی مولانا روم

قصه بازرگان که طوطی اورا پیغام داد

به طوطیان هندوستان ۔ تا وداع کردن طوطی خواجه را و پریدن

(ب) نظم جدید

(۱) مسدس ووایوان مداین ،، مطبوعه ایر انشهر برلن

در وادی فکرت بودیك شب دل من حیران

دنیاست مغاك غم ظلمت كدهٔ ویران

(۲) بهار مشهدی

دو چیز افزونی دهد بر مردم افزون طلب

زر نج دستم اگر آسمان نزار آورد

آمد زکوی بلقیس آن هد هد خجسته

(۳) ادیب الممالك فراهانی

شکست دستی کن خامه بس نگار آورد

ای سوده برتر از عرش دیبیم سرفرازی

(۴) رشید یاسمی

گر نه آن فواره از کان گهر یرون شود

(۵) حبیب اصفهانی

دیشب بر قص برخاست آن فتنۀ نشسته

(به استثناء شعر هشتم)

(۶) جلال الممالك

با دشمی رفت به عزم شکار

(ج) حصه نثر

(۱) ابوالفضل

دفتر اول ـ از رو فرمان حضرت شاهنشاهی به اعظم خان کوکلتاش ،، تا آخر دفتر ـ به استثناء فرمان در منع زکوة

دفتر دوم ـ از ابتدای رقعه رو ناظم در معقول و منقول شیخ فیضی فیاضی ،، تا آخر دفتر به استثناء رقعات از ابتداء ،، بحکمت پژوه شمس الدین علی ملقب به حکیم عین الملك ،، تا آخر رقعه رو بمیر شریف آملی ،،

(۲) نثر اول از سه نثر ظهوری

(۳) لسان العجم ۔ حصہ دوم ۔ باب اول

(۴) رہبر نژاد نو (از صفحہ ۱ تا ۷۶)

(۵) سیاحت نامہ ابراہیم بیگ از ابتدا تا سیاحت
طہران ۔ مطبوعہ انوار احمدی پریس ۔ الہ آباد } مطالعہ سرسری

(۶) ابراہیم لینکن   مطبوعہ برلن ایران شہر

(د) مباحث عروض و بیان و بدیع   حدایق البلاغت

(ہ) تاریخ ادبیات ایران

(۱) جغرافیای ایران

(۲) مختصر تاریخ ایران

(۳) میخی کتبے (خط مسماری)

(۴) زردشت و اوستا

(۵) پہلوی ادب اور ساسانی کارنامے

(۶) قرن زرین اسلام ۔ عربی ادب اور بجمیون کے کارنامے

(۷) فارسی زبان کی بنا اور سامانی دور کا ادب

(۸) غزنوی دور کا ادب

(۹) سلجوکے زمانہ کا ادب

(۱۰) ایلخانی دور کا ادب

(۱۱) تیموری دور کا ادب

(۱۲) صفوی دور کا ادب

(۱۳) قاچاری عہد و مشروطیت

(۱۴) عصر جدید ایران (دور پہلوی)

حسب ذیل کتابوں کے مطالعہ کی سفارش کی جاتی ہے ۔

(۱) لیوی، پرشین لٹریچر، (اکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی پریس)

(۲) تاریخ ادبیات ایران تالیف جلال ہمائی جلد اول
مطبوعہ تبریز

(۳) تاریخ ادبیات ایران تالیف براون چار ون جلدوں

میں سے صرف ابواب بالا کا مطالعہ اجمالی طور پر کیا جائے۔

(و) ابتدائی عربی

القراۃ الرشیدۃ الجزء الاول تالیف عبد الفتاح صبری بک
و علی عمر علی بک مطبوعہ مطبعۃ المعارف بمصر

(یہ کتاب میکملین کمپنی سے دستیاب ہو سکتی ہے)

نوٹ ۔ فارسی نظم و نثر کے اعظم اسٹیم پریس سے شائع ہونگے ۔

URDU.

نثر ۔

الف ۔ برائے مطالعہ تفصیلی

(۱) یادگار غالب ۔ حالی (حصہ اردو)

(۲) ادبی خطوط غالب ۔ مرتبہ مرزا محمد عسکری

(۳) مقدمات عبد الحق حصہ اول مرتبہ مرزا محمد بیگ
از صفحہ (۲۱۱ تا ۳۰۹)

ب ۔ برائے مطالعہ سرسری ۔

مشرقی تمدن کا آخری نمونہ ۔ شرر

تنقید

(۱) مقدمہ شعر و شاعری حالی

(۲) موازنہ انیس و دبیر ۔ شبلی

تاریخ زبان و ادب

حسب ذیل کتب کی سفارش کیجاتی ہے ۔

آب حیات ۔ آزاد

تاریخ ادب اردو ۔ رام بابو سکسینہ مترجمہ عسکری

لنگوسٹک سروے آف انڈیا ۔ جلد نہم

لکچر موضوعات ذیل کے ابتدائی معلومات پر ہوں گے ۔

(۱) ہندوستان کی زبانیں ۔ آریائی ۔ غیر آریائی

(۲) ہندوستانی ادب کا آغاز و ارتقاء

(۳) ھندوستانی ادب ۔ گجرات میں ۔ دکن میں

(۴) ھندوستانی ادب ۔ اورنگ زیب کے بعد

(۵) ,, ,, ,, انگریزون سے پہلے

(۶) ,, ,, ,, عہد حاضرہ

نظم

(۱) انتخاب کلام میر ۔ مولفہ مولوی عبدالحق صاحب

(۲) دیوان غالب بحذف غزلیات شریک نصاب امتحان انٹرمیڈیٹ ۔

(۳) بانگ درا ۔ حصہ اول ۔ اقبال

(۴) مثنوی ۔ میر حسن

(۵) قصائد ذوق ۔ مرتبہ ڈاکٹر سرشاہ محمد سلیمان

عروض و بیان و بدیع ۔

نجم البلاغت ۔ نجم الغنی رامپوری ۔

ھندی بھاشا

نثر ۔ کادمبری (انڈین پریس الہ آباد)

نظم ۔ بھاشاسارسنگرہ ۔ حصہ اول ۔ حصہ نظم

(از ۹۳ تا ۲۳۱ صفحات انڈین پریس الہ آباد)

MARATHI.

Prose :—

(1) Hindu Dharma ani Sudharana Pursardha by Mahadeo Shivaram Gole. Ed. 1927, Maharashtra Publishing House, Poona.

(2) Gadya guchha :—Part 1 Ed. 1926 by N.C. Kelkar. Maharashtra Publishing House, Poona.

(3) Fiction :—Dutappi Kin Duheri by Shripad Krishna kolhatker, New Kitabkhana, Poona.

(4) Literature :— *Shahir*   (1) Maharashtra Saraswat by Bhave.

Books recommended :   (2) Shahir by Varde.

Paper III.—(*i*) Economics.

Indian Economics by Prof. Md. Elias Burney (Osmania University Series)

Usul-i-Maashiyat by Prof. Md. Elias Burney

(*ii*) Sociology.
Books to be prescribed later.

N.B.—For detailed syllabus in Economics and Sociology *vide* Appendix

Paper IV.—(*a*) History of Indian Culture.

History of Aryan Rule in India.   (Havell.)
The Cambridge History of India. Vol. I.
India's Past (MacDonall.)
An Outline of the Religious Literature of India.   (Farquhar)
Modern Religious Movements in India.   (Farquhar.)
Indian Islam.   (Titus.)
India.   (R. Grousset.)
Indian Painting.   (P. Brown.)
The growth and development of National Thought in India. (Topa.)

(*b*) Modern Indian History, 1764 to the present day (for 1933 to 1935).

1. Dupleix and Clive (Dodwell).
2. Political History of India, Vol. I. (Malcolm).
3. Making of India (Ramsay Muir).
4. Warren Hastings (Rulers of India Series). (O. U. S.)
5. Lord Dalhousie (R. I. S.) (O. U. S.)
6. Economic History of India (Dutt). (O. U. S.)
7. Montague Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Part I, " The Material."

Paper V—General :—

(1) *History of the Deccan.*

1764 to the present day.
Malcolm's Central India.
Bilgrami and Wilmott's Historical and Descriptive account of the Nizam's Dominions Vol. I.

(2)—*Cultural History*—

1764 to the present day.
Progress of Learning during British Rule. (Besides general books prescribed for Paper IV).

(3) *The Government of the British Empire.*

England—Bagehot : English Constitution.
        Sidney Low ; Government of England.

Colonies—Lowell : Government of England.
             Ridges : Constitutional Law of England.

India—Ilbert : Historical Introduction.
           Horne : Political System of British India.
           Kale : Indian Administration.

Paper VI.

  A.   English Constitutional History—

Chambers : Constitutional History of England. (Osmania University Series).
Adams : Constitutional History of England.

<center>or</center>

  B.   Special Periods :—
      I. Islamic History.

(*a*) Omayyades (Eastern) for 1933.

<div dir="rtl">

(۱) ابن اثیر ـ دو جلد ـ ترجمه (سلسله جامعه عثمانیه)

(۲) میور کی کتاب کیلیفیٹ

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The Arab Conquest of Central Asia by H.A.R. Gibbs.   (3)
The Orient under the Caliphs by Khuda Bakhsh (Relative   (4)
  Chapters).
Lands of the Eastern Caliphate by Le Strange.   (5)

<center>(For Historical Geography).</center>

<div dir="rtl">

The (٦) جرجی زیدان کی کتاب تمدن اسلامی کا وہ حصہ جو

کے نام سے انگریزی میں ترجمه ہے۔ (Omayyads and the Abbasids).

</div>

(*b*) The Seljuks for 1934.

<div dir="rtl">

(۱) روضة الصفا ـ مطبوعه نولکشور ـ جلد م ـ صفحه ۸م ـ صفحه ۱۲۴

(۲) مستوفی تاریخ گزیده ـ مصنفه پروفیسر براؤن ـ صفحه ۳۳م تا ۳۸۰م

(۳) حبیب السیر ـ حصص متعلقه

(م) نظام الملك طوسی ـ مصنفه مولوی عبدالرزاق

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Finlay's History of Greece. Vol. III & IV (Reburt Chapters.) (5)
Ramsay's Historical Geography of Asia Minor.   (6)
Le Strange's Lands of the Eastern Caliphate.   (7)

  2.   Ancient Europe—Greece—The Macedonian Empire under Philip II and Alexander the Great—360 327 B. C.
      Adolf Holm : History of Greece Vol. III (O, U. S.)
      (Chapters relating to the period),

15

Greek Imperialism (For Collateral Reading)—(O.U.S.).

3. Modern Europe—1815 onwards.

Dyer and Hassal .. Modern Europe—Vol. IV only.
Reich .. .. Foundations of Modern Europe.
Alison Philips .. Modern Europe.—1815-1899.
Mowat .. Contemporary Europe & Overseas.
Seignobos .. Political History of contemporary Europe
1815-1910.

Shepherd's .. Historical Atlas.
Putzger .. Historischer Schulatlas.
Rothert .. Karten and Skizzen.

PHILOSOPHY.

1st Paper.—Nature, Schools and Problem of Philosophy.

1. Ralp Barton Percy . The Approach to Philosophy.
2. W. James .. Some problems of Philosophy.
3. F. Paulson .. Introduction to Philosophy.
4. H. Sidgwick .. Philosophy, its Scope & Relation.
5. Marvin .. An Introduction to Philosophy.
6. Russell (B) .. The Problem of Philosophy.
(O. U. Series.)
7. Fullerton (J. S.) .. Introduction to Philosophy.
8. Sellars (R. W.) .. The Principles and Problems of Phil-
osophy.
9. Calkions (M. W.) .. The persistent problems of Philosophy
10. Jerusalem (W.) .. Introduction to Philosophy.
11. Külpe .. ,,   ,,   ,,
12. Rappapart .. Primer of Philosophy. (O. U. Series.)
13. Alexander .. Space, Time and Deity.
14. Critique of pure .. Kant.
Reason.

2nd Paper.—History of Philosophy.—

1. A short History of Philosophy by Alexander.
2. A History of Philosophy by Weber.
3. Essay concerning Human Understanding by Hume.
4. Principle of Human Knowledge by Berkeley.
5. Discourse on Metaphysical Method by Descartes.

(Book 3, 4 or 5 will be prescribed in rotation every year).

3rd Paper.—Hindu Philosophy.

Text-books for intensive reading.

1. The six systems of Indian Philosophy. (Max Muller).
2. History of Indian Philosophy. (Dass Gupta).

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3. Indian Philosophy. (Radha Krishna).
4. Philosophy of the Upanishads. (Denssen).
5. History of the Creative Period of Indian Philosophy.
(Ranade).
6. Sarva Darshana Samagraha. Cowell (Trubner's series).
7. Bhagwat Gita. (Telang).

Text-books recommended for study.—

1. Studies in Early Indian Thought. (Stephen Dejai).
2. Systems of Vedantic Thought and Culture. (Mahandra Nath Sarkar).
3. Pantheism and its value for life. (Urquhart).
4. Positive Sciences of Ancient Hindus (Seal B. N.)
5. Indian Philosophy. (Dayies).
6. Patanjalies Yoga system. (Woods).
7. Outlines of the Vedanta system. (Denssen).
8. Hindu Realism. (Chatterji).
9. The Sankhya system. (A.B. Keith).
10. Indian Logie. (Keith).

Books to be consulted :—

1 The Thirteen Principal Upanishads. (Hume).
2. Sacred books of the East. (Max Muller).
(Upanishads and Brahma Sutras).
3. Sankhya Pravachava Bhashya (Vijnana Bhikshu).
4. Sidhanta Muktavali. (Vatsayana).
5. Vedanta Oaribhasha.
6. Great Religious Teachers of the East (Alfred Martin).
7. Philosophy of Upanishads. (Radha Krishna).

4th Paper.—Outline of Islamic Philosophy, Kalam and Sufism-

Books for reference :—

1. Ilmul Kalam by Shibli.
2. Algazzali   do
3. Ibn-i-Rushd Moulvi Mohd. Youns.
4. History of Islamic Philosophy by De Boer Osmania University Series).
5. Arabic Thought by O'Leary.
6. Metaphysics in Persian by Sir Muhammad Iqbal.
7. Hikmat-ul-Ishraq by Shaikh Shahabuddin Suhrawardy (O. U. S.)
8. Maqasidulfalasafa-wa-nihayatulfalasfa by Imam Ghazzali.
9. Kashf-ul-Mahjub by Ali Hujweri.

10. Gulshani Raz by Mahmud Shabistri.
11. Portions of Masnawi by Rumi.
12. Mantiq-ut Tair. Fariduddin Attar.
13. Portion of Khusus-ul-Hikm (Hadiqa Sanai). Ibn Arabi.

5th Paper.—Psychology :—

  (*a*) Books for detailed study :—
    1. Woodworth's—Psychology a study of mental life.
    2. W. James'—Text book of Psychology. (O. U. S.)
  (*b*) Books for non-detailed study and reference :—
    1. McDougall..A primer of Physiological Psychology.
    2. McDougall..Outlines of Psychology.
    3. Watson ..Foundations of Psychology.

6th Paper.—A brief study of theoretical and practical ethics :—

1. Manual of Ethics by Mackenzie (O. U. S.)
2. Theory of Good and Evil by Rashdaal (O. U. S.)
3. Ethics by Dewey and Tufts , (O. U. S.)
4. Ethics by Palson.

MUSLIM THEOLOGY OR MORALS.

(A) Theology (for Hanafi students) :—
    The following syllabus is prescribed :—

مذهب

اس کی عام حقیقت ۔ غرض و غایت ۔ مذهب کا علوم عقلیه یعنی
حکمت (سائنس) اور فلسفه سے تعلق ۔ فلسفه کے مسلك ۔ مادیت
کا اثر مذهب پر ۔ مسلك مادیت کے سمجھنے کےلئے خود ماده پر
بحث ۔ دین فطرت یعنے اسلام ۔ یورپ کے ا اثرت سے
مذهب کیوں گھٹ رہے هیں ۔
وجود باری اور اس کے یقین کے اسباب ۔
خالق عالم ۔ خالق و مخلوق کا باہمی تعلق ۔ ربوبیت و قیومیت کے
مظاهر ۔ توحید ۔ صفات

روح وملائکه ۔

روح کی حقیقت ۔ اس کے احوال وآثار۔اس کی بقا۔ ملا ئکه

کی حقیقت پربحث ۔ جن وشیاطین کی حقیقت ۔ رسالت ۔

نبوت کی حقیقت ۔ اس کی ضرورت وغایت ۔ رسول کی پہچان

اس کی تعلیم وکتاب ۔ معجزات اور اس کے لواحق ، امکان

وجود ، شہادت ، ان کا دلیل نبوت ہونا ۔ وحی ۔ الہام عموم

نبوت محمدیه ۔ ختم نبوت ۔نسخ ادیان ۔ خلافت الہیه ۔

معاد۔

سزا وجزا ۔عذاب قبر ۔ قیامت ۔ جنت ودوزخ ۔

تقدیر ۔ جبرو اختیار۔ خیرو شر

شریعت وطریقت ۔

کلام مجید واحادیث پر انکی بناء ۔ آنکے اختلافات کی نوعیت

(۱) برائے مطالعه تفصیلی

سوره بقر (جوعنوانات مباحث کلامیه کے لئے

متعلق ہیں انکی حسب موقع تفصیل کیجائے)

(۲) برائے مطالعه سرسری

دین ودانش (مولوی محمود علی صاحب)

حکمت اسلامیه (مولوی عبد القدیر صاحب)

(B) Morals (For Non-Hanafis and Non-Muslims)
Mackenzie's Ethics (Osmania University Series).

M. A. EXAMINATION.

1848-1844 F. (1934-1935).

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1. ARABIC.

نثر تاریخی

(۱) سیرة ابن هشام ـ از ذکر ما ابتدأ به النبی صلعم صفحه (۱۵۱) تا آخر الجزء الخامس ـ صفحه (۲۶۲) طبع یورپ

(۲) المسعودی ـ مروج الذهب از باب السابع والثلاثون ـ ذکر عاد وملوکها ـ تا باب الحادی والستون ـ

نثر غیر تاریخی

(۱) کتاب البیان والتبیین من خطب النبی صلعم خطبه حجة الوداع الی آخر الجزء الاول صفحه (۱۶۳ تا ۲۲۲) طبع قاهره المطبعة العلمیه سنه ۱۳۱۱ھ

(۲) کتاب الغفران (للعری) مختصر الجزء الأول تا صفحه (۲۳۰) ایجاز وشرح کامل گیلانی طبع مصر ..

(۳) المبرد ـ پہلے (۱۶) باب (یوروپی اشاعت کے ابتدا سے ۱۰۰ صفحے)

نوٹ ـ طالبعلم کو چاہئے کہ اس کتاب کا پورا مطالعہ کرے ـ

نظم ـ

(۱) معلقات (لبید ـ طرفه ـ عنتره ـ حارث ابن حلزه)

(۲) لامیة العرب للشنفری

(۳)   قصیده بانت سعد (مکمل)

(۴)   دیوان ابو تمام سے حسب ذیل (۵) قصاید

(۱)   السیف أصدق أنباء من الکتب

(۲)   أهنّ عوادی یوسف و صواحبه

(۳)   الحق ابلج و السیوف عوار

(۴)   اما أنه لولا الخلیط المودع

(۵)   کذا فلیجل الخطب و لیفدح الأمر (المراثی)

نحو و تنقید و عروض و بلاغت ۔

(۱)   المفصل للزمخشری ۔ القسم الاول (طبع یورپ ۔ صفحات ۳ تا ۱۰۸)

(۲)   العمدة لابن الرشیق ۔ الجزء الأول از ابتدا تا باب البلاغة
(صفحات ۱ تا ۱۶۱ طبع مصر سنه ۱۳۲۵ھ) با ستثنائے
باب الاوزان و باب القوافی

(۳)   کتاب الشعر و الشعراء لابن قتیبه از ابتدا تا ختم عیوب الشعر
(طبع یورپ کے ۳۰ صفحے)

(۴)   کتاب علم الادب الجزؤ الأول مؤلفه لویس شیخو الیسوعی
مطبوعه بیروت (منتخبات)

تاریخ ادب ۔

(۱)   جاهلیت سے حال تک کے ادبیات عربیہ کی تاریخ

(۲)   پروفیسر نکلسن کی تاریخ ادبیات عرب ۔ جرجی زیدان کی تاریخ
آداب اللغة العربیہ اور اولیری کی کتاب (عربک تھاٹ) کے
مطالعہ کی سفارش کی جاتی ہے ۔

کتاب الشعرو الشعراء کا مکمل مطالعہ بھی ضروری ہے ۔

عبرانی یا جرمنی یا فرنچ

السنہ مذکورمیں سے کسی ایک زبان کے ابتدائی معلومات کے متعلق ایک پرچہ (۵۰) نشانات اور دو ساعت کا ہوگا جس میں اس زبان کی آسان علمی عبارتیں اردو میں ترجمہ کیلئے دی جائینگی یا ان پر اردو میں بحث کرنے کو کہا جائیگا ۔

ہدایت۔ عربی جدید سے واقفیت حاصل کرنے کیلئے طالب علم کو چاہئے کہ النظرات مولفہ المنفلوطی کا مطالعہ کرے ۔

یہ کتاب مکتبہ احدیہ سے منگوائی جاسکتی ہے ۔

2. PERSIAN.

امتحان ابتدائی ۔

پہلا پرچہ حصہ نظم

الف ۔ قصائد ۔

رودکی	۱ ۔ ما در می را بکرد باید قربان
منوچہری	۲ ۔ اے نہادہ بر میان فرق جان خویشتن
خاقانی	صبحدم چون کلہ بندد آہ دودآسائے من
عرفی	۳ صبحدم چون درد مد دل صور شیو نزائے من
قاآنی	رودآمون گشت جیحون زاشک جیحون زائے من
ظہیر	شرح غم تو لذت شادی بجان دہد
خسرو	۴ شیرین دہان یا رکہ راحت بجان دہد
انوری	طبعم بعرضہ کردن دریا وکان رسید
کمال	۵ این خرمی نگر کہ مرا تاکجان رسید
ظہیر	صبح دگر از مسرق اقبال بر آمد
سلمان	۶ صبح ظفر از مشرق امید بر آمد

ب ـ غزلیات ـ

حسن

چهره نگار کرد گل چهرهٔ یار من بکا

اے غمزهٔ خون ریزت تاراج دل و دینها

باز مست عشق خود کردی من دیوانه را

عزم سفر شد آن گل نو در رسیده را

اندرغم توام سروسامان چه حاجت ست

سا قیامی ده که یار مست من باز آمدست

بهزمن که دا انداینکه بلای فراق چیست

اے دو جهان فدای تو توز جهان دیگری

نظیری

از این ویرانه ترمی خواستم و یرانهٔ خود را

زعاشقی می شود معشوق را نام و نشان پیدا

محبت با دل غمدیده الفت بیشتر گیرد

سر بر آ ور بر کلهدار ان قبا ها تنگ ساز

هر جا که بود عیش خوش و روزگار خوش

عمر اگرباقی ست رنجشها کهن خواهد شدن

زآن عنبرین کلاله که بر سر نهادهٔ

کیست این از دورے رعنائی بجولان آمده

عراقی

جز دیدن روئے تو مرا کار دگر نیست
ز خواب نرگس مست تو سرگران بر خواست
در کوی خرابات کسی را که نیازیست
جانان حدیث عشقت در داستان نه گنجد
خیز ید عاشقان نفسی شور و شر کنیم
ز دل وجانان غم عشقت رها کردن توان نتوان
اے دل و جان عاشقان شیفته جمال تو
اے بتو زنده جسم وجان مونس جان کیستی

خسرو

پرده عاشقان دردیده کند چو روی را
بت نو رسیدهٔ من هوس شکار دارد
چون گاه خرامیدن یا رم ز زمین خیزد
چون زنسیم صبحدم زلف تو بر هوا شود
تا بزمانه شد خبر از مه با کمال تو
مهر تو در دل من مانند جان نشسته
دلا آن ترک را دیدی کنون سامان بکایینی
ساقی بیا که موسم عیش ست و میم وی

جامی

بام برآو جلوه ده ماه تمام خویش را
باز این خمار در سرم از چشم مست کیست
اے ترک شوخ این همه ناز وعتاب چیست
در داکه عشق یار بدیو انگی کشید

عید ست و دار د هرکسے عزم تما شا ی دگر

نا دیده رخت عمر ے سودا ای تو ورز یدم

روی تو غا ئب از نظر گل را تما شا چوں کنم

ز شهر تا نکنی جا ن به آ ن جها ن نر سی

هلالی

ز ان پیشتر که عقل شو د رهنموں مرا

نهادی بر دلم داغ فراق وسوختی جا نرا

ایں تازہ گل که میرسد ازنو بها ر کیست

می خواهم و کنجیے که بجز یا ر نه با شد

درد مند م گر مرا درماں نباشد گو مباش

هرشبے گویم که فردا ترك ایں سودا کنم

برخیز و بسر وقت عز یز اں گز ری کن

اے ز بها ر تا ز ۂ تا ز ہ بها ر کیستی

ج ۔ مثنوی ۔

(۱) مخزن الا سرار نظامی (انتخاب)

(۲) جا ویدنا مہ اقبال   دو

د ۔ رباعیات ۔

شیخ ابوسعید ابن ابی الخیر وحکیم عمرخیام

نوٹ ۔ شعراء متذ کرہ با لا کے کلام سے واقفیت او ر انکے کلام کا تقا بلی
مطالعه لازمی ہے ۔

دوسرا پرچہ نٹ ۔

(۱) چهار مقاله نظامی عروضی سمرقندی (گپ سیریز)

(۲) سیاست نامه نظام الملك (مطبع نادری بمبئی)

(۳) مرزبان نامه (باب دوم) معہ مقدمہ مصحح

(۴) بست مقاله قزوینی صفحہ (۱ تا ۱۰۵)

تیسرا پرچہ ۔ عصر جدید و مضمون نویسی ۔

حسب ذیل کتب کے مطالعہ کی سفارش کیجاتی ہے ۔

(۱) حاجی بابا اصفهانی   } مطالعہ سرسری

(۲) اختناق ایران

(۳) تجلیات روح ایرانی (مطبوعہ ایرانشهر)

(۴) ترجمۂ احوال سید جمال الدین افغانی (مطبوعہ ایرانشهر)

(۵) رہ آورد وحید دستگردی (انتخاب)

نوٹ ۔ مضمون نویسی بالعموم بالا کتب پر مبنی ہوگی

چوتها پرچہ ۔ عربی ۔ بلاغت وعروض فارسی

القراۃ الرشیدۃ (الجزؤ الرابع صفحه ۱ تا ۳۱۲ باستثناء اسباق منظوم)

بلاغت وعروض کیلئے حسب ذیل کتابون کی سفارش کیجاتی ہے ۔

حدائق السحر ۔ رشید وطواط حصه (بیان و بدیع) (مطبوعہ طهران)

المعجم فی معاییر اشعار العجم ۔ شمس قیس ۔ (عروض)

دبیر محمد ۔ روحی ۔ معانی (مطبوعہ لاهور)

امتحان آخری ۔

پهلا پرچہ ۔ تاریخ ادبیات ایران ۔ از ابتدا تا عهد مغول ۔

حسب ذیل کتابوں کے مطالعہ کی سفارش کی جاتی ہے :۔

ایران قدیم ، ہخامنشی دور اور ہمیخی کتبے

ایران قدیم حسن پیر نیا مشیرالدولہ مطبوعۂ طہران

(۲)   An Outline of Persian History based on Cuneiform
       Inscriptions by Alh.

(۳)   Sykes, History of Persia, 3rd Edition (Vols.
       I & II for all periods).

(۴)   C. Huart, Ancient Persia (Chapters I —III).

(۵)   The Cambridge Ancient History Vol : IV Ch : i

زردشت اور اوستا

(۱)   A. V. W. Jackson, 'Zoroaster' & Zoroastrian
       Studies

(۲)   Pur-i-D âû d's Introductions to the editions of
       Yashts and Gathas (Marker Avestan Series).

Dhalla, Zoroastrian Theology

ساسانی دور اور پہلوی

(۱)   West, Article on Pahlavi Literature
       (Grundriss der Iranischen Philologie
       Vol. II, pp. 75-129).

(۲)   Nariman, Iran & Iranians

اسلامی دور اور فارسی ادب

(۱)   احوال و اشعار رود کی ، سعید نفیسی جلد اول و دوم
         مطبوعہ طہران

(۲)   سخن و سخنوران ، بدیع الزمان شیرویہ خراسانی (وزارت معارف)

(۳)   روزنامہ کا وہ ۔ سلسلہ مضامین متعلقہ مشاہیر شعراء ایران

(۴)   تاریخ ادبیات ایران ۔ جلال الدین ہمائی جلد دوم

Barthold, Turkestan down to the Mongol Invasion.   (٥)

Browne, Literary History of Persia Vol. I & II.   (٦)

پرچہ دوم ۔ از عہد مغول تا زمانہ حال:۔

حسب ذیل کتابوں کے مطالعہ کی سفارش کیجاتی ہے ۔

Browne, Persian Literature under Tartar Dominion   (1)
Browne, Persian Literature in Modern Times   (2)
Browne, A Year Amongst the Persians   (3)
Browne, The Press and Poetry of Modern Persia   (4)
Browne, Persian Revolution   (5)
E. D. Ross, Persia   (6)
The Times, London: Persian Number January
　　5th, 1931.   (7)

مقالہ ۔ حسب تصریح قواعد متذکرہ بالا۔

3.   URDU :—

امتحان ابتدائی :۔

پرچہ اول ۔ زبان قدیم ۔

ولی ۔ کلیات مرتبہ انجمن ترقی اردو

سودا۔ قصاید۔ مثنویات ۔ مراثی

میر ۔ مثنویات ۔ قصاید

وجہی سبرس ۔ دکھنی مرثیے۔ انتخاب اردو شہ پارے ۔

شمس اللہ قادری ۔ اردوے قدیم جدید اڈیشن

نولکشور پریس

پرچہ دوم ۔ نظم ۔

انیس ۔ مراثی جلد اول و دوم

شیفتہ ۔ دیوان

اقبال ۔ بانگ درا حصہ دوم و سوم

د پیر سبع مثانی (سید سرفراز حسین صاحب خبیر
ممتا زبک ایجنسی نخاس لکھنؤ)

پرچہ سوم ۔نثر۔

میرامن ۔باغ وبہار

سرور۔ فسانہ عجائب

سرسید۔ خطوط (بدایوان پریس)

حالی ۔ حیات جاوید

شرر۔ ایام عرب

آزاد ۔ دربار اکبری

پرچہ چہارم مضمون نویسی

امتحان آخری :۔۔

پرچہ پنجم ۔ تاریخ زبان وادب ۔

(۱) زبان ماہیت وآغاز اور کثرت السنہ کے اسباب

(۲) تشکیل السنہ ۔ فطری ارتقا۔ ارادی تشکیل

(۳) دنیا کی زبانیں ۔ طریقہ تقسیم ۔ مختلف خاندان اور شاخیں

(۴) ہندوستان کی زبانیں ۔ ہند آریائی ارتقاء ۔آریائی گروہ ۔ غیر آریائی زبانیں ۔ ۔

(۵) ہندوستانی۔ آغاز و ارتقاء۔(شمال ،گجرات ،دکن)

(۶) دوآبہ کی زبان ۔ ہندوستانی کا ارتقاء اور مقامی زبان کا اثر

(۷) گجرات اور دکن کی زبان ۔ ہندوستانی کا ارتقاء اور مقامی بولیوں کا اثر ۔

(۸) ہندوستانی کے جدید رجحانات ۔ ہندی ۔ اردو

(۹) ادب قدیم۔آغاز سے ولی تک (گجرات۔ دکن ۔ شمال)

(۱۰) درمیانی ادب۔ اردو نظم و نثر ولی سے حالی تك

(۱۱) عہد حاضر۔ حالی۔ سے موجودہ زمانہ تك کی اردو نظم و نثر جدید ۔ رجحانات ۔

حسب ذیل کتب کی سفارش کیجاتی ہے :—

گریرسن لنگوسٹك سروے آف انڈیا (جلد نہم حصہ اول)
شیفتہ ۔ گلشن بیخار
انشا ۔ دریائے لطافت
پروفیسر سلیم۔ وضع اصطلاحات
عبدالحق ۔ تذکرہ گل رعنا
عبدالسلام ۔ شعرالہند
سکسینہ ۔ تاریخ ادب اردو (اردو ایڈیشن)
مختلف تنقیدین بشمول مقدمہ دیوان حالی و موازنہ انیس و دبیر وغیرہ ۔

پرچہ ششم ۔ بھاشا ۔

راجہ لچھمن سنگھ ۔ شکنتلا ناٹك   ہندی بالبودھ و یا کرن
تلسی داس رامائن (اجودھیا کانڈ)
تاریخ ادب ہندی (ہری ٹیج آف انڈیا سیریز)
نوٹ۔ ایم۔ اے میں کامیابی کیلئے اس پرچہ میں (۳۰) فیصد نشانات لینا ضروری ہے ۔

مقالہ یا کسی کتاب کو ایڈٹ کرنا (۲۰۰) نشانات مقالۂ پروفیسر کی نگرانی اور مشورے کے مطابق لکھے جائیں ۔ مضامین کا انتخاب پروفیسر کی تحریك پر مجلس نصاب کی منظوری سے ہوگا۔

4. HISTORY :—

Previous Examination

1st Paper.

Freeman : Comparative Politics.
Hammond : Comparative Politics.
B. K. Sarkar : Political Institutions and Theories of the Hindus Part I: (for Early Hindu Politics).
J. N. Sarkar : Mughal Administration.
Khuda Bakhsh : Orient under the Caliphs, (Parts relating to administration).

ترجمه ما وردی الا حکام السلطانیه

Sidgwick : Development of European Polity.
W. Wilson : The State.
Masood : Japan (chapters relating to the Japanese constitution and administration).

2nd Paper

Dunning : History of Political Theories.
Barker : Political thought from Spencer to to-day.
B. K. Sarkar : Political institutions and theories of the Hindus.

Outline of Islamic Political Theories

3rd and 4th Paper.

(a) *Indian History* (i) *Ancient Period.*

Arrian : Anabasis of Alexander.
Wheeler : Alexander the Great.
Pearson : Alexander, Porus and the Punjab.
Smith : The Early History of India;
McCrindle : Ancient India as described by the classical authors, *Viz.* Magasthenes, Ptolemy, etc.

Rapson : The Cambridge History of India Vol. I.

Holm : History of Greece Vols. III & IV. (Parts relating to the conquest with foot-notes.) O. U. S.

Indian History (ii) *British period* (1798 to 1828).
The following books are recommended : —

Sir John Malcolm : History of India.

Ramsay Muir : The Making of British India.

R. Pearce : Memoirs and correspondence of Lord Wellesley Vols. I. and II.

M. Mehta : Lord Hastings and the Indian States.

H. G. Briggs : The Nizam, Vol. I.

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Grant Duff :   A History of Mahrattas, Vol. III.

Wilkes :   History of Southern India (Portions dealing with the prescribed period).

(b) *European History* (1852-1871):

Acton :   " Cambridge Modern History " Vol. IX.
Fyffe :   " History of Modern Europe " Vol III. (O. U.)
Hertslet :   " Map of Europe by Treat " Vols. II & III.
Bourgeois :   " Modern France "   ,,   Vol. II.
Senior :   " Conversations with Thiers, Guizot, &c. 2 Vol.
Simpson :   " Louis Napoleon and the Recovery of France."
Ward :   " Germany" —Vol. II.
King :   " History of Italian Unity" 2 Vols.
Jonquiere :   " Histoire de 1 Empire Ottomane " Vol. II. (Osmania University Series)

(c) *Islamic History.*

(۱)   طبری (حصص متعلقه)

(۲)   ابن اثیرکی تاریخ کامل (حصص متعلقه (سلسله جامعه عثمانیه)

(۳)   مروج الذهب مسعودی (حصص متعلقه(سلسله جامعه عثمانیه)

(۴)   الاخبار الطوال ـ دینوری

(۵)   تاریخ ابن خلدون (حصص متعلقه)

(٦)   التنبیه والاشراف ـ مسعودی سلسله جامعه عثمانیه)

(۷)   اخبار مکه ـ ازرقی

(۸)   البیان المغرب فی اخبار المغرب (نصف اول ودوم ـ حصص متعلقه)

(۹)   کتاب المعارف ـ قتیبه

(۱۰)   الامامة والسیاست

(۱۱)   الفخری ـ ابن طقطقی

16*

(١٢) فتوح البلدان ـ بلاذری (انگریزی ترجمه)

(١٣) احکام السلطانیه ـ ماوردی(سلسله جا معه عثمانیه)

(١۴) النجوم الزاهره ـ ابن نفری بردی (حصص متعلقه) جلد اول

(١۵) یعقوبی

(١٦) Le Strange's Palestine under the Muslims.

(١٧) Le Strange's Land of the Eastern Caliphate.

(١٨) Gibb's Conquest of Central Asia.

(*d*) *English Constitutional History* (1642-1702).

Candidates should have a competent knowledge of the development of the English Constitution during the period under review with special reference to some of the original documents contained in such collections as Gardiner's and Robertson's. For the outlines of the subject the student may consult such books as the works of Gardiner, Hallam, Ranke and Guizot so far as they have a bearing on the subject.

N. B.—Up-to-date knowledge of Modern Constitutions will be required.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1st Paper—General Historical Essay.

2nd Paper—Special Topics.

(*a*) of Comparative Politics.

(Government of the British Dominions and India).
Keith : Responsible Government in the Dominions
Report of the Imperial Conference, 1926.

(*b*) of Political Theories.
The Political Theories of Ibn-e-Khaldoon.

5. PHILOSOPHY.

Books recommended :—

(a) PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION,—

Hoffding : Philosophy on Religion.
Caird : Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
W. James : The Will to Believe.
W. James : Varieties of Religious Experience.
Webb : God and Personality.
Schleirmacher : Reden.
Jalaluddin Rumi : Masnavi.

(b) AESTHETICS:—

Essays in Encyclopædia on Aesthetics.

Kant :   *Critique of Judgment :*
Hegel :   *Aesthetics :*
Croce :   *Aesthetics :*
Carret :   *Theory of Beauty :*

6.   MATHEMATICS :—

The following books are recommended :—

Algebra :—

Hall and Knight : Higher Algebra.

Milne : Higher Algebra.

Chrystal : Treatise on Algebra.

Trigonometry :—

Loney : Plane Trigonometry, Part II.

Hobson : Treatise on Plane Trigonometry.

Pure Geometry :

Askwith : Course of Pure Geometry.

Durrel : Course of Plane Geometry for advanced students.

Parts I and II.

Analytical Geometry of two dimensions :—

Askwith : Analytical Geometry of the Conic Sections.

Smith : Elementary Treatise on the Conic Sections by
the methods of Co-ordinate Geometry.

Analytical Geometry of three dimensions and Differential Geometry :—

Smith : Elementary Treatise on Solid Geometry.

Bell : Elementary treatise on co-ordinate Geometry of three dimensions.

Differential Equations :—

Piaggio : Elementary Treatise on Differential Equations.

Farsyth : Treatise on Differential Equations.

Differential and Integral Calculus :—

Gibson : Elementary Treatise on the Calculus.

Lamb : Infinitesimal Calculus.

Williamson : Elementary Treatise on the Differential Calculus.

    Do   : Elementary Treatise on the Integral Calculus.

Goursat : Mathematical Analysis Vol. I.

Theory of Functions of real and Complex variable :—

Hardy : Pure Mathematics.

Goursat : Mathematical Analysis Vol. I and Vol. III Part I.

Whittaker and Watson : Modern Analysis.

Elliptic Functions: —

Dixon : Elementary Properties of the Elliptic Functions.

Whittaker and Watson : Modern Analysis.

Fourier Series :—

Carslaw : Theory of Fourier Series and Integrals.

Whittaker and Watson : Modern Analysis.

Attractions :—

Minchin : Treatise on Statics, Vol. II.

Routh : Treatise on Analytical Statics, Vol. II.

Electricity and Magnetism :—

Jeans : Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magne-
tism.
Pidduck : Treatise on Electricity.
Livens : Theory of Electricity.

Statics :—

Loney : Treatise on Statics.
Lamb : Statics.
Minchin : Treatise on Statics Vols. I and II.

Dynamics of a Particle :—

Loney : Treatise on the Dynamics of a Particle and of
Rigid Bodies.
Love : Theoretical Mechanics.
Beasant and Ramsey : Treatise on Dynamics.

Rigid Dynamics :—

Loney : Treatise on the Dynamics of a Particle and of
Rigid Bodies.
Besant and Ramsey : Treatise on Dynamics.
Routh : Rigid Dynamics, Part I.

Hydrostatics :—

Besant and Ramsey : Treatise on Hydromechanics
Part I Hydrostatics.

Hydrodynamics :—

Lamb : Hydrodynamics.
Besant and Ramsey : Treatise on Hydromechanics
Part II Hydrodynamics.

Spherical Trigonometry :—

Todhunter and Leathem : Spherical Trigonometry.

Spherical Astronomy :—

Godfray : Treatise on Astronomy.
Ball : Treatise on Spherical Astronomy.

Optics :—

Heath : Treatise on Geometrical Optics.
Herman : Optics.
Ramsey : Optics.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

B. Sc. Examination

1343—1344 F. (1934—1935).

ENGLISH.

Non-Detailed

(1) Sheridan—School for Scandal annotated by G. B. Boas (Edward Arnold).

(2) Selected English Short Stories :—(Third series) ;

(Oxford University Press), the following stories :—

1. The Old Nurse's Story.
2. The Journey to Panama.
3. La Mere Bauche.
4. The Lady of Glenwith Grange.
5. Esther.
6. The Idyll of Red Gulch.
7. An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge.
8. Will O' the Mill.
9. A Daughter of the Ledge.
10. The Open Boat.
11. The Ghost Ship.
12. Life of Ma Parker.

(3) A Brief History of Civilization by Hoyland. (Latest special edition for Muslim University).

PHYSICS.

No text-books are prescribed. The following books are recommended for reference :—

(1) Watson's text-book of Physics.
(2) Duncan and Starling's Text-book of Physics (Osmania University Series).
(3) Allan and Moore's Practical Physics (Osmania University Series).
(4) A course in Mathematics for Physics students, compiled by Principal Abdur Rahman Khan.

CHEMISTRY.

(1) Inorganic Chemistry by Partington.   (Osmania University Series).

(2) Inorganic Chemistry from the stand-point of periodical System by Cavan and Lander   ,,

(3) Introduction to Physical Chemistry by Walker   ,,

(4) Theoretical Organic Chemistry by Cohen (Osmania University Series).

(5) Outlines of Chemistry by Fenton   ,,

(6) Practical Chemistry by Bruce and Harper.   ,,

(7) Practical Organic Chemistry by Cohen.   ,,

MATHEMATICS.

The following books are recommended :—

(1) Higher Algebra by Hall and Knight.   (Osmania University Series).

(2) Plane Trigonometry by Loney, Part II.   ,,

(3) Co-ordinate Geometry by Grace and Rosenberg ,,

(4) An Elementary Treatise on the Calculus by Gibson .   ,,

(5) Chapters on Differential Equations from Edward's Integral Calculus.   ,,

Applied Mathematics :—

(1) Elements of Statics by Loney   ,,

(2) Elements of Dynamics   do   ,,

(3) Elements of Hydrostatics do   ,,

(4) Elements of Astronomy by Parker.   ,,

N.B.—For Detailed Syllabuses in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, etc. *vide* appendix

BOTANY.

Scott	.. Structural Botany Vols. 1 & 2.
Coulter Barnes and Coules.	} Text-book of Botany Vols. 1 & 2.
Stragsburger	.. Text-book of Botany.
Strasburger and Hillhouse	} Practical Botany.
Green	.. Vegetable Physiology.
Caver	.. Practical Botany.
Lock	.. Variation, Heredity and Evolution.
Punnett	.. Mendelism.
I. R. Green	.. Manual of Botany Vols. 1 and 2.
Bower	.. Botany of the Living Plant.

ZOOLOGY.

Books recommended.—

1. Parker and Haswell	.. Text-book of Zoology Vols. 1 and 2.
2. Marshall	.. The Frog.
3. Dendy	.. Outlines of Evolutionary Biology.
4. G. C. Bourne	.. Comparative Anatomy of Animals. Vols. 1 and 2
5. Foster and Balfour	.. Elements of Embryology.
6. Wall	.. Poisonous terrestrial snakes and how to recognise them.
7. Marshall and Hurst	.. Practical Zoology.

MUSLIM THEOLOGY OR MORALS.

Same as for the B.A. Examination.

M. Sc. EXAMINATION.

1. *Chemistry :—*

1. Theoretical Chemistry by Nerrest.
2. Inorganic Chemistry. Hoffmann.
3. Organic Chemistry by Bernthsen.
4. Advanced Organic Chemistry by Cohen.
5. History of Chemistry by Thorpe, 2 Vols.
6. Electro-Chemistry by Le-Blanc.
7. Radio-Activity by Hevesy and Paneth.
8. An Experimental course of Physical Chemistry by Spencer, 2 Vols., pages 516.
9. Practical Organic Chemistry by Sudborough and James.
10. Quantitative Analysis by Clowes and Coleman.
11. Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis by Treadwill and Hall, 2 Vols.
12. Outlines of Industrial Chemistry by Throp.

In addition to the text-books already mentioned, the following books are recommended for the final year :—

1. Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry by Mellor.
2. A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry edited by Newton Friend.
3. Organic Chemistry by Richter.
4. Physical Chemistry by Taylor, 2 Vols.
5. A Text-Book of Physical Chemistry edited by Mr William Ramsay.
6. New Ideas on Inorganic Chemistry by Werner.
7. Inorganic Chemistry by S. Ephraim translated by Thorn.
8. Electro-Chemistry by Creighton and Fink. 2 Vols.
9. Chemistry of Nitrogen by Sidgwick.
10. Systematic Organic-Chemistry by Cumming, Hopper and Wheeler.

11. Practical Methods of Organic Chemistry by Gatter-
man.

12. Radiotactive substances and their radiations by
E. Rutherford.

13. Radiotactivity by Hevesy and Pavelts.

14. Bragg's X-rays and Crystal Structure.

15. Morinari's Chemistry.

2. *Physics :—*

No Text-books are prescribed ; but the following books are
suggested as indicative of the scope of the subjects required for
study.   Candidates are required to study the original papers
and to remain in touch with modern developments of Physics :-

General Physics :—

Haas—Theoretical Physics.

Poynting and Thomson—Properties of Matter.

Jeans—Dynamical Theory of Gases.

Barton—Analytical Mechanics.

Newman and Searle—Properties of Matter.

Sound :—

Barton :   Sound.

Rayleigh :   Sound.

Richardson :   Sound.

Wood :   Text-book of Sound.

Heat :—

Preston :   Theory of Heat.

Saha :   Text-book of Heat.

Roberts :   Heat and Thermodynamics.

Shilling and Partington   Specific Heat of Gases.

Planck :   Thermodynamics.

Optics :—

Preston :   Theory of Light.

Drude :	Optics.
Wood :	Physical Optics.
Baly :	Spectroscopy.

Magnetism and Electricity : —

Pohl :	Electricity and Magnetism.
Pidduck :	Treatise on Electricity.
Jeans :	Mathematical theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
Starling :	Electricity and Magnetism.
Stoner :	Magnetism and Atomic Structure.
Abraham :	Classical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism translated by J. Dongall.

Modern Electricity :

Wilson :	Modern Physics.
Andrade :	Structure of the Atom.
Growther :	Ions, Electrons and Ionising Radiations.
J. J. Thomson	Conduction of Electricity through Gases.
Rutherford	Radiations from Radioactive substances.
Aston	Isotopes.
Sommerfeld.	Atomic Structure and Spectral lines.
Richardson	Electronic theory of Matter.
Bragg	X-Ray and Crystal Structure.
Compton	X-Ray.
De Broglie	X-Ray.

Practical Physics : —

Watson	Text-book of Practical Physics.
Worsnop and Flint	Advanced Practical Physics for students.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY:

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.
1343—1344 F. (1934—1935)

Text-books in English, History of India, Geography, Mathematics, and Arabic are the same as for the Faculty of Arts.

AQAID WA MANTIQ.

    (1) Al-Fiqh-al-Akbar of Imam Abu Hanifa, (in Arabic), printed at Dairat-ul-Maarif.

    (2) Mirqat by Maulana Fazl Imam (O.U.S.)

FIQAH WA HADITH.

    Fiqah—The following chapters from Maltaq-ul-abhur published by Madrasai Nizamia, (Hyderabad Deccan).

كتاب الطهارة ـ كتاب الصلواة ـ كتاب الزكواة ـ كتاب الصوم
كتاب الحج ـ كتاب النكاح ـ كتاب الرضاعت ـ كتاب الطلاق
كتاب الايمان ـ كتاب الصيد والذبائح ـ كتاب الاضحيه ـ كتاب
الكراهة ـ كتاب الوقف

Hadis—Shamail-i-Tirmizi.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.
1343—1344 F. (1934—1935)

Text-books in English and Arabic languages are the same as for the Faculty of Arts.

    (1) FIQAH WA USUL-I-FIQAH.—

(۱) شرح وقايه بمحذف ابواب ـ
باب النكاح الرفيق والمكان ـ باب اللعان
كتاب العتاق   كتاب الحدود
كتاب السرقه   كتاب الابق
(۲) فرائض سراجى بمحذف مولى موالات اور مولى العتاقه
(۳) اصول شاشى

تفسير ـ

    (2) TAFSIR WA HADIS.

قران شريف كى تعليم بطريق املا هو اور حسب ذيل سورتيں
پڑهائى جائيں ـ
سورهٔ بقر ـ سورهٔ نساء ـ از سورهٔ قاف تا آخر

حدیث ـ

دشکواۃ المصابیح ـ حسب ذیل ابواب ـ

(۱) از کتاب الایمان تا ختم کتاب العلم

(۲) کتاب السیر

(۳) از باب فضایل سیدالمرسلین تا ختم کتاب

(3) Aqaid wa Mabadiat-i-Hikmat.—

عقاید نسفی (مکمل)

شرح عقاید نسفی ـ مسئله استطاعت کے ختم تک

ہدایۃ الحکمت

منطق ـ شمسیه

B. A. Examination.

1343—1344 *F.* (1934—1935)

Text-books in English and Arabic languages are the same as for the Faculty of Arts.

Fiqah wa Usul-i-Fiqah.—

(۱) ہدایۃ آخرین سے ابواب ذیل ـ

از کتاب البیوع تا ختم کتاب الصرف

از کتاب آداب القاضی تا ختم کتاب الشہادت

از کتاب الدعوی تا ختم کتاب الاقرار

از کتاب الغصب تا ختم کتاب الشفعه

(۲) المشقیخ کتب القود و کتاب الرہن

Tafsir.

(۱) بیضاوی شریف (سوره بقر)

(۲) قرآن مجید باستثناء ان سورتوں کے جوا،متحان انٹرمیڈیٹ کے لئے ،قرر کی گئی ہیں

Hadis.

ترمذی شریف کامل

Kalam.

(۱) طوالع الانوار

(۲) حجۃ اللہ البالغه (القسم الاول)

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY:

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.
1343—1344 F. (1934—1935)

Text-books in English, History of India, Geography, Mathematics, and Arabic are the same as for the Faculty of Arts.

AQAID WA MANTIQ.

    (1) Al-Fiqh-al-Akbar of Imam Abu Hanifa, (in Arabic), printed at Dairat-ul-Maarif.

    (2) Mirqat by Maulana Fazl Imam (o.u.s.)

FIQAH WA HADITH.

    Fiqah—The following chapters from Maltaq-ul-abhur published by Madrasai Nizamia, (Hyderabad Deccan).

كتاب الطهارة ـ كتاب الصلواة ـ كتاب الزكواة ـ كتاب الصوم
كتاب الحج ـ كتاب النكاح ـ كتاب الرضاعت ـ كتاب الطلاق
كتاب الايمان ـ كتاب الصيد والذبائح ـ كتاب الاضحيه ـ كتاب
الكراهة ـ كتاب الوقف

Hadis—Shamail-i-Tirmizi.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.
1343—1344 F. (1934—1935)

Text-books in English and Arabic languages are the same as for the Faculty of Arts.

    (1) FIQAH WA USUL-I-FIQAH.—

(۱) شرح وقايه بحذف ابواب ـ
باب النكاح الرفيق والمكان ـ باب اللعان
كتاب العتاق   كتاب الحدود
كتاب السرقه   كتاب الابق
(۲) فرائض سراجى بحذف مولى موالات اور مولى العتاقه
(۳) اصول شاشى

تفسير ـ

    (2) TAFSIR WA HADIS.

قران شريف كى تعليم بطريق املا هو اور حسب ذيل سورتيں
پڑهائى جائيں ـ
سورهٔ بقر ـ سورهٔ نساء ـ از سورهٔ قاف تا آخر

حديث ۔

مشكواة المصابيح ۔ حسب ذيل ابواب ۔
(۱) از كتاب الايمان تا ختم كتاب العلم
(۲) كتاب السير
(۳) از باب فضايل سيدالمرسلين تا ختم كتاب

(3) Aqaid wa Mabadiat-i-Hikmat.—

عقايد نسفى (مكمل)
شرح عقايد نسفى ۔ مسئله استطاعت كے ختم تك
هداية الحكمت
منطق ۔ شمسيه

B. A. Examination.
1343—1344 F. (1934—1935)

Text-books in English and Arabic languages are the same as for the Faculty of Arts.

Fiqah wa Usul-i-Fiqah.—

(۱) هداية آخرين سے ابواب ذيل ۔
از كتاب البيوع تا ختم كتاب الصرف
از كتاب آداب القاضى تا ختم كتاب الشهادت
از كتاب الدعوى تا ختم كتاب الاقرار
از كتاب الغصب تا ختم كتاب الشفعه
(۲) الشقيخ كتب القود و كتاب الرهن

Tafsir.

(۱) بيضاوى شريف (سوره بقر)
(۲) قران مجيد باستثناء ان سورتون كے جو ا،متحان انٹرميڈيٹ كے
لئے ،مقرر كى گئى هين

Hadis.

ترمذى شريف كامل

Kalam.

(۱) طوالع الانوار
(۲) حجة الله البالغه (القسم الاول)

M. A. Examination.

1343—1344 *F*. (1934—1935)

The following books are recommended :—

(۱) کلام وعقائد

(۱) تفرقه بین الاسلام والزندقه

(۲) محصل از امام رازی

(۳) نقد محصل از طوسی

(۴) شرح مقاصد کامل از علامه تفتا زانی

(۵) دین ودانش

(۶) تاریخ علم کلام

(۲) تفسیر ـ

(۱) تفسیر کشاف (منزل اول و منزل آخر)

(۲) بیضاوی (منزل دوم ـ سوم ـ چها رم ـ پنجم ـ ششم)

(۳) اعجاز القران للبا قلانی

(۴) تفسیرات احمدی

(۵) مقدمه تفسیر ابن جریر

(۳) حدیث بشمول سیرت

حدیث(۱) بخاری شریف

(۲) جامع الترمذی

(۳) شرح معانی الآثار طحاوی

(۴) مختصر المختصر

اصول حدیث(۱) مقدمه ابن صلاح

(۲) رجال بخاری از مقدمه فتح الباری

سیرت ـ   سیرت ابن هشام (بحذف حصه اشعار) معه

روض الانف سهیلی

(م) فقه واصول فقه ـ

فقه ـ

(۱) الصنائع والبدائع کے ابواب ذیل ـ کتاب الطهارة
کتاب الصلواة ـ کتاب الزکواة ـ کتاب الصوم ـ کتاب الحج
کتاب الوقف

(۲) بدایته المجتهد ـ بحذف ابواب جو کتاب الصنائع
والبدائع میں شریك هیں ـ

(۳) مجلة الاحکام

(م) آثار السنن

اصول فقه ـ مسلم الثبوت

FACULTY OF LAW.

LL. B. EXAMINATION.

1343—1344 *F.* (1934—1935)

The following books are recommended :—

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1st Paper	..	The Penal Code. (Hyderabad). The Criminal Procedure Code. (Hyderabad).
2nd ,,	..	The Evidence Act. (Hyderabad). Will's Theory and Practice of the Law of Evidence Mahmud's Law of Evidence.
3rd ,,	..	Underhill's Law of Torts. Indian Easements Act.
4th ,,	..	Anson's Law of Contract. The Contract Act (Hyderabad). Specific Relief Act. (Hyderabad).
5th ,,	..	Dicey's Constitutional Law. Leage's Roman Law.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

| 1st Paper | .. | Usul-i-Dharam Shastar by Baijanth.
Hindu Law by J. C. Gosh, Chapters on Hindu Jurisprudence (Sources of Hindu Law, Inheritance and Joint Family, pp. 1 to 49 and 363 to 396). |

2nd	,,	..	{ Muhammadan Law by Amir Ali (Students' Edition.) { Ghayatul-Authar—Kitabul Faraiz.
3rd	,,	..	{ Civil Procedure Code. (Hyderabad). { Law relating to Civil Courts in H.E.H. the Nizam's { Dominions. { Indian Limitation Act.
4th	,,	..	{ The Indian Trust Act. { Quanun Malguzari Arazi, Act No. 9 of 1317 F. { Law of transfer of property.
5th	,,	..	{ Salmond's Jurisprudence. { Lawrence's principles of International Law.

In the first paper for the Previous Examination and in every paper for the Final Examination, 40 marks shall be allotted to questions framed with a view to test the ability of candidates to apply more important legal principles to concrete cases. Full credit shall be given for well-reasoned answers to such questions, even if the conclusions happen to differ from the views taken in decided cases. No credit shall be given for bare answers not supported by arguments.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

M.B., B.S. Examination.

The following books are recommended :—

1. Gray's Anatomy.
2. Cunningham's Practical Anatomy.
3. Halliburton's Text-book of Physiology.
4. Shcæffer's Histology.
5. Shcæffer's Experimental Physiology.
6. Halliburton's Chemical Physiology.
7. Luff and Candy's Chemistry.
8. Physics.
9. Lowson's Botany Indian Edition.
10. Wells Davis' Zoology.
11. Marshall on the Frog.
12. Marshall and Hurst's Practical Zoology.
13. Ghosh's Materia Medica.
14. Taylor's Medicine.
15. Rose and Carless' Surgery.
16. Green's Pathology.
17. Green's Midwifery.
18. Muir and Ritchie's Bacteriology.
19. Husband's Medical Jurisprudence.
20. Mody's Public Health.
21. Bury's Ophthalmology (Smaller).

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION.

PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION & ELEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Books recommended.

Betts.   Mind and Its Education. (Appleton)
Gates.   Psychology for Students of Education. (Macmillan)
Klapper.   Contemporary Education. (Appleton)
Reudiger.   The Principles of Education. (Harrap)
T. P. Nunn : Education—Its data and First Principles. (Arnold)
Dewey.   How we think.
Dewey.   School and Society.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND HYGIENE.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Books recommended.

Bray.   School Organisation. (Tutorial Press)
Wren.   Indian School Organisation.
West.   Indian School Management and Inspection.

HYGIENE.

Books recommended.

Kerr.   School Hygiene.
Ross.   Hygiene for Indian Schools.
Drummond.   School Hygiene.
Lyster.   Hygiene of the school (Tutorial Press).
Shaw.   School Hygiene (Macmillan).

HISTORY OF EDUCATIONAL IDEAS AND SELECT CLASSICS IN EDUCATION.

The scope of the work is indicated in the books mentioned below :—

Monroe.   A Text book lin the History of Education. (Macmillan).
Boyd.   History of Western Education. (Black).
Adamson.   A Short History of Education. (C. U. Press).
Graves.   Great Educators of Three Centuries. (Macmillan).
Graves.   A Student's History of Education. (Macmillan).
Quick.   Educational Reformers, (Longmans.)

EDUCATIONAL CLASSICS.

Rousseau.	Emile.
Plato.	Republic.
Locke.	On Education.
Spencer.	Education.
Dewey.	Democracy and Education.

METHODS OF TEACHING.

Books recommended.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Brown.	Teaching Science.
Westaway.	Science Teaching.
Smith and Hall.	Teaching of Chemistry and Physics.

BIOLOGY SCIENCE.

To be prescribed later.

HISTORY.

Klapper.	Teaching of History. Appleton.
Johnson.	Teaching of History. Macmillan.
Jarvis.	Teaching of History. C. U. Press.
Keatings.	Studies in the Teaching of History. Black.
Findlay.	History and Its Place in Education. University of London Press.
Allan.	Place of History in Education. (Blackwoods).

GEOGRAPHY.

F. L. Holtz.	The Principles and Methods of Teaching Geography.
B. C. Wallis.	The Teaching of Geography.
J. Fairgreive.	Geography in School.
Tamasker.	The Principles and Methods of Teaching Geography.
W. P. Welpton.	The Teaching of Geography.
J. Fairgreive.	Class-book of Practical Geography.
Steers.	Maps and Map-making.
B. C. Wallis.	Essentials of Practical Geography.

MATHEMATICS.

Monteith.	Arithmetic Teaching in the infant and Jnuior Schools. Harrap.
Young.	Teaching of Mathematics.
Schultze.	The Teaching of Mathematics in the Secondary School.

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ENGLISH.

Mackenzie.	Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools. Oxford Press.
Jesperson.	How to teach a Foreign Language. Allen.
Findlay.	Modern Language Learning. Gregg.
Batcheldor.	Notes on the Teaching of English. (Macmillan)
Roberts and Barter.	The Teaching of English. (Blackie).
Carpenter.	The Teaching of English. (Longmans).
Ida Ward.	The Phonetics of English. Heffer.
Kitson.	Theory and Practice of Modern Language. O. U. P.

VERNACULARS & CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

Urdu, Marathi, Telugu, Canarese, and Indian Classical Languages.

The books on the teaching of English indicate the ground to be covered.

MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS AND PROBLEMS.

Books recommended.

P. Sandiford.	Comparative Education. (Dent).
P. Monroe.	Articles in the Cyclopedia of Education. (Macmillan).
Dr. Ziauddin.	Systems of Education. (Longmans).
F. C. J. Hearn shaw.	Educational Advancement Abroad. (Harrap).
A. P. Newton.	Universities of the Empire. (Collins & Sons).
F. W. Roman.	The New Education in Europe (Routledge) (Macmillan).
C. F. Thwing.	Universities of the World. (Macmillan).
Meyhew.	Education of India. (Macmillan).

ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Books recommended.

Ellis.	Psychology of Individual Differences (Appleton) pp. 74 to 128.
Spearman.	Abilities of Man.
Terman.	Measurement of Intelligence.
Psychological Tests of Educable Capacity.	
Report Consultative Committee.	
Sandiford.	Educational Psychology.

Fox.	Educational Psychology.
Starch.	Educational Psychology.
Rugg.	Statistical Methods in Education.
Holzinger.	Statistical Methods in Education. (Ginn)
Freeman.	Experimental Education.
Valentine.	Experimental Psychology & Education. (Tutorial Press).
Fox.	Practical Psychology.

CHILD EDUCATION.

Books recommended.

Kirkpatrick.	Fundamentals of Child Study.
Plaisted.	The Early Education of Children.
Picket & Boren.	Early childhood Education.
Waddle.	Introduction to Child Psychology (Harrap)
L. M. Terman.	The Intelligence of School Children. (Harrap)
Drummond.	The Child. His Nature and Nurture.

19. APPENDIX.

DETAILED SYLLABUSES.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

1. Elementary Mathematics (Compulsory).
Class VIII, Class IX, and Class X.

(a) *Arithmetic.* The four rules applied to integers, vulgar fractions, the decimal fractions in particular. Indian and English money, weights, measures of length, area volume, capacity and time ; the metric system. Approximations. Contracted methods of multiplication of decimals. Simple forms or recurring decimals. Ratio and proportion and exchange. Percentage and its applications. Profit and loss. Simple Interest, and Compound Interest (direct problems only, number of periods for calculation not to exceed 2). Averages, Square root.

(b) *Mensuration.* Elementary Mensuration of plane rectilinear figures (a knowledge of the use of field book not required) ; circles, surfaces and volumes of rectangular solids, right circular cylinder and cone (Frusta excluded) ; sphere.

(c) *Algebra.* Algebraic quantities and extension of four fundamental rules to them formal proofs not required. Symbolic expression of the general results of Arithmetic. Calculation of the numerical values of expressions and formulæ by substitution. Simple factors and formulæ.

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$
$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)^{\cdot}(a-b)$$
$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$
$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(ab+b^3)$$

Simple fractions with linear denominators. Linear equations involving one or two variables and problems relating thereto. Plotting statistics ; linear graphs.

(d) *Practical Geometry :*—Bisection of straight lines and angles, drawing perpendicular and parallels to a given straight line ; construction of an angle equal to a given angle. Experimental deduction of the elementary properties of triangles and parallelograms. Simple cases of construction of triangles and quadri-laterals from given data. Elementary properties of the circle-areas, chords, sectors and tangents, construction for finding the centre of a circle or an arc of a given circle. Construction of tangents to a circle and common tangents to two circles. Very simple cases of construction of circles from given data. Construction of a circle in or about a triangle. Division of a straight line into any number of equal parts or into parts in a given proportion.

(2) COMPULSORY SCIENCE.

Physics and Chemistry.

(*i*) *Physics.*

(*a*) *Preliminary :*—Units, British and Metric, for measurements of length, area and volume. Measurement of time, unit of time. Rectilinear translation of a rigid body ; definition of velocity and acceleration. Laws of motion. Definition of momentum and force. Gravitation. Weight, Distinction between mass and weight. British and C. G. S. units of mass and force. The balance. General properties of matter. Density and specific gravity. Simple machines in equilibrium ; levers, the single pulley. Properties of fluids. Liquid pressure. Principle of Archimedes. Pressure of the atmosphere. Boyle's Law. Barometer (Cistern) and pumps (simple forms of air pump and water pump). The siphon.

(*b*) *Heat :*—Effects of heat. expansion of solids, liquids and gases. Temperature. Thermometers. The expansion of water. Distinction between quantity of heat and temperature. Calorimetry. Melting point. Cold produced by evaporation. Vapour pressure. Influence of pressure on boiling point of liquids. Transmission of heat : conduction, convection and radiation.

(*c*) *Light :*—Rectilinear propagation of light, Reflection and refraction of light ; refractive index. The formation of images by reflection. Graphic methods of determining the position and size of an image formed by reflection or refraction (applicable to plane and spherical surfaces). Deviation and dispersion produced by a prism (omit minimum deviation). Simple optical instruments : astronomical telescope, microscope. photographic camera and magic lantern.

(*d*) *Magnetism :*—Magnets and magnetic substances. Induction, methods of magnetization, Terrestrial magnetism. Declination and its determination.

(*e*) *Electricity :*—(1) Static electricity :—Electrification by friction. Pith-ball electroscope. Conductors and non-conductors. (2) Voltaic Electricity :—Production of electric current. Voltaic cell. Local action and polarization. Daniell, Leclanche and Bichromate cells. Galvanoscope, Electrolysis (omit Faraday's Laws), Voltameter (water). Electromagnets. Electric bell. Heating effects of the current (omit Joule's law).

(ii) *Chemistry.*

Elements, compounds and mixtures. Solutions (in water only); decantation, filtration, evaporation and distillation; saturated solution, crystallization and water of crystallization; sublimation and precipitation. The use of these processes in the preparation of pure substances. Examples of physical and chemical changes. Combination and decomposition. The study of air—its composition, burning and rusting. Acids, bases, and salts; neutralization. Types of chemical changes. Metals and non-metals. The law of constant proportion. Preparation and properties of oxygen. Preparation and properties of hydrogen; oxidation and reduction. Study of water: natural waters, hard and soft waters, purification of drinking water, electrolysis of water. Preparation and properties of nitrogen, nitric acid and ammonia. Carbon. Preparation and properties of carbon dioxide. Combustion; structure of a candle flame. Sulphur and its properties. Preparation and properties of hydrogen sulphide. sulphur di-oxide and sulphur tri-oxide. Preparation and properties of sulphuric acid. Phosphorus and its properties. Matches. Natural forms of silica; glass. Preparation and properties of Chlorine and of hydrochloric acid. Sodium, its occurrence and properties. Properties of sodium hydroxide, sodium chloride, sodium nitrate, sodium sulphate, sodium bicarbonate.

Potassium, its occurrence and properties. Properties of potassium hydroxide, potassium chloride, potassium chlorate and potassium nitrate. Preparation of soap.

Calcium carbonate; preparation and properties of calcium oxide and calcium hydroxide. Elementary ideas about lime, mortar, cement and bleaching powder. ·

Properties of Magnesium, magnesium sulphate and magnesium oxide. Copper, its occurrence and properties; preparation of copper sulphate.

Aluminium, its occurrence and properties ; preparation and properties of aluminium sulphate and alum.

Mercury, its occurrence and properties. Properties of mercuric oxide, mercurous chloride and mercuric chloride. Lead its occurrence, and properties. Properties of litharge, red led lead carbonate and white lead.

Silver, its occurrence and properties. Preparation and properties of silver chloride and silver nitrate. Uses of silver salts in electroplating and photography.

Iron, its occurrence, properties and uses. Properties and uses of cast iron and steel. Preparation and properties of ferrous oxide, ferric oxide, magnetic oxide of iron and ferrous sulphate.

3. GEOGRAPHY.

General Geography of the World in outline, with special reference to the British Empire, together with India in fuller detail and the essentials of Physical Geography ; Surface of the Earth : Volcanoes and Earthquakes, the Zones, Latitude and Longitude. Day and Night ; the seasons ; the Solar System ; Phases of the Moon ; Waves, Tides and Currents.

4. ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY (OPTIONAL).

(a) *Algebra :*—Generalised Arithmetic. Algebrical laws and principles and their applications. Factors and Formulæ, Identities. Functional notation. Remainder Theorem and its applications. Linear equations in one, two, and three variables. Solution of Quadratic Equation in one variable. Solution of problems by means of such equations. H.C.F., L.C.M., fractions. Square root of simple rational integral functions. Theory of indices. Graphs of linear and quadratic fractions, in one variable and their applications to the solution of equations and problems.

(b) *Geometry :*—The course in Geometry will be both practical and theoretical. Practical geometry will include constructions given in Schedule ' A ' together with easy extensions of them. Proofs of constructions will also be required. Theoretical Geometry will include theorems together with easy deductions from them. Any proof of a proposition which appears to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject will be accepted. In the proof of theorems hypothetical constructions will be allowed. Symbols and Algebraic notation may be freely used.

SCHEDULE " A "

Bisection of straight lines and angles.
Construction of (1) perpendiculars, (2) parallels to straight lines.

Construction of angle equal to a given angle.

Simple cases of the construction of triangles and quadrilaterals from given data.

Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts, or in any given ratio.

Construction of a rectangle equal in area to a given triangle.
Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given rectilinear figure.

Simple cases of the construction of circles from given data.

Construction of tangents to a circle and common tangents to two circles.

Construction of a square equal in area to a rectangle and geometrical extraction of square roots of rational numbers.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 6, or 8 sides, (1) in or about a given circle and (2) on a given straight line.

Construction of (1) a fourth proportional to three given straight lines, (2) a mean proportional to two given straight lines.

<div align="center">SCHEDULE "B"</div>

Angles at a point.— If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles ; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel Straight Lines.—When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if (1) a pair of alternate angles are equal, or (2) a pair of corresponding angles are equal, or (3) a pair of the interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles, then the two straight lines are parallel and the converse.

<div align="center">*Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.*</div>

The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the exterior angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

Two triangles are congruent.

(1) If two sides of the one are equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal.

(2) If two angles of the one are equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite to these sides are equal ; and the converse.

Two triangles are congruent if the three sides of the one are equal to the three sides of the other, each to each.

Two right-angled triangles are congruent, if their hypotenuses are equal and one side of the one is equal to one side of the other.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it ; and the converse.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram and the diagonals bisect each other.

If the intercepts made by three or more parallel straight lines on any straight line that cuts them are equal then the corresponding intercepts upon any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.

Parallelograms on the same base or on equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Triangles on the same base or on equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same base or on equal bases are of the same altitude.

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to or less than the sum of the squares on the other two sides according as the angle contained by these sides is obtuse, right or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

The Circle.

A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter is at right angles to the chord ; and the converse.

In equal circles (or in the same circle) :—

(1) If two arcs subtend equal angles at the centre they are equal and the converse.

(2) If two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs ; and the converse.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre ; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through that point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch each other, the point of Contact lies on the straight line through their centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal, and if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on the circumference of a circle.

The angle in a segment is greater than, equal to or less than a right angle according as the segment is less than, equal to or greater than a semicircle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary ; and the converse.

If a straight line touches a circle and from the point of contact a chord is drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect each other either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

Loci.—The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The locus of the vertices of all triangles which have the same base and their vertical angles equal to a given angle is the arc of a segment of a circle.

Proportion :—Similar Triangles :—(Proofs applicable only to commensurable quantities will be accepted).

If a straight line is drawn paralled to one side of a triangle. the other two sides are divided proportionally ; and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

The internal bisector of an angle of triangle divides the opposite sides internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle. and likewise the external bisector externally.

(5) DRAWING.

CLASS VIII.

1st *Term.*

1. Drawing from flat (Free Hand).
2. Geometrical Drawing.
3. Memory Drawing.

2nd Term.

Model Drawing.

Books recommended :—

1. The teaching of Drawing by I. H. Morris.
2. Geometry by I. H. Morris Problems 1 to 100.

Class IX.

1st Term.

1. Free-hand and Model Drawing, (alternate lessons) in more developed forms than the class VIII Standard.
2. Geometrical Drawing.

2nd Term.

Follage from nature flat Tinting.

Books recommended.

1. Same as for Class VIII.
2. Same as for Class VIII Problems 100 to 200.

CLASS X.

1st Term.

1. Free-hand Drawing in more developed forms than the Standard of Class IX.

2. Geometrical Drawing and Mechanical Measurement.

2nd Term.

Summing up and revision of subjects taught in the last term and in terms of Class VIII and IX.

Books recommended.

1. The teaching of Drawing by I. H. Morris.
2. I. H. Morris Book of Geometry 200-223 problems.

(6) MANUAL TRAINING WOOD-WORK.

CLASS VIII.

(*a*) Scientific Principles.

(Educational advantages of Manual Training.   Principles of Projection.)

(*b*) *Practical Principles.*

By demonstration (saws and sawing planes and planning etc.).

(*c*) *Practical work.*—(A round ruler. A penholder. A hat rack. Key-board. A toilet box. A picture frame etc.).

CLASS IX.

(a) *Scientific Principles.*

Growth and parts of growing tree. Germination, roots and leaves, their development and food supply. Seasoning timber. Shrinkage of timber. Chemical structure of wood and products formed by chemical changes. etc.

(b) *Practical Principles.*

(Miscellaneous Tools, Grind stone and grinding. Notes on various tools).

(c) *Practical work.*

Levelling Rule. A simple Ink Stand. A letter rack. A towen roller. A Book-shelf (Key joint) (A tea tray etc.)

CLASS X.

(a) *Scientific Principles.*

1. Science in Manual Training. Matter measurement. Metric system. Density. Specific gravity. Force and Work. Mechanical devices, levers etc.

2. Geography in Manual Training, trees, characteristics of various parts, Forestry and the Manual Training Lesson. Climate, rainfall, rivers, coast line of Europe, forest area of Asia, Europe and America particularly forests of India and Burma. Lessons on principle trees and important timbers.

(c) *Practical Work.*

(A Stool, Teapoy. A Drawing Board (Tongue and groove joint). A tea square. A book rest. A Common box with lid. A box for sporks, spoons and knives (Drawer dove-tail join a photo stand. A stationery cabinet etc.)

Free-hand sketches of the new tools introduced at each stage and models attempted, with dimentioned scale, drawings showing orthographic projections. Latterly occasional oblique drawings should also be attempted.

NOTE :—1. This syllabus is for educational wood-work as an optional course. If this be compulsory for all sections, (a) scientific principles in the third year may be dropped.

2· The Class for educational wood-work should meet three times a week for one and a half hour each day, The Class for Drawing should meet as usual at least twice a week for an hour each time in addition.

3. It is advisable to have a practical examination at the end of each year besides an examination in Drawing, a satisfactory standard attained there in being a necessary condition for the Matric Certificate.

4. The active co-operation of Science and Geography teachers should be enlisted so far as Science and Geography portions of the third year's course are concerned.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

1. The Principles of Educational wood-work by Beinns & Masdon.
2. The Principles of Educational wood work by W.A. Milton (Blackie)
3. Manual Instruction wood work by Pearson.
4. Slovd—Three Upper Grammar grades by G. Laressan (Bostan Manual Training School).

6. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

1. Exercises of the Body :—

Marching and running exercises, short distance and long distance running practice. Relay races and Cross Country races. Racing and running exercises with increased standards.

Posture Exercises :—

Body exercises with thorough working out of the whole body. Corrective exercises. Light body bending. Body turning. Leaning rest exercises. In step exercises. Balancing and breathing exercises.

2. Performance activities :—

Jumps of all kinds. Shot Putting. Pole vault. Hurdle races etc.

3. Exercises for strength, courage and skill on apparatus. Horizontal bar. Rotation and knee grind from swinging to hanging position. Sitting rotation. Putting knees up to bar and turning around. Vaults. Struddling from stand and hanging position.

Parallel Bar :—Vaults. Rolling from straddle to straddle, shoulder stand from sitting position. Lying position, arm bending and stretching. Hand-stand.

4. Floor Exercises :—Tumbling and wrestling. Boxing.

(5) *Games* :—Team games such as Hand-football, Freedodge ball and indigenous games such as " Bul-chic " and " Loanpat ". "Gill Danda ". Track ball, Hand ball, Foot-ball and Hockey.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

SOCIOLOGY.

Introductory :

Subject matter of the Science, its definition and interdependent relations with the Social Sciences. The meaning of Sociology. Its sub-divisions. The method of Sociology. The advantages of studying Sociology.

History :

A brief survey of the development of Sociology. Social Philosophy.

The Structure of the Society :

Various conceptions of, and different kinds of Society. The meaning of Society.

The Basis of Society :

Family. Groups, Nationalities, Social Populations. Theory of Population. Over-population and under population.

The Nature of the Society :

Human Nature. The Individual and the Group Mind.

Social Processes :

Individual social processes (Influenced by factors like Climate, Resources, Environment, Occupation, etc.).

Socialization :

Imitation. Compulsion. Sympathy. Interest and Antagonism. Adaptation.

Individualization :

Differentiation. Opposition. Class struggle. Commercialization. Professionalization.

Social Conflict :

Conflict of interest. Exploitation.

Social Reconstruction :

Social Interactions. Crossfertilization of Culture.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY.

Introductory :

General Sociology and Applied Sociology. The meaning and Scope of Applied Sociology. Its relations to State, Economics, and Ethics. Justification of Applied Sociology.

Wealth and Welfare :

The Meaning of Wealth and Welfare. Criterion of Welfare. Theories of Welfare (Bentham. Mill. Pigou).

Poverty and Pauperism :

Causes of Poverty. Its immediate remedies. Extent of Poverty. The Poverty Problem.

Vice and Crime :

Economical and Social Causes of Vice and Crime. Remedies of Vice and Crime.

Social Pathology :

Social decadence. Degeneration. Intemperance. The Abnormal.

Social Reform :

Principles of Social Reform.

LOGIC.

Deductive Logic.

1. *Problem of Logic.*

    Definition and scope.
    Relation of Logic to other sciences.
    Logic as material and formal.

2. *Thought.*

    Essential nature and its forms.
    Laws of thought as psychological and logical.
    Judgment and proposition.

3. *Concept.*

    Its relation to Judgment.
    Concept and name.
    Name of term.
    Kinds of terms.
    Nomenclature of Predicables.

4. *Propositions.*

    Its classification.
    Distribution of terms in a proposition.
    Opposition of Propositions.
    Immediate Inference.

5. *Mediate Inferences and their Varieties.*

Syllogism, its nature and its constituent parts.
Rules of syllogism.
Figure and mood.
Determination of valid moods and their different methods.

5. *Fallacies.*

Their classifications.
The nature of each fallacy.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

1. *The Problem of Induction.*

Inductive process and its different forms.

Assumptions of Induction.

Laws of Causality and Uniformity of Nature.

2. *Preliminaries of Induction.*

Observation and Experiment.
Methods of Induction.

3. *Scientific and Imperfect Induction.*

Induction by Analogy, its nature and value.

4. *Hypothesis.*

Its formation and use.
Conditions of Legitimate Hypothesis.
Explanation of Deduction and Induction and their con-
nection.

5. *Fallacies.*

Varieties of Inductive fallacies.
The nature of each Variety.

BOOKS TO BE CONSULTED.

Stout.—Groundwork of Logic.

Jevons.—Elementary lessons in Logic.

Minto.—Logic.

Carveth Read.—Logic-Deductive and Inductive.

Fowler.—Inductive Logic.

Jevons.—Studies in Deductive Logic.

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PSYCHOLOGY.

   I.   The Problems and methods of Psychology.

  II.   The Psychophysical organism and the Nervous System.

 III.   Mind, Neural action and habit.

 IV.   Attention, Discrimination and Association.

  V.   Sensation :—
      1. Visual.
      2. Auditory.
      3. Cutaneous.
      4. Taste.
      5. Smell.

  VI.   Perception.

 VII.   Perception of Space and Time.

VIII.   Imagination.

  IX.   Memory.

   X.   Conception and Reasoning.

  XI.   Feelings.

 XII.   Reflex Action and Instinct.

XIII.   The Nature of Emotions.

XIV.   Elementary Features of Volition.

 XV.   Character and Will.

XVI.   The self.

PHYSICS.

Dynamics.—The units of length and time. Displacements speed, velocity, and uniform acceleration of particle moving in a straight line. Momentum. Newton's Laws of motion; the units of mass and force. Hick's ballistic balance. Motion of a particle in a straight line under the action of a force in that line and in a vertical plane under the action of gravity. Energy, work, power, and their units ; simple illustrations of the conservations of energy from Dynamics.

Conditions of equilibrium of a body under three con-current forces (the parallelogram and triangle of forces). and under parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Simple machines. The balance and its sensibility.

The motion of a simple pendulum (studied experimentally), deductions from the formula for the time of oscillation of a simple pendulum.

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General properties of matter.—Extension, inertia, gravitation, divisibility, porosity, elasticity, cohesion, ductility, malleability, brittleness ; plasticity, viscosity. The three states of matter. Changes of state produced by heating and cooling.

Elasticity.—Its definition. Distinction between solids and fluids owing to difference in elasticity.

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point in a fluid ; definition and illustration ; transmissibility of pressure. Evaluation of pressure at a point in a heavy fluid at rest ; its uniformity in all directions. Resultant thrust in simple cases. The principle of Archimedes, floating bodies, hydrometers. Applications to practical determination of density and specific gravity. The pressure of a gas and its determination ; the barometer and its use in the measurement of atmospheric pressure. Boyle's Law, air pumps and water pumps.

Heat :—Temperature and its measurements ; the construction and graduation of thermometers. The thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their accurate determination ; the air thermometer. Heat as a quantity ; the unit of heat, specific heat and the more direct methods of calorimetry. Laws of fusion, evaporation and ebullition ; latent heat. Vapour pressure and how it is measured. Saturated and unsaturated vapours. Conduction and convection of heat ; definition of thermal conductivity. Radiation ; absorption and reflection ; Law of cooling. The dynamical equivalent of heat ; the conservation of energy.

Light :—The rectilinear propagation of light, formation of shadows, images in pin-hole camera. The experimental facts and laws of reflection and refraction of light ; simple geometrical deduction from these, applicable to small direct pencils incident on plane and spherical surfaces. The eye and ordinary defects of vision. Magnifying power. Applications to thin lenses. The telescope and the microscope. The dispersion of light ; the spectroscope. Radiation and absorption of spectra. Critical angle and total internal reflection. Determination of refractive indices.

Magnetism :—Properties of magnets ; poles, laws of magneti-force, unit poles, lines of force ; uniform magnetic fields and experimental methods of comparing them. The magnetic moment of a magnet. Comparison of magnetic moments. The earth's magnetic field ; the compass. Magnetic induction. The magnetic properties of iron and steel.

Electricity :—Electrified bodies ; electric quantity. Conductors and insulators. Distribution of electricity on conductors. Induction. Laws of force between two small charged spherical

conductors. Line of electrostatic force, the electric field. Electric force and electric potential. Difference of potential. Electric condensers and capacity. Dielectric constant.

The more common forms of voltaic cells and the actions that go on in the cells while producing a current. Polarization of cells and methods of preventing it. The action of currents on magnets ; galvanometers depending on such action, including suspended coil type. Metallic (Linear) conductors and electrolytes ; laws of electrolysis. Electromotive force, Ohm's Law ; resistance and the simpler methods of determining it. Measurement of current and comparison of Electro Motive Forces. Distribution of energy in circuit by current and heating effects. Electro-magnets.

Sound :—Simple vibratory motion. The production and propagation of sound ; the velocity of sound in air, and its determination of sound ; the velocity of air and its determination. Nature of wave motion and sound waves. Frequency of vibration, pitch. Amplitude of vibration ; loudness. Laws of vibration of strings and air columns, Interference of sound waves and beats.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

Length measurements by millimetre scale, vernier micrometer gauge and spherometer.

Determination of areas and volumes by measurement of linear dimensions.

Verification of conditions of equilibrium of a body under coplaner forces.

Determination of the centre of gravity of a plate.

Verification of the law of a simple pendulum ; determination of g.

The inclined plane ; system of pulleys.

Use of balance, sensitive to ·01 gram.

Determination of volumes by weighing water ; determination of capacities of vessels.

Specific gravities of solids and liquids ; use of hydrometer.

Determination of atmospheric pressure by taking reading of Fortin's Barometer and correcting for temperature.

Verification of Boyle's Law.

Determination of fixed points of thermometer.

Determination of co-efficient of expansion of a rod.

Determination of co-efficient of apparent expansion of a liquid.

Expansion of air at constant pressure.

Co-efficient of increase of pressure of air with temparature at constant volume.

Curves of cooling ; melting points.

Determination of specific heats of solids and liquids.

Latent heat of water and steam.

Determination of vapour pressure ; boiling points.

Determination of the dew point by Regnault's and wet and dry bulb-hygrometers.

Comparison of thermal conductivities.

Radiation of heat from different surfaces.

Verification of the Laws of reflection of light.

Tracing the path of a ray of light through a block of glass and deduction of refractive index.

Focal length of concave and convex mirrors.

Focal lengths of convex and concave lenses.

Measurement of the refractive index of a liquid by measuring its apparent depth.

Measurement by spectrometer of the angle of a prism and the refractive index for sodium light.

Comparison of illuminating powers of different sources of light by the shadow and the grease spot photo-meters.

Tracing the lines of force in a magnetic field by iron filings and also by means of a small compass.

Comparison of magnetic moments.

Comparison of strength of magnetic field by the method of vibration.

Study of the simple cell, the Daniel and Leclanche cells ;

Absolute measurement of current (i) by tangent galvanometer (ii) by electrolysis.

Measurement of heat developed by current.

Measurement of resistance of wires.

Comparison of electromotive forces ; the potentiometer.

Comparison of frequencies of turning forks.

Verification of laws of transverse vibration of strings.

Determination of velocity of sound by resonance of air columns.

CHEMISTRY.

Theoretical.

Inorganic.—

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of multiple and definite proportions, determination of equivalent weights. Dalton's Atomic Theory, atomic weights. Combination of gases by volume. Avogadro's

Hypothesis. Vapour denstiy, determination of molecular weights.

Valency, relation between equivalent and atomic weights.

Boyle's Law, Charles' Law, Vapour Pressure, Diffusion.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations, calculations of an easy nature.

Combustion and the structure of flame.

Oxidation and Reduction.

Catalysis.

Elementary ideas as to the nature of dissociation in gases and liquids, Ionic Theory treated in an elementary way.

Outlines of the Periodic Law.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds with as far as possible proofs of the composition of the compounds :—

Hydrogen, water, hydrogen peroxide, oxygen, ozone.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen, carbon, marsh gas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, coal gas ; chlorine, hydrochloric acid, chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine, bleaching powder, bromine, iodine, and their hydracids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, and sulphide, oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites, thiosulphates.

Phosphorus, phoshuretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, acids phosphoric.

Boric acid, silicon, silica, silicates, glass, arsenic, hydride and oxides of arsenic.

A brief description of the following metals, important technical methods of their preparation, their applications, chief compounds, uses and tests :—

Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium radical, Calcium Magnesium Zinc, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Aluminium, Silver, Tin and Iron

Organic.

Systematic study of the modes of occurrence, preparation general properties and constitutional formulæ of the following :—

Methane, Ethane and their derivatives, *viz.* haloid compounds, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, monobasic acids, oxalic, succinic, tartaric and citric acids. Ethylene acetylene, amines, glycin, cane sugar, dextrose, levulose, starch, glycerol. Fats and vegetable oils, soaps, urea and uric acid, benzene, its chief derivatives. *viz.* nitro and amino compounds. Phenol, benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, salicylic acid.

Practical.

Students are expected to do the following experimental work. An account of each experiment must be written by the student

in a special note-book and regularly initialled by the Demonstrator or the Professor-in-charge. These note-books shall have to be submitted to the Examiner at the time of the University Examination.

(1) Fitting up of simple apparatus.

(2) Simple chemical manipulations, such as filtration, distillation, decantation, crystallization, etc.

(3) Use of the chemical balance.

(4) Investigation of common materials, such as salt, lime-stone, alum, blue vitriol. etc.

(5) Preparation and properties of the following :—

Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Hydrogen Chloride, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrous Oxide, Ammonia.

(6) Determination of the water of crystallization.

(7) Determination of equivalent weights of simple elements.

(8) Preparation of simple salts.

(9) Effect of heat on single substances and mixtures.

(10) Qualitative analysis of single salts.

(11) Simple exercises in volumetric analysis, comprising. (a) Alkalimetry and acidimetry (b) Estimation of ferrous iron and oxalic acid by means of permanganate (c) Estimation of chlorine ions by means of silver nitrate solution.

BIOLOGY.

Zoology.

The fundamental facts and laws of Biology.

Distinction between animals and plants.

Differentiation of structure, modification and division and function of the cell.

The elements of animal physiology.

The fundamental facts of heredity, variation, environment, adaptation and evolution.

A general description and distinctive characteristic and life-history of the following:—

Amœba, Paramœcium, Vorticella Hydra, Earth-worm, Mosquito, Cockroach, Frog, external features, dissection, digestive, circulatory, lymphatic, respiratory, skeletal, muscular, nervous systems and development of frog.

General characters of Aves.

General characters of Mammals.

Botany :—

The distinguishing features of living and non-living bodies.

The description and the minute structure of a vegetable cell.

Chemical and physical properties of protoplasm, direct and indirect division of a cell.

Description of the microscopic and microscopic appearance of root, stem and leaf.

General description of flower, inflorescence and branching, fruit, seed and dispersal of seeds of the types studied.

Transpiration, respiration and absorption in plants.

Reproduction in plants.

Elements of classification.

Description and practical knowledge of the structure, function and life-history of Yeast, Mucor, Spirogyra Fern, Cycas, Maize and Sunflower.

N. B.—Students are expected to keep a record of all practical work in a special Laboratory Note-book which will be liable to Examination by the University Examiners. The laboratory Instructors should sign the result of each day's practical work.

MATHEMATICS.

1. *Geometry.*

Algebra.—

Ratio, proportion and variation.

Progressions, including the summation of squares and cubes of natural numbers.

Surds and elementary properties of imaginary quantities including the cube roots of unity.

Solution and theory of quadratic Equations. Quadratic Expressions. Easy Equations solvable as quadratics, including easy simultaneous quadratic equations.

Permutations and Combinations (easy treatments.)

Binomial Theories for positive integral index. Statement and application of the Binomial Theorem for negative and fractional indicies, with elementary notions of convergence. Logarithms of numbers.

Trigonometry.

Sexagesimal and circular units of angular measurement.

Trigonometrical ratios of any angle and simple relations connecting them.

Periods and graphs of trigonometrical functions. Graphical solution of simple trigonometrical equations.

Addition and subtraction formulae. Logarithms of trigonometrical ratios and the use of trigonometrical tables. Properties and solution of triangles with the use of tables. Simple cases of heights and distances in two and three dimensions.

Radii of circumscribed, inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle.

Inverse circular functions (principal value).

Geometry.—Plane.—

The feet of the perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point on the circumcircle are collinear.

The existence and simpler properties of the nine points circle.

If ABC be a triangle and AD a median,

$$AB^2 + AC^2 - 2(BD^2 - AD^2).$$

If ABC be a triangle and AD the bisector of angle A,

$$AB \times AC - BD, DC + AD^2.$$

If ABC be a triangle and AD the perpendicular from A on base and AE the diameter of the circumcircle, then.

$$AB . AC + AD.AE.$$

If ABC be a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, $AC.BD - AB.CD - BC.AD$.

If two rectilinear figures are similar, they can be so placed that the lines joining their corresponding verticies are concurrent.

If two rectilinear figures are similar their corresponding sides and diagonals are proportional and their areas are proportional to the squares of corresponding sides.

Every straight line which passes through the extremities of two parallel radii of two fixed circles passes through one or other of two fixed points.

If A, B, C, D be four points taken in order on a straight line,

$$AB.CD + BC.AD + CA.BD - O$$

Simple properties of cross ratios and harmonic section.

If a straight line be drawn from a given point to cut a given circle, the intersection of the tangents at the two points of section always lies on a fixed straight line.

If the polar of A passes through B, then the polar of B passes through A.

Determination of the locus of points from which the tangents drawn to two given circles are equal.

The radial axis of three circles taken in pairs are concurrent.

Construction of the radial axis of two given circles.

To draw a circle to touch a given circle (O), and also to touch a given straight line PQ at a given point A.

To draw a circle to pass through two given points A & B and to touch two given straight lines AB, AC.

Ceva and Menelans' theorems about concurrency and collinearity, with simple applications.

Elementary maxima and minima (geometrical treatment).

Geometry.—Solid.

Elementary properties of lines and planes.

Solid figures.   Regular polyhedra.

Surfaces and volumes of parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids. cylinders, cones and spheres.

Geometrical Conics.—

Tracing of Parabola, Eclipse and Hyperbola from the definition.

Simple common properties of the conic sections :—

If a straight line cut a conic, whose focus is S, in points P and P^1 and the directrix in D, then SD will be equally inclined to SP^1 nad $SP.^1$

The portion of a tangent to a conic intercepted betweñle its point of contact and a directrix, subtends a right anen at a corresponding focus.

Tangents at the extremeties of a focal chord of a conic intersect on the corresponding directrix.

If from any point T on the tangent at a point P of a conic TH be drawn perpendicular to the directrix and TK perpendicular to the focal distance SP then the ratio SK : TH will be equal to the eccentricity.

To draw tangents to a conic from an external point.

The normal at P to a conic meets the transverse axis in G, then SC*e*. SP.

Parabola.—

Latus rectum is four times the focal distance.—

PN Œ4 AS. AN.

The tangent bisects the angle between the focal distance and the perpendicular on the directrix.

The tangents at the extremeties of a focal chord intersect at right angles on the directrix.

The substangent is bisected at the vertex.

The subnormal is equal to half the latus rectum.

The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus on any tangent is the tangent at the vertex.

The locus of the middle points of parallel chords is a straight line, parallel to the axis, passing through the point of contact of the tangent parallel to the chords.

Ellipse.—

$$CS.CX^2 \quad - \quad CA^2$$
$$PN^2 \quad - \quad CB^2$$
$$\overline{}$$
$$AN.^2 \, A'N. \quad - \quad CA^2$$
$$CB^2 \quad - \quad SA. \, SAr.^1$$
$$SP+S'P \quad - \quad AA^1.$$

The curve is symmetrical with regard to the minor axis and has a second focus and a corresponding directrix.

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line passing through the centre and the points of contact of tangents parallel to these chord

The tangent at any point makes equal angles with the focal distance of the point.

The locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the foci on any tangent is the auxiliary circle.

Note.—Proofs with the help of projection will be accepted.

Hyperbola.—

The difference of the focal distances of any point on a hyperbola is constant.

The tangent at any point makes equal angles with the focal distances of the point.

The locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangents is the auxiliary circle.

Co-ordinate Geometry..—

Rectangular axes only

Meaning of a graph.

The question of a straight line. Two straight lines, given by the general equation and the angle between them..

Circle.—General equation.

Circle through three points, chord, tangent, intersection of a straight line and a circle chord of contact, pole and pollar and condition of tangency.

Equation of parabola, ellipse and hyperbola refered to principal axes.

Intersectlon of a straight line with a conic and condition of tangency. Tangent and normal. Very simple tantament required.

Calculus.—

Idea of limit and continuity.

Differentiation of elementary algebraic, trigonometric, exponential and logarithmtic functions and their simple combinations. Successive differentiation excluding Leibnitz theorem.

Geometrical application to the tangent and normal properties of conics and other simple curves.

Integration as the inverse of differentiation. Integration of simple standard functions by simple substitution. Evaluation of definite integrals by substitution of limits.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

I. GENERAL ECONOMICS.

Introductory.—Subject-matter of the Science and its definition. The divisions of the Science and their interdependence. Definition of wealth, capital, land, labour. utility, value and price.

Land.—Qualities and characteristics. Its difference from capital. The Law of diminishing returns. Land improvements. Land values and Economic progress.

Labour.—Distinctive qualities. Skilled and unskilled labour. Productive and unproductive labour. The division of labour. Conditions of efficiency. Mobility of labour. The Law of population.

Capital.—Qualities, conditions of accumulation.

Production.—The three agents and the extent to which they are needed. Production on a large and small scale. The Employer. Machinery. Principle of substitution : Localisation of industry. Law of increasing returns. Law of constant returns.

Consumption.—Wants. Interdependence with activities. Necessaries and Luxuries. Diminishing utility. Consumer's surplus. Elasticity of demand. Fashion and custom.

Exchange.—Definition and Criteria of a market. Demand and supply. Marginal supply and demand. Prices. Equilibrium of demand and supply. Influence of time. Wholesale and retail prices. Dealers and Speculators.

Distribution.—Analysis of interest, profits, rent, and wages. Gross, and net interest. Normal rate of interest and the changes in it. Interest paid by agriculturists. The Classical Theory of

rent. Its application to Indian conditions. Relation of rents to prices. Limitation of rents by Legislation. Real and nominal wages. Net advantages. Normal rate of wages. Changes in nominal wages. Effect of a rise in wages. Earnings of specialised occupations. Earnings of Management. The National dividend.

INDIAN ECONOMICS.

Introductory.—Natural environments and how they moulded economic life in India. Special features of Indian Sociology and its connection with Indian Economics.

Production.—Special features of the factors of production in India. The condition of agriculture and means of its improvement. Forest, Mines, Indian animals ; their economic importance Manufactures in India, causes of their decay, suggestions for improvement. The place of foreign capital in the development of Indian industries. Large scale versus small scale production. The Industrial Revolution. Factory labour. The beginning of the Labour problem.

Distribution.—Theory of distribution and its applicability to Indian conditions. Rent, Agricultural rents and Mining rents. Wages, connection between prices and wages. Interest, bank rates. The money-lender. Need of credit. Co-operative credit.

Exchange.—Currency, history of rupee, paper currency system gold exchange standard, gold standard reserve. Home charges, council bills and reverse council. Advantages and weaknesses of the Indian Monetary system. Rate of Exchange. The nature and causes of the difficulties experienced during and after the War. Banking. Short history of the growth of Banking in India. Various classes of banks and their business. The Imperial Bank of India.

Consumption.—The standard of life. Effects of consumption on production. The necessary reforms.

Taxation.—Principles of taxation. Direct and indirect taxation. The Indian Financial System. The Budget and the annual financial statement. Public loans.

The State and Economics.—The Land revenue system, zamindari and raiyatwari tenures. Tenancy legislation. Famines— causes and effects, measures for prevention. The Co-operative movement in India; its benefits; its progress. Railways; history of their development; their present position and future prospects ; the problem of State versus private railways ; the bearing of railway policy on the indigenous industries of the country. Irrigation; present condition : major and minor works ; productive and protective works ; prospects of future development. The State in relation to industry. Free trade and protection. India and Imperial preference. The effects of war on the various phases of economical life in India.

II. SOCIOLOGY.

Introductory.—Subject-matter of the science, its definition and interdependent relations with the social sciences. The meaning of sociology. Its subdivisions. The method of sociology. The advantages of studying sociology.

History.—A brief survey of the development of sociology, social philosophy.

The Structure of Society.—Various conceptions of, and different kinds of society. The meaning of society.

The Basis of Society.—Family. Groups. Nationalities. Social population. Theory of population. Overpopulation and underpopulation.

The Nature of Society.—Human nature. The Individual and the Group Mind.

Social Processes.—Individual social processes (Influenced by factors like climate, resources, environment, occupation, etc.).

Socialization.—Imitation. Compulsion. Sympathy. Interest and antagonism. Adaptation.

Individualization.—Differentiation. Opposition. Class struggle. Commercialization. Professionalization.

Social Conflicts.—Conflict of interests. Exploitation.

Social Reconstruction.—Social interactions. Cross-fertilization of culture.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY.

Introductory.—General sociology and applied sociology. The meaning and scope of applied sociology. Its relations to State economics, and ethics. Justification of applied sociology.

Wealth and Welfare.—The meaning of wealth and welfare, criterion of welfare. Theories of welfare. (Bentham, Mill Pigou).

Poverty and Pauperism.—Causes of poverty. Its immediate remedies. Extent of poverty. The poverty problem.

Vice and Crime.—Economical and social causes of vice and crime. Remedies of vice and crime.

Social Pathology.—Social decadence. Degeneration. Intemperance. The abnormals.

Social Reform.—Principles of social reform.

III. MATHEMATICS.

Algebra.—Interest and annuities, inequalities, s mple tests of convergence of series, partial fractions, summation of series ; continued fractions ; indeterminate equation of the first degree.

Theory of Equations and Determinants.—Relations between the roots and coefficients of an equation; easy transformations. Cardan's solution of the cubic equation, solution of the biquadratic equation; solution of numerical equation by Horner's method. Development and elementary properties of determinants, and their applications to the solution of linear simultaneous equations and in elimination.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's Theorem ; expansions of trigonometric functions ; hyperbolic and inverse functions ; summation of series ; expression of trigonometric and hyperbolic functions as infinite products.

Pure Geometry.—Concurrency and collinearity, harmonic ranges and pencils ; properties of a complete quadrilateral and complete quadrangle; properties of a circle ; pole and polar ; coaxial circles ; inversion ; orthogonal projection applied to derive the properties of ellipse from those of the circle.

Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—Cartesians and polar co-ordinates ; transformation of axes ; straight line ; circle ; parabola ; ellipse, hyperbola ; the general equation of second degree ; tangents ; normals ; focii ; directrices ; conjugate diameters ; parametric representation ; tracing of curves given by general second degree ; polar equations of conics.

Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.—Equations of the plane and the straight line ; standard forms of the equations of sphere and ellipsoid.

Differential and integral calculus.—Limits and continuity of functions ; differentiation (standard forms) ; successive differentiation ; mean value theorem ; Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorem (with remainder) for a single variable ; expansion of functions in power series ; indeterminate forms ; partial differentiation ; maxima and minima of a function of a single variable ; curvature ; asymptotes ; envelopes ; curvetracing.

General methods of integration ; standard forms; reduction formulæ ; rectification of plane curves; quadrature ; surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution ; approximate evaluation of definite integrals (Simpson's rule) ; elementary notions of double and triple integrals and their use ; centre of gravity and moment of inertia.

Differential Equations.—Formation of a differential equation, ordinary and partial ; equation of the first order (standard forms) ; linear equations of any order with constant coefficients ; homogeneous linear equations ; simple trajectories.

Statics.—Composition and resolution of forces ; parallel forces, general conditions of equilibrium of a body under coplanar forces, centre of gravity and stability ; work ; virtual work ; friction ; simple machines.

Graphical Statics.—Funicular polygon ; link and force polygon ; shearing force and bending moment ; stresses in a framework.

Dynamics.—Uniform and accelerated motion, laws of motion ; impulse and impulsive forces ; kinetic energy and potential energy ; conservation of energy and momentum ; projectiles ; collusion of elastic bodies ; hodograph ; tangential and normal acceleration ; radial and transversal acceleration ; elementary treatment of central orbits ; simple harmonic motion ; motion on a smooth curve ; simple pendulum ; units and dimensions.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure at a point ; centre of pressure ; resultant pressure in a given direction ; equilibrium of floating bodies, stability and metacentre ; specific gravity ; Boyle's and Charles' laws about gases ; mixture of gases ; barometer, homogeneous atmosphere ; simple application of hydrostatics to machines such as diving bell, water pump, air pump, syphon and hydraulic press.

Astronomy—Apparent motion of the heavens, principal constellations and the most conspicuous stars ; celestial sphere ; horizon, zenith ; poles, meridian equinoxial points, solstices ; celestial co-ordinates ; astronomical instruments ; *viz.*, telescope ; astronomical lock, transit theodolite, sextant, chronometer ; alt-azimuth ; magnitude of the earth ; apparent annual motion of the sun; constellations of the zodiac ; the ecliptic and its obliquity ; seasons ; sideral time ; solar time ; equation of time, conversion of time.

Refraction ; twilight ; parallax ; aberration ; precession ; and nutation (simple explanation) ; determination of clock error and rate by observation ; determination of tight ascension and declination of a heavenly body ; latitude and longitude of a station ; solar system and the motion of the planets ; Kepler's laws ; comets and meteors ; motion of the moon and her phases ; nodes ; moon's sideral and synodic period ; eclipses of the sun and the moon ; calendar ; the use of the nautical almanac.

Astrophysics.—Laws of reflection and refraction of light ; lenses ; astronomical telescope ; dispersion ; achromatism ; axial rotation of the sun and planets ; study of the surface of the sun ; sunspots ; spectroscope ; Doppler's principle ; chemical elements in the sun ; spectrum of sunspots ; chromosphere, prominences ; corona ; sun's light and heat.

Star magnitudes, photometry ; variable stars ; novac ; stellar spectra ; star clusters ; nebulæ milky way, theories of solar and stellar evolution.

IV.—PHILOSOPHY.

Problems of Philosophy :—

I. Introductory ..
- 1. What is Philosophy. Poetry and Philosophy.
- 2. Philosophy and Science.
- 3. Philosophy and Religion.
- 4. Method in Philosophy.
  - (a) Is Philosophy possible or profitable ?
  - (b) Positivism.
  - (c) Scepticism.
  - (d) Mysticism.
  - (e) Instrumentalism.
  - (f) Logico-analytical Method.
  - (g) Deductive Method.

II. Cosmological Inquiries.
- (1) The Cosmos : 1. Our Universe.
  - 2. Space and Time.
  - 3. Space—Time.
  - 4. Bergson Theory of Time.
  - 5. The Origin of Earth.
- (2) The Nature & Origin of Life.
  - The Nature of Life.
  - Mechanism.
  - Vitalism.
  - Emergent Evolution—The Theory of Levels.
- (3) The Philosophy of Evolution.
  - Herbert Spencer.
  - Lamarck.
  - Darwinism.
  - The assumption in Darwinism and its difficulties.
  - Creative Evolution.

III. Ontological Inquiries.
- (1) Monism 1. Materialism—Naturalism. Energetics.
  - 2. Idealism or Spiritualism.
    - Platonic Idealism.
    - Subjective Idealism.
    - Idealism of Leibniz.
    - Pansychism.
    - Voluntaristic Idealism.
    - The Idealism of Kant.
    - Absolute Idealism.
    - Personalism.
- (2) Dualism.
- (3) Pluralism.

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IV. The theory of Know- ledge or Epistemology.	I. The sources of knowledge.— 1. Rationalism. (*a*) Metaphysical Rationalism. (*b*) Mathematical　　,, (Plato, Descartes, Spinoza, &c.) (*c*) Formalistic Rationalism (Kant). (2) Empiricism. II. The Validity of knowledge Realism. Idealism {subjective. objective. III. Pragmatism—Doctrine of Truth. (*a*) Correspondence Theory of Truth. (*b*) Coherence　,,　　,. (*c*) Pragmatistic　,,　　,,

Indian Philosophy :—

1. The Philosophical implications of Vedic religion.
    (*a*) The sense of the one in the many.
    (*b*) The question of Monotheism and Pantheism.
    (*c*) Cosmology.
2. Philosophy of the Upanishads.
    (*a*) Concepts of Atman and Brahman.
    (*b*) Law of Karma.
    (*c*) Ethics and theory of knowledge in the Upanishads.
    (*d*) Beginnings of Sankhya, Yoga and other systems.
    (*e*) Idealism and Realism.
    (*f*) Philosophy of the Absolute.
3. Early systems of Religious Philosophy Gita—its doctrine
4. Systems of Philosophy—Darshanas.
    (*a*) Charvoka.
    (*b*) Buddhistic systems.
        1. Doctrine of Truth and Error.
        2. Theory of Being and Dialectic.
        3. Ethical Disciplines.
        4. Philosophical standpoints.

    (*c*) The Nyaya—Vaisheshika.
        1. Epistemology and Logic.
        2. Theory of Reality.
        3. Theory of Causation.

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4. The automic theory—Ara Vada.
5. Psychology.
6. The proof of existence of Soul and God.
7. Apaverga and its means

(d) Sankhya—Yoga.
1. Classification and analysis of the Pramanas.
2. Theory of Realty Evolution and Involntion. Pursha and Prakriti.
3. Sat Karva Vada.
4. Psychology—Parinama Veda.
5. Practicl philosophy.
6. The Indivdual and the World.
7. The question of Idealism.
8. The concept of Ishwara.

(e) Purva Mimansa.
1. The Doctrine of Atman.
2. Realism and Conceptualism.
3. Different views of Mukti.

(f) Uttra Mimansa (Advaita)
1. Theory of knowledge, logic and dialectics.
2. Brahma—Maya and Avidya.
3. Theories of Creation—Viverta and Parinama.
4. Ethical standard—Self Realisation, Nishkama Kar
5. Steps of Realisation.
6. Mukti.
7. Saguna Brahma and Nirguna Brahma.
8. Other Development.
   (a) Vishishtadvaita.
   (b) Dvaita.
   (c) Shudhadvaita, etc.

Islamic Philosophy :—
(1) Ilm-ul-kalam.
(2) Pure Philosophy.
(3) Mysticism.
A. Ilm-ul-kalam.—

(1) Freedom and necessity.
(2) The relation of Divine Being to its attributes.
(3) The word of God created or eternal.

(4) Miracles.

(5) Prophethood and Revelation.

(6) Substance and attributes.

(7) The problem of values.

The above problems to be studied chiefly with reference to the teachings of Wasil ibn-i Ata, Abulhasan Ashari, Abul Huzail Allaf, Nazzam, Ghazzali, Ibn Rushd.

B. *Pure Philosophy* :—

Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, Alkindi, Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Miskwaih, Shaikh-ul-Ishraq.

C. *Tasawuf* :—

The mystical elements in the Holy Quran and the Hadis. The special doctrines of Tasawaf.

Historical Influences.

The Relation of Islamîc Mysitcism to non-Islamic doctrine like Neoplatonism, etc.

Psychology :—

1. Definition, Scope, Methods and Postulates of Psychology.

2. Psychology of the Nervous system.

3. Attention.

4. Sensations—General Nature.

5. Perception.—

(1) of space.

(2) of time.

(8) of Reality.

6. Imagination :—Association, Dreams, Play.

7. Memory.

8. Conception.

9. Reasoning.

10. Intelligence—General Nature.

11. Feelings and Emotions.

12. Instinct.

13. Learning, and Habit Formation—Imitation.

14. Will.

15. Self.

16. Nature of consciousness—Automatom theory, Behaviourism, Purposive Psychology.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS—MAIN.

Algebra.—Interest and annuities, inequalities, simple tests of convergence of series, partial fractions, summation of series ; continued fractions ; indeterminate equation of the first degree.

Theory of Equations and Determinants.—Relations between the roots and coefficients of an equation, easy transformations. Cardan's solution of the cubic equation, solution of the biquadratic equation, solution of numerical equation by Horner's method. Development and elementary properties of determinants, and their applications to the solution of linear simultaneous equations and in elimination.

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Refraction ; twilight ; parallax ; aberration ; precession ; and nutation (simple explanation) ; determination of clock error and rate by observation ; determination of right ascension and declination of a heavenly body ; latitude and longitude of a station ; solar system and the motion of the planets ; Kepler's laws ; comets and meteors ; motion of the moon and her phases ; nodes ; moon's sideral and synodic period ; eclipses of the sun and the moon ; calendar ; the use of the nautical almanac.

MATHEMATICS. (*Subsidiary*).

Algebra.—Simple test of convergency of series. Exponential and Logarithmic Series. Partial Fractions. Summation of series. Determinants and their application in solving linear simultaneous equations and in elimination. Cardan's Solution of the Cubic, Horner's method of solving numerical equations.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's Theorem and easy deductions therefrom. Hyperbolic Functions. Summation of Series.

Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions :—

Cartesian and Polar Co-ordinates. Simple transformation of axes. Straight line, Circle, Parabola, Ellipse and Hyperbola. Tracing of the curve given by the general second degree equation. Polar equation of the Conic Section.

Differential and Integral Calculus.—Limits, Continuity of functions, differentiation (standard forms), Successive differentiation. Mean value theorem, Taylor's and Maclaurins Theorems Expansions. Indeterminate forms, Partial differentiation. Maxima and Minima of functions of a single variable. Points of inflexion. Curvature. Envelopes and elementary curve tracing.

General methods of integration, standard forms, elementary reduction formulæ involving trigonometrical functions, definite integrals, rectification, quadrature, volumes and surfaces of solids of revolution. approximate, evaluation of definite integrals, (Simpson's Rule).

Simple applications of Calculus to physical examples. Elementary treatment of double and triple integrals. Centre of gravity and moment of Inertia.

Differential equations.—Equations of the first order, standard forms, linear equations with constant coefficients. Simple cases of particular integral. Trajectories.

Statics.—Composition and resolution of Coplanar forces, parallel forces, General conditions of equilibrium of a body under coplanar forces. Centre of gravity, work. simple examples of friction, machines.

Dynamics.—Uniform and accelerated motion in a straight line. Laws of motion, Impulse, Kinetic and Potential energy and Conservation of energy and Momentum. Projectiles. Direct impact of elastic bodies. Normal acceleration and its applications. Simple Harmonic Motion. Simple Pendulum. Units and Dimensions.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure at a point. Centre of pressure.

Resultant pressure. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Specific gravity. Boyle's and Charles' Laws. Mixture of gases. Barometer. Homogeneous atmosphere. Simple application of Hydrostatics to machines as diving bell, water and air pumps, Syphons.

PHYSICS.
Main Subject.

Theory.—The course includes a more extended study of the matter included in the Intermediate Course and in addition the following :—

General Physics and Properties of Matter.

Uniform motion in a circle. The Hodograph. Simple Hormonic Motion-Composition of Simple Hormonic Motions. Angular Velocity and angular accelerations.

Angular momentum. Moments of Inertia in simple cases. Gravitation. The Compound Pendulum and accounts of experiments to find the mean density of the Earth.

Elasticity. Hooke's Law. Compressibility of gases (at high and low pressure) and liquids. Compressibility and Rigidity of Solids. The Elastic Limits. Strain due to simple longitudinal pull. Young's Modulus and is expression in terms of 'k' and 'n'.

Bending in one plane of bars of simple and uniform cross-sectional area. Simple twisting of wires of circular cross sectional area by couple in plane at right angles to length. Torsional rigidity. Application to torsion balance and shafts. The Bifilar suspension.

Capillary phenomena and general theory of Surface Tension.

Diffusion of Liquids and gases. Osmosis. Viscosity. The elements of Kinetic Theory and its application to explain the simple gas laws. Vander Waal's equation. Modern method of producing high Vacua and of measuring pressure in them.

Heat.—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Vapour pressures. Critical temperature. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of Constants. Radiation and Absorption. Laws of Cooling. Methods of measuring radiation. Stefan's Law. Laws of Thermodynamics and their simple applications. Entropy.

Light.—Velocity of Light. Photometry. Combination of tow or more thin lenses. Thick lenses. Achromatism in lens system. The Telescope and the Microscope. Direct vision spectroscope. Rainbow.

The Wave theory. Simple Interference Phenomena. Huygen's Principle. Explanation of Rectilinear propogation. Reflection and Refraction of light. Action of mirrors, prisms and lenses reviewed from this stand point.

Simple Diffraction Phenomena. Diffraction Gratings and determination of wave lengths. Spectrum analysis. Line and Band Spectra. Elementary knowledge of Bohr's theory of Hydrogen Spectrum. Doppler's Principle. Double refraction and Polarisation of Light. Rotary polarisation, Simple applications.

Magnetism.—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Magnetic Moment and intensity of magnetization. Magnetic potential and equipotential lines and surfaces. Interaction of two short magnets. Determination of field strength.

Magnetic Shell. Its potential energy in a magnetic field. Magnetic induction in magnetic substances. Magnetic premeability and susceptibility. Outline of the theory of magnetism.

The magnetic field of the Earth. The magnetic elements and their variations. The Compass and its corrections.

Electricity.—Electric Capacity. Dielectric constant. Distribution of Electricity on a surface of conductors. Total normal induction. Gauss's theorem. Value of electric forces in simple cases of distribution. Electric images. The Mechanical force on charged conductors. Energy of electrified system. Electrometers and their use.

Tubes of induction and lines of force. Stresses in tubes and pressure at right angles to them.

Wheatsone's bridge. Specific resistance. Resistance thermometer. Conductivity of electrolytes. Ionisation. Migration of Ions. Accumulators. Standard cells. The potentiometer system of measurements. Thermoelectricity. Application of thermodynamics. Peltier and Thomson's effects. Thermoelectric diagrams. Electromagnetic induction. Induction-coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field. Mechanical force on conductors carrying a current. Moving coil instruments. Theory of Ballistic galvanometers. Lenz's Law. Determination of current, resistance, E. M. F. and capacity in absolute measure. Elements of alternating current theory. The oscillatory discharge of a condenser.

The elementary theory of the continuous current dynamo and motor. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting. Power transmission. Telegraphy and Telephony.

Elements of wireless telegraphy and telephone, with the theory of the thermoinics. The discharge of electricity through gases. X-Rays and radioactive phenomena.

Sound.—The transmission of energy through material media by wave motion. Speed of propogation of waves of permanent

type. Forced and free vibrations. Resonance. Nature of musical sound. Pitch scales. Reflection and refraction of sound. The vibration of string, bars, plates and gas columns. Organ pipes. Interference phenomena. Analysis of sound. Sensitive flames. Sound ranging. Measurement of wave length, velocity and pitch.

Practical Course.—Candidates will be required to possess general acquaintance with the phenomena and to make Physical measurements dealing with these phenomena.

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PHYSICS.

Taken as Subsidiary.

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The Course will be of somewhat lower standard than that in which Physics is taken as a main subject and the syllabus will be the following :—

General Physics and Properties of Matter.—

Uniform motion in a circle. The Hodograph.

Simple Hormonic Motion-Composition of Simple Hormonic Motions. Angular Velocity and angular accelerations.

Angular momentum. Moments of Inertia in simple cases.

Gravitation. The Compound Pendulum and accounts of experiments to find the mean density of the Earth. Elasticity. Hooke's Law. Compressibility of gases (at high and low pressure). Compressibility and Rigidity of Solids. The Elastic Limits. Strains due to simple longitudinal pull. Young's Modulus.

Bending in one plane of bars of simple and uniform cross-sectional area. Simple twisting of wires of circular cross sectional area by couple in plane at right angles to length. Torsional rigidity. Application to torsion balance.

Capillary phenomena and general theory of Surface Tension.

Diffusion of liquids and gases. Osmosis. Viscosity. The elements of Kinetic theory and its application to explain the simple gas laws. Vander Waal's equation. Modern methods of producing high vacua and of measuring pressure in them.

Heat.—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry Vapour pressures. Critical temperature. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Radiation and Absorption, Laws of Cooling. Methods of measuring Radiation. Laws of thrmodynamics and their simple applications.

Light.—Velocity of Light. Photometry. Combination of two thin lenses. Achromatism in lens systems. The Telescope and the Microscope. Direct vision spectroscope. Rainbow.

The Wave theory. Simple Interference Phenomena. Huygen's Principle. Explanation of Reflection and Refraction of light. Action of mirrors, prisms, and lenses reviewed from this stand point.

Simple Diffraction Phenomena. Diffraction Gratings and determination of wave lengths. Spectrum analysis. Line and Band spectra. Elementary knowledge of Bohr's theory of Hydrogen Spectrum. Doppler's Principle. Double refraction and polarisation of light. Rotatory polarisation. Simple applications.

Magnetism.—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Magnetic Moment and intensity of Magnetization. Magnetic potential. Determination of field strength.

Magnetic Shell. Magnetic induction in magnetic substances. Outline of the Theory of magnetism.

The magnetic field of the Earth. The magnetic elements and heir variations. The Compass and its corrections.

Electricity.—Electric Capacity. Dielectric constant. Distribution of electricity on surface of conductors. Line of force. Coulomb's Law. Electrometers and their use.

Wheatstone's bridge. Specific resistance. Resistance thermometers. Conductivity of electrolytes. Ionisational Migration of Ions. Accumulators. Standard cells. The potentiometer system of measurements. Thermoelectricity and Thermocouples. Peltier and Thomson's effects. Electromagnetic induction. Induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field. Mechanical force on conductors carrying a current. Moving coil instruments. Ballistic galvanometers. Lenz's Law. Determination of Current, resistance E. M. F. and capacity in absolute measure.

General principles of the application of electricity to lighting. Power transmission. Telegraphy and Telephony.

Elementary theory of the Direct current dynamo and Motor.

The discharge of electricity through gases. X-Rays and radioactive phenomena.

Elementary theory of the thermionic value.

Sound.—The transmission of energy through material media by wave motion. Speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Forced and free vibrations. Resonance. Nature of musical sound. Pitch scales. Quality. The vibration of strings and gas columns. Measurement of wave length velocity, and pitch.

Practical Course.—Candidates will be required to possess general acquaintance with the phenomena and to make Physical measurements dealing with these Phenomena.

PRACTICAL WORK FOR SUBSIDIARY PHYSICS.

Properties of Matter.

(1) Compound Pendulum.

(2) Young's Modulus by stretching of wire.

(3) Rigidity of a wire (Static method).

(4) Surface Tension of a liquid by rise in a capillary tube.

(5) Viscosity of a liquid by flow through a Capillary tube.

Heat.

(6) Coefficient of Expansion of a liquid by Weight Thermometer.

(7) Constant Volume and Constant Pressure. Gas Thermometers.

(8) Melting point of a solid.

(9) Specific Heat of solids and liquids with Radiation Correction.

(10) Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of :—

     (*a*) Good conductors (Searle's method)

     (*b*) Bad   ,,   (Lees' method)

(11) Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

Sound.

(12) Determination of Frequencies of tuning forks with a Sonometer.

(13) Velocity of Sound by Kundt's tube.

Light.

(14) Refractive Index of a liquid and a solid by means of a Spectrometer.

(15) Focal lengths of lenses and mirrors using an Optical Bench.

(16) Wave length of a monochromatic light by Diffraction Grating.

(17) Photometry.

Magnetism.

(18) Determination of 'M' and 'H'

(19)   ,,   ,,   of Dip.

Electricity.

(20) Measurement of Current by Tangent Galvanometer.
(21) „ „ Specific Resistances of wires :—
    (a) by Metre Bridge.
    (b) by Post Office Box.
(22) Measurement of Resistance of a cell by Mance's method.
(23) „ „ of a Galvanometer by
    Thomson's method.
(24) Measurement of Internal Resistance of a cell by Poten-
    tiometer.
(25) „ Current by Potentiometer.
(26) Comparison of E. M. F.'s „ „
(27) Measurement of Temperature Coefficient of Resistance
    of a coil.
(28) Determination of Electro-Chemical Equivalent of H and
    Copper.
(29) „ of the Mechanical Equivalent of heat by
    Joule's Calorimeter.
(30) Measurement of Temperature by Thermo Electric Couple.
(31) „ Dip by Earth Inductor.
(32) Comparison of Capacities by Ballistic Galvanometer
    (direct deflection method).

Syllabus in Chemistry Main.

Theoretical.

General and Physical.—Laws of chemical action, atomic and molecular theories, determination of atomic and molecular weights, general properties of gases, liquids and solids, kinetic theory. Vander Waal's Equation. The Phase Rule, Law of Mass action, Catalysis, thermochemical changes, properties of solutions, Osmotic Pressure, Electrolytic Dissociation. Avidity of acids and bases, relation of physical properties to constitution, crystalline structure, radio active property of matter, classification of elements.

Inorganic.—Systematic study of the following elements and their important compounds :—

Elements of the Zero Group, Lithium, Sodium, Potassium Rubidium, Cæsium Copper, Silver, Gold, Glucinum Magnesium, Calcium, Strontium, Barium Zinc, Cadmium Mercury Boron, Aluminium, Thallius, Carbon Silicon, Zirconium Tin, Lead, Nitrogen, Phosphorus Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Oxygen, Sulphur, Selenium, Tellurium, Chromium Molybdenum, Tungstou Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine Manganese, Iron, Cobalt, Nickel and Platinum. Importan Radio-active elements.

Organic.—Modes of occurrence preparation, characteristics and constitutional formulæ of the following :—

The Paraffins. Olefines, Acetytenes and their derivatives, *viz.* haloid derivatives. alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones and acids, Amines, Amides, Di-carboxylic acids, Hydroxyacids, Glycol ; Glycerine, Compounds of the alcohol radicals with sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic and silicon, organic metalic bodies, carbohydrates, Glueosides, cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid, urea, and uric acid, Benzene, its homologues and their principal substitution derivatives Tammin, Naphthalene, anthracene and their principal detivatives, pyridine, pyrrol, quinoline, and its common alkaloids.

Theory of Sterio-isomerism.

Practical.

Inorganic.—

(1) Analysis of mixtures of salts, containing not more than four radicals.

(2) Gravimetric estimation of copper, iron, aluminium calcium, magnesium, sulphate, chloride, carbonate.

(3) Volumetric analysis comprising (*a*) titration of acids, alkalies and alkaline carbonates. (*b*) Estimation of ironwith permanganate and bichromate (*c*) Use of standard Iodine solution, and (*d*) titrations involving precipitation.

(4) Simple Inorganic preparations of occurrence.

The preparation of the following organic compounds :—

Chloroform. Ethylene, Ethylbromide, Ether, Iodoform, Ethyl. Acetate. Oxalic acid. Nitro-Benzene. Aniline. Acetanilide. Phenol. Methyl Orange. Benzoic acid. Sulphanilic acid.

Syllabus in Subsidiary Chemistry.

General and Physical.—Atomic Theory, Valency, Properties of solutions, Osmotic Pressure and related phenomena, Electrolytic dissociation, The Phase Rule Thermochemical Changes ; Law of Mass action ; Catalysis ; Chemical Equilibrium ; Equilibrium in solutions of electrolytes ; Electromotive force of cells ; Radio active property of matter ; Classification of elements ; Relation of Physical properties to chemical constitution.

Inorganic.—Classification of the elements ; Systematic study of the following elements and their important compounds.

Hydrogen, Argon, Sodium, Potassium, Copper, Silver, Gold, Magnesium, Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Zinc, Mercury, Boron, Aluminium, Carbon, Silicon, Tin, Lead, Nitrogen, Phosphorus,

Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Oxygen, Sulphur, Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine, Idoine, Maganese, Iron, Platinum, Radium. Uranium, Thorium.

Organic.—The modes of occurrence, preparation, characteristics and constitutional formulæ of the following :—

The paraffins and their chief derivatives *viz.*, haloid derivatives, alchols, ether, aldehydes, ketones and acids. Amines, Amides, Oxalic, Succinic, Tartaric, Citric acid, Lactic acid, more important carbohydrates, Ethylacetoacetate, Benzene, its homologues and its principal substitution derivatives. Napthalene Anthracene, Pyridine, Quinoline and its common alkaloids.

Practical.—Qualitative analysis of inorganic substances, containing not more than two radicals.

Volumetric estimation of alkalies and acids, Estimation of Iron with permangenate. Use of standard iodine solution.

Gravimetric estimation of Copper, Calcium and Chlorine.

The preparation of the following compounds :—

1. Ether.
2. Oxalic acid.
3. Nitrobenzene.
4. Acetanilide.

SYLLABUS IN BOTANY—*(Taken as a main subject.)*

1. *External Morphology*—The detailed morphology of the root, shoot, and reproductive organs, (including fruits and seeds), floral mechanisms and seed dispersal.

2. *Histology.*—The structure of the cell, the cell-contents, their micro-chemical reactions, cell-division (karyokinetic and other methods of division). The origin and growth of tissues, and their distribution ; the secondary tissues of the flowering plants.

3. *Systematic.*—Principles of classification. The Moropho-logy, physiology and life-histories of the following groups and types :—

Cryptogams.—Bacteria. Cyanophyceæ (Oscillaria, Nostoc), Diatomactæ, Conjugatæ, (Spirogyra, Desmids), Chlorophyceæ (Chlamydomonas) Volvox, Pleurococcus, (Ulothrix, Oedogonium, and Botrydium) Characeæ, (Chara or Nitella), Phæophyceæ (Fucus), Rhodophyceæ (Callithamnion), Phycomycetes, (Pythium, Mucor), Ascomycetes (Yeast, Peziza, Penicillium, Claviceps) Basidomycetes, (Ustilago, Puccinia, Agaricus), Lichens,

Hepataceæ (Marchantia, Pellia, or Anthoceros), Musci (Funaria), Filicinæ, (Ophioglossum). Adiantum or Pteris Marsilia), Equisetum, Lycopodiales (Selaginella and Lycopodium).

Phanerogams.—Cycadaceæ (Cycas), Coniferæ (Pinus), Gramineæ, Araceæ, Palmæ. Liliaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Scitfaminaceæ, annoaceac Nymphæaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Lythraceæ, Passifloraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Ascle-piadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ,Scrophulariaceæ Bignoniaceae. Acanthaceæ, Verbenaceæ. Labiatæ. Nyctaginaceæ, Utricaceæ and Euphorbiaceæ.

4. *Physiology*.—Turgidity, and Tension of tissues, Nutrition, the food of plants and its absorption, Osmosis, root-pressure, conduction of food, transpiration, photo-synthesis ; digestion and transference of the food products of assimilation ; Storage of food, the nutrition of parasites, Saprophytes and insectivorous plants, Respiration, Enzymes and the digestion of reserve food ; Growth, the effect of external influences on growth, Movements, protoplasmic movements, imbibition movements. Heliotropism, Geotropism. Chæmotropism, Contact stimuli and their effects, movements of irritability.

5. *Ecology*.—The reaction of plants to their environments as illustrated by aquatic plants, hygrophytes. mesophytes, and Xerophytes.

6. *Evolution*.—Variation, Heredity and Evolution.

Practical.

The practical examination shall include :—

(*a*) Examination and description of ¦plants or parts of plants.

(*b*) Examination and description of microscopic specimens.

(*c*) Identification of specimens.

(*d*) The making of sections of plant parts for microspic examination.

(*e*) A knowledge of micro-technique including fixing, staining, and section-cutting.

(*f*) A practical knowledge of simple physiological experiments.

(*g*) At least ten permanent mounts must be prepared.

The students are expected to keep a complete record of laboratory work in a special note-book. Every journal is to be signed periodically by a member of the staff.

SYLLABUS IN BOTANY—*Taken as a Subsidiary Subject.*

1. *External Morphology.*—The detailed morphology of the root, shoot, and reproductive organs, (including fruits and seeds) Floral mechanism and seed dispersal.

2. *Histology.*—The structure of the cell, the cell-contents and their micro-chemical reactions, cell-division (Karyokinetic and other methods of division). The origin and grow h of tissues and their distribution, the secondary tissues of the flowering plants.

3. *Systematic.*—Principles of classification. The morphology physiology and life-histories of the following groups and types :—

Cryptogams.—Bacteria. Cyanophyceæ (Nostoc), Conjugatæ (Spyrogyra), Chlorophyceæ (Chlamydomonous, Volvox) and Oedogonium), Phæophyceæ (Fucus), Phycomycetes (Mucor), Ascomycetes (Yeast, and Claviceps), Basidiomycetes Puccinia and Agaricu), Hepaticeæ (Marchantia), Muscie (funaria), Filicinæ (Pteris and Marsilia, Equisetum, Lycopodialeæ Selaginella).

Phanerogams.—Cycadaceæ (Cycas), Coniferæ (Pinus). Gramineæ, Palmæ Liliaceæ, Anonaceæ, Papaveraceæ Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminoceæ, Myrtaceæ, Passifloraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ.

4. *Physiology.* —Turgidity and Tension of tissues. Nutrition the food of plants and its absorption. Osmosis, root-pressure, conduction of food, transpiration, photosynthesis ; digestion and transference of the food, products of Assimilation, Storage of food, the Nutrition of parasites, Saprophytes and insectivorous plants. Respiration. reserve food ; Growth, Movements, Protoplasmic movements. Imbibition movements, Heliotropism, Geotropism, Chæmotropism, Contant Stimuli and their effects, movements of irritability.

5. *Ecology.*—The reaction of plants to their environments as illustrated by aquatic plants, hygrophytes, mesophytes, and Xerophytes.

6. *Evolution.*—Variation. Heredity and evolution.

N. B.—Physiology and Ecology to be treated in an elementary manner.

Practical.

The Practical examination shall include :—

(*a*) Examination and description of plants or parts of plants.

(*b*) Examination and description of microscopic slides.

(*c*) Identification of specimens.

(d) A knowledge of section cutting and micro-technique including fixing and staining.

(e) A practical knowledge of simple Physiological experiments.

Candidates should keep a complete record of laboratory work in a special note-book.

Syllabus in Zoology taken as Principal Subject.

Cytology.—The structure and phenomenon of the Animal cell.

Reproduction, Sexual and Asexual, and Parthenogenesis. Alternation of Generations and Metamorphosis.

Histology.—The general classification and characteristics of the common animal tissues as illustrated by the frog and rabbit.

Embryology.—Development of frog, chick, and rabbit. The following larvæ should be studied :—

Planula, Cercaria, Trochophore, Nauplius, Bipinnaria,

Tornaria, Auricularia and Zoaæ.

General Principles of Biology.—Evolution, heredity, and variation, dealing with various theories. Elementary principles of Geological and Geographical distribution of Animals. General principles of classification.

Physiology.—The physiology of various organs of the animal body as illustrated by the frog and rabbit.

Systematic Zoology.—The structures, habit and development of the following groups including study of the types given in each :—

Protozoa.—Amœba, Pramæcium, Vorticella, Malarial parasite, Monocystis, Euglena, Opalina, and Trypansomes.

Porifera.—Sycon.

Coelenterata.—Hydra, Obelia and Aurelia.

Platyhelminthes.—Planaria, Liver-fluke, Tæniasolium.

Nemathelminthes.—Ascaris and Echinorhynchus.

Annelida.—Nereis, Pheretima and Hirudo.

Arthropoda.—Apus, Prawn Cycolps Daphnia, Branchipus, Peripatus, Scolopendra, Periplaneta, Musca, Mosquito, Wasps, Formica, Scorpion, and Limulus.

Mollusca.—Anodonta, Chiton, Ampullaria, Sepia, Patella.

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The following types of chordata to be studied in detail as regards their structure. develop.nent, and principal ,characteristics:

Urochordata.—Ciona or any other Ascidian.

Hemichordata.—Balanoglossu.,.

Cephalochordata.—Amphioxus.

Cyclostomata.—Petromyzon.

Pisces.—Carcharias or scoliodou.

Amphibia.—Rana tigrina.

Reptilia.—Lizard. (Calotes or any other available type).

Aves.—Columba.

Mammalia.—General characters of the class Prototheria and Metatheria as illustrated by Echidna and Kangaroo. Rabbit. Skull of Canis.

Practical.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the methods of microscopic technique and to examine, dissect or describe the various animals prescribed in the course.

Syllabus in Zoology taken as a Subsidiary Subject.

The structure and phenomenon of the animal cell, Reproduction, Sexual, and Asexual, and Parthenogenesis. Alternation of Generations.

The structure habits and development of the following groups including detailed study of the types given in each :—

Protozoa.—Amoeba, Euglena. Paramæcium, Monocystis Malarial parasite, and Vorticella.

Porifera.—Sycon.

Coelenterata.—Hydra and Obelia.

Platyhelminthes.—Liver-fluke, and Tape-worm.

Nemathelminthes.—Ascaris.

Echinodermata.—Star fish.

Annelida.—Nereis, Earthworm, and Leech.

Arthropoda.—Prawn, Cyclops, Daphnia (General characters) cockroach, Anopheles, Musca, and Scorpion

Mollusca.—Fresh water Mussel.

Urochordata.—Ciona or any other Ascidian.

Hemichordata.—Balanoglossus.

Cephalochordata.—Amphioxus.

Cyclostomata.—General characters.

Pisces.—Dogfish. (carcharias or Scoliodou).

Amphibia.—Rana tigrina.

Reptilia.—General characters and elementary knowledge of the identification of poisonous snakes.

Aves.—Columba.

Mammalia.—General characters of Prototheria and Metatheria as illustrated by Echidna and Kangaroo. Skull of Canis and general characters of the Class Mammalia.
Evolution, Heredity, and Variation.

General principles of Classification. Outlines of the development of Amphioxus, Frog, Chick, and Rabbit.

The general classification and characteristics of the common forms of Animal tissues.

The elementary knowledge of the physiology of various organs of the animal body as illustrated by Frog and Rabbit.

Practical.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the methods of microscopic technique, and to examine, dissect, or describe the following :—

Amœba, Euglena, Paramæcium Vorticella, Sycon, Hydra, Obelia, Pheretima, Nereis, Leech, Prawn, Cockroach, Scorpion, Unio, Dogfish, Frog, Pigeon, and Rabbit.

Osteology of the Frog, Fowl and Rabbit. Skull of ‚Canis.

M. Sc. EXAMINATION.

Detailed Syllabus.

CHEMISTRY.

(Previous) *Examination*—INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Theory.

Study of the following elements and their important compounds. The group, Ra, Sc, Y, Ce, Ga, In, Ti, Zr, Th, V, No, W, U, Pd, Ir.

Metallurgy of Cu, Ag, Au, Fe, Zn, Pb.
Manufacture of $H_2 So_4$, bleaching powder, Na_2CO_2, NaOH

Paints and pigments. Porcelain, glass cement, fuel gases. Study of the Theory of valency, Allotropy, Golloids, elementary ideas on intermetallic compounds, isotropism.

Practical.

Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing not more than six radicals (including silicate and thiosulphate).

Iodometric estimation of Cu, MNO_2, H_3ASO_3.
Gravimetric determination of Mn, PO_4, Ni, Cr, NO_3 (by Lunge's Nitrometer), NH_3.

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of simple minerals such as dolomite, magnesite, calcspar and pyrites. Analysis of silver and nickel coins and brass (also electrometrically). Simple gas analysis.

Preparation of $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, Cro_3, H_3PO_4.

Organic Chemistry.

Theory—General.

1. Definition of alkaloids.

2. General properties.

3. History.

4. Sources.

5. Chief reagents for alkaloids.

6. History of the structure of alkaloids.

7. Orientation of the MONO, Bi, and tri pyridine carboxyl acids.

Pyridine group	Quinoline group	Isoquinoline group
1. Coniine	..1. Sinchonine	..1. Papaverine.
	2. Quinoline	..2. Narcotine.
		3. Berberine.

Pyrrolidine group	Purine group	Phenanthrene group
1. Nicotine	1. Theophylline	1. Morphine.
2. Atropine	2. Caffeine	2. Codeine.
3. Ecgonine	3. Theobromine	3. Thebaine.
4. Cocaine	4. Purine	4. Glaucine.
5. Piperine.		
6. Trigoneuine.		

Practical.

Detection of elements, Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Sulphur, Halogens, and Phosphorous.

Detection of groups—CH_2OH =CHOH, =COH,, =CO,—C.HO —COOH=NH_2, =NH, =N. —OCH_3,—NO_2, OH (phenolic).

Detection of unknown :—Simple and mixtures.

Quantitative estimation of :—OH. group.

Preparation of about 10 organic compounds.

Determination of molecular weight of an organic acid by means of its silver salts. Gas analysis of mixtures of Co, CO_2, CH_4, C_2H_4, etc. Quantitative estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Sulphur and Halogens.

Physical Chemistry.

Theoretical.

Atomic structure, Valency ; Relation between physical pro

perties and chemical constitution ; Gaseous, liquid and crystalline state ; Thermo-chemistry ; Free energy of chemical reactions ; chemical equilibrium ; velocity of chemical reactions ; theories of chemical change ; catalysis in homogeneous and heterogeneous systems ; behaviour of weak and strong electrolytes ; electrode potentials ; electromotive force of galvanic cells ; Hydrogen in concentration ; photo-chemical reactions.

Practical.

The following measurements and determinations :—

1. Density of liquids.

2. Vapour density.

3. Molecular weight by the boiling point method.

4. Molecular weight by the freezing point method.

5. Solubility of liquids in liquids.

6. Solubility of solids in liquids.

7. Viscosity.

8. Surface tension.

9. Specific and molecular rotation.

10. Spectroscopic analysis.

11. Concentration by means of refractometer

12. Heat of neutralisation.

13. Distribution co-efficient of a solid in two liquid phases.

14. Velocity co-efficient and order of a chemical reaction.

15. Degree of dissociation from molecular conductivity.

16. Solubility of sparingly soluble salts by conductivity method.

17. Measurement of electromotive force.

18. Solubility by means of E.M.F. measurement.

19. Hydrogen in concentration.

20. Comparison of radio-active properties of different substances.

(Final) Examination.

IN-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Paper I.

Per-acids and their salts, complexions, radioactive substances metals of the rare earths, history of Chemistry from the middle of the 19th century.

Paper II.

Intermetallic compounds, electric furnaces and electrolytic products, by-products of industries, permutites, hafnium, fixation of nitrogen and transmutation of elements.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY.

Paper I.

Photo-chemistry including photosynthesis.

Paper II.

Molecular structure, chemical equilibrium, chemical kineties absorption.

PHYSICS.

In addition to what is included in the B.Sc. Course a detailed study of the following :—

(A)   Previous Examination.

Paper I.—General Physics and Sound.

Gravitation : Elasticity ; Theory of Surface Tension Phenomena : Viscosity of Liquids, Gases and Vapours ; Compressibility of liquids ; Kinetic Theory of gases and its application ; Vibration of Strings, membranes, plates and bars ; Forced Vibrations : Combinational Tones ; Resonance ; Reflection and Refraction of Sound Waves ; Supersonic Waves.

Paper II.—Optics (Geometrical and Physical).

Mirrors, System of lenses ; Chromatic and Spherical aberrations ; Interference ; Diffraction ; Dispersion ; Double refraction of Crystals ; Polarisation ; Elements of Spectroscopy ; Spectrographs ; Line Spectra ; Series Spectra ; Band Spectra ; Bohr's Theory of Spectra ; Elementary knowledge of Electro and Magneto-optics.

Paper III.—Heat (including Thermodynamics).

Thermometry ; Measurement of High and Low Temperatures Equations of State ; Specific Heats at high and low Temperatures ; Vapour pressure of Metals ; Conductivity ; Laws of Radiation ; Radiation Pressure ; Thermodynamical Formulae and applications ; Entropy ; Nernst Heat Theorem.

*Paper IV.—*Practical work in Properties of Matter, Heat and Sound.

1. Young's Modulus by Koenig's Method.

2.   Do   of a Spiral Spring by Wilberforce inertia Bar

3.   Do   of a glass plate by interference Method.

4. Determination of Poisson's Ratio.

5. Modulus of Rigidity of a spiral Spring by Wilberforce inertia Bar.

6. Torsional Hysteresis for a wire.

7. Temperature coefficient of Rigidity and Young's Modulus.

8. Surface Tension of liquids by Jager's Method.

9.   Do   by Ferguson's Method.

10. Surface Tension Balance for liquids at different concentrations and temperatures.

11. Viscosity of liquids at different temperatures by flow through a capillary tube (with kinetic energy correction).

12. Viscosity of liquids by rotating cylinder Method. (Willow's appr.).

13. Viscosity of liquids by oscillating disc. (Meyer's Method).

14. Viscosity of Liquids by Stoke's Law.

15. Viscosity of a gas by Rankine's Method.

16.   Do   by Anderson's Method.

17. Variation of Viscosities of air with temperature and determination of Sutherland's constant.

18. Specific Heat of a substance by Joly's Steam Calorimeter.

19.   Do   of liquids by Callendar and Barne's flow Method.

20. Determination of Specific Heat by Bunsen's Ice Calorimeter.

21. Latent Heat of vaporisation by Berthelot's Apparatus.

22. Heat of solution of salts.

23. Use of Beckmann's thermometer in determining the Rise of Boiling point and the depression of the freezing point of a solvent.

24. Vapour Density by Hofmann's Method.

25.   Do   by Dumas Bulb. (with correction.).

26. Vapour Tension of water at various Temperatures.

27. Thermal Conductivity of a metal bar (Angstrom's Method).

28.   Do   of a bad Conductor in the form of a powder.

29. Total Emissivity of the surface of a wire at various temperatures.

30. Use of Platinum Thermometer.

31. Use of a thermo-couple as a thermometer.

32. Velocity of sound in different gases and deducing the value of Y.

33. Finding the value of the coefficient of expansion of a gas by determining velocities of sound at two different temperatures (by Kundt's tube).

34. Frequency of a tuning fork by Stroboscopic Method.

Paper V.—Practical work in Optics.

1. Determination of the Focal Length and the positions of the Principal Planes of a thick lens and optical system by various Methods.

2. Investigation of the Spherical Aberration of a thick lens.

3. Determination of the Refractive Index of a liquid by total reflection using a prism.

4. Determination of the thickness of a thin glass plate by interference method.

5. Measurement of the Wavelength of light by Fresnel's Biprism, using :—

   (a) Optical Bench.

   (b) Spectrometer.

   and determination of " u " of the material of the Biprism.

6. Determination of the Wavelength of light by Fresnel's Double Mirror.

7. Determination of the Wavelength of light by Billet's Split lens.

8. Measurement of Wavelength by Diffraction. (various methods).

9. Measurement of Wavelength by Diffraction Grating usings oblique incidence.

10. Measurement of the Resolving Power of :—

    (a) a prism spectroscope.

    (b) a Diffraction Grating.

11. Calibration of a spectroscope.

    (a) by using lines of known Wavelengths.

    (b) by Interference fringes.

12. Polarisation by Reflection (verification of Brewster's law).

13. Measurement of Specific Rotatory Power of a substance.

Additional Experiments.

14. Determination of the Refractive Index for liquids and gases by means of Rayleigh's Interferometer.

15. Comparison of Refractive Indices of gases by Jamin's Interferometer.

16. Determination of Refractive Index of substances by Pulfrich Refractometer.

17. Determination of the difference of wavelengths for the Sodium D lines by means of Michelson's Interferometer.

18. Measurement of e/m for an Electron by observing Zeeman Effect for yellow Helium light, using :

    (a) Lummer Gehrcke plate. ⎫ mounted on Cons-
    (b) Fabry Perot Etalon. ⎬ tant Deviation
    (c) Michelson Echelon Grating ⎭ Spectroscope.

(B) Final Examination.

Paper I.—Classical Electricity and Magnetism.

Determination of Dielectric Constants for solids, liquids and gases ; Electrical Images ; Electric Fields ; Pyro and Piezo electricity ; Ferro, Para, Dia-Magnetisms ; Various methods of determining Susceptibility and Permeability of solids, liquids and gases, Theory of Magnetism ; Theory of Electrical instruments ; Theory and Measurement of Inductance and Capacity ; Theory of Alternating Currents ; Electromagnetic Waves ; Their generation and application.

Paper II.—Modern Electricity.

Conduction of Electricity through gases ; Ionisation currents; Ionisation by Collision ; Mobility of Ions ; Diffusion of Ions ; Variation of the mass of electron with velocity ; Determination of e/m and e ; Positive ray analysis and Mass Spectrograph ; Thermionic Currents ; Photo-Electricity ; X-Rays ; Radioactivity; Atomic. Structure.

Paper III.—Special subject as detailed above.

Students are expected to possess a detailed knowledge of the subjects chosen by them.

Paper IV.—Practical Work in Mnganetism and Electricity.

1. Plotting B—H Curve and measurement of Permeability

    (a) Magnetometer Method.

    (b) Ballistic Method.

2. Measurement of Susceptibility of para and dia-magnetic substances.

3. Adjustment and use of various types of Galvanometers.

4. Calibration of Meter Bridge wire by two Methods.

5. Variation of the resistance of a wire with temperature.

6. Measurement of low resistances.

   (..) Direct Deflection Method.

   (b) Mathiessen and Hockin's Method (Potentiometer Method).

   (c) Kelvin's Double Bridge.

7. Measurement of high resistances.

   (a) Direct Deflection Method.

   (b) Leakage Method.

8. Calibration of Callendar and Griffith's Bridge and use of Platinum Resistance Thermometer.

9. Electrolytic resistances.

   (a) Direct Current Method.

   (b) Kohlrausch Bridge.

10. Determination of the thermo-electromotive force.

11. Measurement and comparison of Self Inductances (various methods.)

12.   Do   do   Mutual Inductances (various methods.)

13.   Do   do   Capacities (various methods.)

14. Use of Gassorts Flux-meter.

15. Adjustment and use of Quadrant Electrometer(Comparison of E. M. F. and other expts.)

16. Measurement of small capacity in E.M. and E.S. Units and deducing V.

17. Determination of the velocity of Electric Waves (Leacher's).

18. Determination of e/m (Thomson's Method).

19. α and β-rays Electroscopes.

20. Characteristic Curves of the three-electrode valve.

21. Determination of electronic charge by Millikan's Method.

22. Determination of Saturation Voltage across an ionised chamber.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

M.B. B.S. Examinations

ANATOMY.

A. Lectures and Demonstrations.

Osteology.—General description of bones and their structure. Demonstration and description of all the bones of the human body (with reference also to their centres of ossification).

Myology.—General description of fasciæ and different kinds of muscles—their structure—demonstration and description of all the fasciæ and muscles (treated regionally) as regards the origin, insertion, action, relation, innervation and blood supply of each muscle.

Syndesmology.—General description of joints—their classification and various movements permitted in different types of articulations. Description of each joint (in detail) as regards its formation, movements and blood supply (with demonstrations on a dissected part).

Angiology.—Outline of circulation of blood—description and structure of heart—Cardiac cycle fœtal circulation.

Blood vessels.—General description and structure of different kinds of blood vessels.

Arteries.—Each artery described as to its course, relationship and branches.

Veins.—Each vein described as to its course, relationship and tributaries.

Lymphatic system.—Structure of lymph glands and lymphatic vessels—with their description according to different regions of the body.

Neurology.—General description of the nervous system (Cerebro-spinal and sympathetic)—Structure of nerves and ganglia—Description (in detail) and demonstration from specimens and section of different parts—Medulla Spinalis—Various parts of the Encephalon—The Meninges, the cranial and spinal nerves—Different portions and plexuses of the sympathetic system.

Organs of taste, smell, sight, hearing, and peripheral termination of nerves of general sensation. Skin and its appendages.

SPLANCHNOLOGY.—Demonstrations and full descriptions of: Organs of Respiration and Digestion—Peritoneum, Uro-Genital apparatus (male and female) Ductless glands.

EMBRYOLOGY.—Germ cells, their origin and structure; maturation and fertilization; segmentation, germinal layers; early stages in the development of the embryo ; Fœtal membranes and placenta : Development of organs.

B. *Dissection of the Whole Human Body by every student.*

PHYSIOLOGY.

Lectures.

1. *Histology.*—The animal cell and its division. The varieties and structure of epithelia and connective tissues including cartilage, bone and teeth with their development.

The varieties and structure and functions of voluntary, and involuntary muscles and nerves with their development. Irritability and contractibility of the tissues. Changes during the contraction of muscle in form, extensibility and elasticity, temperature and electrical condition, also chemical changes.

2. *The Circulatory System.*—The structure of the heart. arteries, capillaries and veins and lymphatic vessels. Physiology of the heart, circulation of blood in the fœtus and the adult. Blood pressure, velocity of blood arterial and venous pulse, flow of blood in arteries, capillaries and veins, and lymph flow.   Innervation of the heart and blood vessels.

3. *Blood.*—Composition, quantity, and coagulation of blood. chemistry of blood corpuscles. Compounds and derivatives of hæmoglobin. Enumeration of blood corpuscles. Estimation of hæmoglobin. Tests for blood.

4. *Lymph and Lymphatic glands.*—

5. *Ductless glands.*—Their structure and functions and internal secretion.

6. *Respiratory System.*—Organs and mechanism of respiration ; gases of blood, cause and regulation of respiration. Special respiratory acts and artificial respiration. Effects of respiration on circulation. Relation of respiration to nutrition. Oxygen want. Respiration at high pressure. Abnormal respiration and asphyxia.

7. *Digestion.*—Structure of secreting glands connected with digestion including liver and pancreas. Composition and actions of their secretions on various food-stuffs. Mechanical processes of digestion and absorption of food.

8. *Urinary System.*—The structure and functions of the apparatus, composition of urine, formation of urea, uric acid, ammonia, creatin and creatinin and hippuric acid. Inorganic urinary constituents and deposits. Tests for abnormal constituents of urine.

9. *Skin and its Appendages.*—Structure, and functions of the skin and its appendages. Composition and secretion of sweat. Regulation of heat.

10. *Chemical Composition of the body.*—Chemical physiology of the carbo-hydrates, protein and fats. Enzymes and their actions. Metabolism of carbohydrates, fats and proteins, and conservation of energy.

11. *Nerve, Nerve Centres, Nerve Cells.*—Their structure and functions. Degeneration and regeneration of nerves. Velocity, direction, and nature of the nerve impulse, chemistry of nervous tissue, changes in the electrical condition and excitability of nerves. Autonomic nervous system.

12. *Central Nervous System.*—Structure and functions of white and grey matters of the spinal cord. Results of section of spinal cord. Reciprocal action of antagonistic muscles. Principle of the common path Structure of bulb, pons and midbrain. Origin and functions of cerebral nerves.

Structure and functions of cerebellum.

Structure of the cerebrum. Localization of cerebral functions Motor and Sensory areas. Association fibres and centres.

13. *Structure and functions of:*—

    (*a*) the organs of taste and smell.

    (*b*) Anatomy of the ear and physiology of hearing.

    (*c*) Structure and function of the eye.

Accommodation and defects in the optical apparatus.

Visual sensations and theories of vision.

14. *Cutaneous sensations and their varieties.* Motorial and visceral sensation.

15. Anatomy of the Larynx. Production of voice and speech.

16. Reproduction, development and growth of the body.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Practical Course.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.

(*a*) *Circulation.*—Dissection of frog's heart, graphic record of its action. Dissection of the sino-atrial junction. Dissection of the vagus.

Dissection of the cardio-sympathetic. Stimulation of the sino-atrial junction, of the vagus, of the cardio-sympathetic. Apex preparation of the heart. Actions of muscarin and atropine-heat, cold, and electrical current on heart. Stannius experiment.

(b) *Muscle.*—Voluntary and involuntary stimulation of muscle—mechanical, chemical and electrical. Muscle-nerve preparation.

Result of single stimulus. Influence or stimulus strength load on fatigue, temperature and drugs. Successive stimulii on muscle. Tetanic contraction. Elasticity and extensibility. Electrotonus. Rheoscopic frog. Marey's tambour. Myograph, cardiograph, Mammalian heart and its nutrition.

(c) *Blood.*—sphygmograph, sphygmometer. Respiration and artificial respiration. Pneumograph. Polarimeter. Stromuhr. Kymograph.

(d) *Nervous system.*—Extirpation of cerebellum in pigeon.

Extirpation of cerebrum in pigeon.

Reflex actions, Nerve and its microscopical examination Eye accommodation. Phakoscope. Retinal shadows.

Laryngoscope, opthalmoscope, retinoscope, perimeter, cold heat, pressure and pain spots.

CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

(a) Chemical compositions of and tests for proteins, carbohydrates and fats and principal food-stuffs. Emulsification of fats.

(b) *Digestion :*—Actions of saliva and gastric juice, and tests for hydrochloric and lactic acids.

Actions of pancreatic juice, bile, and succus entericus. Tests for glycogen.

Examination of urine—tests for albumen, sugar, bile, blood and deposits ; quantitative estimation of albumen, sugar, urea, uric acid and chlorides of urine.

HISTOLOGY.

Microscopical preparations (hardening, embedding, section-cutting, staining and mounting) of tissues ; examination of hystological slides of different tissues.

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Materia Medica.

In the course of systematic lectures, the natural history chemical and physical properties of all the official drugs and the most important non-official medicinal agents with full accounts of their pharmacological action and their Therapeutic uses on the gastro intesterial tract, respiration, circulation, secretion, excretion, sensory, motor and reflex mechanism, heat regulation and absorption will be dealt with and also the method of preparation, doses, composition, sources, with physical, chemical and physiological incompatibilities of the British Pharmacopæcal drugs will be lectured upon.

Definitions of all the technical terms commonly employed in Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

Pharmacology ⎰ of various drugs in the British Pharma-
and ⎱ copœia acting on different systems.
Therapeutics

(*a*) Prescribing (*b*) Latin phrases used in prescriptions.

(*c*) Action of drugs :—

(1) The primary action (2) The secondary action. (3) The direct or local action. (4) The indirect or remote action. (5) The relation between chemical constitution and physiological action. (6) The relation between physical condition and physiological action.

Inorganic Materia Medica.

Group	I.	Oxygen and Peroxide of Hydrogen.
,,	II.	The alkaline metals :—
		Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium and Lithium
,,	III.	The alkaline earths :—
		Calcium, Barium, Strontium and Magnesium.
,,	IV.	Lead, Silver, Zinc, Copper, Bismuth, Aluminium.
,,	V.	Mercury.
,,	VI.	Iron and Manganese.
,,	VII.	(*a*) Arsenic.

Organic Arsenic compounds.
1. Aliphatic or fatty series, and
2. Benzol ring compounds or aromatic (Benzol) Series.
(*b*) Antimony Chromium, Uranium and Phosphorus.

,,	VIII.	Drugs used to kill parasites.
,,	IX.	Chlorine, Iodine, Bromine and (Idoform Halogens).
,,	X.	Hypnotics.
,,	XI.	Acids.
,,	XII.	Carbon and its compounds.
,,	XIII.	Gluside, Paraffin, Benzene, Carbon disulphide.
,,	XIV.	Water.

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Organic Vegetable Materia Medica.

Group. I. Drugs acting on the nervous system.
,, II. ,, ,, Cardio-Vascular System.
,, III. ,, ,, Respiratory Organs.
,, IV. ,, which are antiperiodic, antipyretic, and antiseptic.
,, V. Purgatives.
,, VI. Volatile Oils, and Solid Volatile Oils (Stearoptenes).
,, VII. Vegetable Bitters.
,, VIII. Vegetable Astringents.
,, IX. Demulcents.
,, X. Anthelmintics and Parasiticides.
,, XI. Diuretics.
,, XII. Drugs acting on the uterus.
,, XIII. Drugs used for gout.
,, XIV. Bodies related to volatile oils.
,, XV. Drugs containing important acids.
,, XVI. Colouring agents.
,, XVII. Drugs whose action is mechanical.
,, XVIII. Drugs whose action is not known.

Organic Animal Materia Medica.

Substances derived from the Animal Kingdom including the following Sera and vaccines.

I. Antidiphtheritic Serum.
II. Antitetanic Serum.
III. Antipneumococcic Serum.
IV. Antiplague Serum and Vaccine.
V. Antistreptococcic Serum and Vaccine.
VI. Tubercular Serum and Vaccine.
VII. Cholera Serum and Vaccine.
VIII. Typhoid ,,
IX. Hydrophobia Vaccine.
X. Antigonococcic Serum.
XI. Shigas' Antidysenteric Serum.
XII. Pollantin.
XIII. Coley's fluid of Sarcoma.
XIV. Wright's Staphylococcic Vaccine.
XV. Sclavo's Serum for Anthrax.

Organo-Therapy.

The Thyroid gland.
The milk of Thyroidectomised goats.
The serum of ,, sheep.

Thymus Extract.
Acid Extract of Duodenal Mucous Membrane.
The Kidney.
The Liver.
The Spleen.
The Sex Glands.
Bone Marrow.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

I. General directions.
II. Weighing and Measuring.
III. Decoctions.
IV. Infusions.
V. Emulsions and Mixtures.
VI.   ,,   of special drugs.
VII. Pills.
VIII.   ,, of special drugs.
IX. Excipients.
X. Powders.
XI. Blisters and Plasters.
XII. Suppositories, Pessaries and Bougies.
XIII. Tinctures.
XIV Lozenges.
XV. Ointments.

PATHOLOGY.

1. *General Pathology—*

The Cell in health and disease.   General retrogressive processes.
Inflammation and Repair.   Diseases of Metabolism, *e.g.*, Gout,
Diabetes, Intoxications and Autointoxications.   Disturbances
of circulation :—Dropsy, Thrombosis, Embolism and Infarcations,
Tumours, Infective Granulomata.' Animal parasites, Infection
and Immunity.   Internal   secretions.   Fever   and   infective
diseases.

2. *Systematic Pathology—*

Diseases of :—The circulatory system.   2. The   blood   and
blood-forming organs.   3. The lymphatic system.   4. The spleen.
5.   The respiratory system.   6. The digestive system.   7. The
ductless glands.   8. The genito-urinary system.   9. The genera-
tive system.   10. The nervous system.   11. Cartilage, bone and
joints.   12. The voluntary   muscles.   13. The tendon sheaths
and bursae.   14, Diseases of the skin.

3. *Tropical Pathology*—

Malaria. Relapsing fever. Kala azar and Leishmaniasis. Tropical splenomegaly. Trypanosomiasis. Dengue fever. Malta fever Yellow fever. Plague. Filariasis. Leprosy. Yaws Beri. Beri Sprue. Cholera. Dysenteries. Amæbic abscess and Mycetoma. Schistosomiasis. Bilharzia Hæmatobium, Schistosomium japanicum.

Tape-Worms.—Tœnia solium, Tœnia mediocanellata, Tœnia echino-coccus, Bothriocephalus latus.

Thread-Worms—Ascaris lumbricoides, Oxyuris vermicularis, Trichocephalus dispar, Ankylostoma duodenala, Trichina spiralis, Filaria snaguinis hominis, Dracunculus medinensis.

Fluke-Worms.

BACTERIOLOGY.

1. *Introduction : General Bacteriological Methods :*—

Apparatus. Microscope. Micrometer. Dark-ground illumination. Sterilisation and disinfection. Cultivation of bacteria. Anærobic cultivation ; various methods.

2. *General Characters of Micro-organisms.*

Classification and Morphology.
Biology of Bacteria. Multiplication : Sporulation. Motility. Aerobiosis. Anærobiosis. Saprophytes and Parasites. Fermentation. Putrefaction. Bacterial products and Pathogenesis.

3. *Study of Specific Infective Bacteria.*

Pyogenic bacteria. Staphylococci. Streptococci. Pneumococcus. Meningococcus. Gonococcus. Allied pyogenic organisms. Bacilli of Colon-Typhoid and Dysentery Group. Agglutination reactions. Cholera and allied vibrio. Anthrax and B. Subtilis. Diphtheria. Preparation of anti-toxin. Diphtheroid organisms. Bacilli of Hæmorrhagic-septicæmia. B. pestis. Rats and rat fleas. Anti-plague vaccine.

Influenza. Whooping Cough. Malta fever.

Anærobic bacteria. Tetanus. Antitetanic serum. Allied organisms.

Acid-fast bacilli. Streptothrices. B. Tuberculosis.
B. lepra and B. Mallei Actinomyces.
Blastomycetes and Hypomycetes. Spirillar disease.

Protozoa—Amœba coli, Entamœba histolytica. Trypanosoma. Malarial parasites, Terponema pallidum and Leishman's bodies.

(Filterable viruses. Measles. Scarlatina. Hydro-phobia-Rabies and Anti-rabic inoculation. Small-pox and vaccinia.)

4. *Immunity.*—

Infective process, Natural immunity, Artifical immunity, Vaccines. Theories of immunity. Anti-toxins. Antisera and Wasseremann reaction and its modification. Bactriolysins, Agglutinins, Precipitins and Hæmolysins.

5. *Micro-organisms* in Air, Dust, Soil, Sewage-water and Food.

6. *Disinfectants.*—

7. *Practical Course.*—

Technique of collection and examination of morbid materials such as—blood, gastric and intestinal contents, urine, pus, sputum and exudates. Examination of Tumours.

HYGIENE.

1. *Water.*—Sources—Collections, Distribution and storage, —Chemical composition—Properties and impurities and their effects on health—Purification without filtration and with filtra-tion—Filter beds and domestic filters—Collection of samples for analysis—Chemical, Microscopical and bacteriological examina-tion. Physical.

2. *Air.*—Composition and physical properties of air—Impurities, their sources, and effects on the general health—Examination—Kata thermometer.

3. *Ventilation.*—Amount of air required—Theory and Practice of Ventilation—Purification of air—Examination of Ventilation—Heating and cooling of dwellings.

4. *Occupational Disease and Offensive Trades.*—Lead, Mercury, Phosphorous, Arsenic, etc.—Offensive trades and their effects on health—Nature and regulation of such trades—Slaughter-houses.

5. *Soils.*—Soil water-Origin and varieties of soil—Features influencing climate and health—Diseases arising from soil.

6. *Sites and Buildings :*—Selection of sites for building—lodging house—huts. Principles and rules regulating the sanitary construction—cowsheds and stables.

7. *Food.*—Classification—Nature—and uses of food-stuffs—Quantity required—Relative Value—Cooking—Diseases connect-ed with food—Vitamines—Preservation of food-Deficiency diseases.

8. *Vegetable Food-stuffs.*—Cereals—pulses—roots and tubers green vegetables—fruits and nuts—sugar—honey and C.

9. *Animal food.*—Inspection of animals—Characteristic features of good and bad meat—Diseases produced by unwholesome meat.

10. *Milk.*—Comparison—Preservation—Diseases produced by—Preventive measures.—Adulteration—Improvement of Milk Supply—Ghee.

11. *Beverages and Condiments.*—Non-fermented and fermented drinks—Condiments.

12. *Diet in India.*—Standard vegetarian diet—Food and physical development—Physiological effects—Daily diet.

13. *Refuse.*—Collection, Removal and Disposal.

14. *Sewage.*—Collection, Removal and Disposal—Advantages and disadvantages of different systems—Analysis.

15. *Disposal of the dead.*—Cremation—Burning—Earth burial —Different methods adopted.

16. *Personal Hygiene.*—Habit —Cleanliness—Clothing—Eating—Drinking—Smoking—Sleeping—Principles as regards exercise and rest—Calculation of work done—exercise.

17. *Climate and Meteorology.*—Varieties, causes and effects of climate—Acclamatization—Temperature—Atmospheric pressure—movements of wind, etc.—Thermometer—Barometer—Hygrometer—Rainfall.

18. *Infection and Carriers of Infection.*—Infection—Incubation—Bacteria—Modes of Infection—Insects—Mosquitoes—Sand Fly, etc.

19. *Animal Parasites.*—Cestoda—Nematoda—Hookworm—Filaria, etc. Guinea-worm.

20. *Restraint of Infection.*—Notification—Isolation—Quarantine—Disinfection—Immunity—Vaccination—and methods.

21. *Preventable Infectious Diseases.*—Malaria—Kala Azar—Enteric Fever—Plague—Cholera—Diphtheria—Tuberculosis—Small-pox, etc.

22. *Medical Inspection of Schools.*—Scope and Nature of medical inspection—Duties of Medical Inspectors—Methods of inspection.

23. Maternity and child welfare. Protection of Motherhood. —Ante and Post natal period—Child welfare centre—Health Visitors—Midwifery service.

24. *Vital Statistics.*—Importance—Estimation of population—Birth and Death rates—Registration of vital events—Infant mortality, their causes and prevention—Death certificates—Occupation and mortality—Special death rate—Marriages.

25. *Sanitation of fairs and Religious festivals.*—Accommodations—Medical and Sanitary arrangements—Water-supply—Conservancy—Food supply.

26. *Village Sanitation*—Education—Water-supply—Conservancy—Water-borne diseases.

27. *Practical Demonstrations.*—Hygiene Models and charts—Water Analysis—Examination of milk and its adulterants—Microscopic examination of different starches, cotton, wool, silk fibres—Slaughter-houses—Filter Beds—Observatory—Vaccination—Isolation Hospital.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

Part I.

1. *Introduction.*

2. *Identification of the living* including anthropometry, finger prints, personal markings and estimation of age.

3. *Identification and Examination of the Dead* with estimation of age and determination of sex.

4. Autopsy for medico-legal purposes and exhumation.

5. *Medico-legal relations of death—modes of dying*—syncope, asphyxia and coma, sudden death; classification of the causes of death for legal purposes.

6. *Signs of Death*—Molecular and Somatic death, inconclusive and certain signs of death.

7. *Different forms of decomposition* in the dead.

8. *Conditions resembling death*—Syncope, trance, partial asphyxia, *premature burial and cremation.*

9. *Death by drowning.*—Suffocation, Hanging, and Strangulation.

10. *Death by burning*—Sunstroke and Electricity.

11. *Death from cold and from starvation.*

12. *Wounds and Mechanical Injuries* including examination of blood and other *stains.*

13. *Wounds of special regions* of the body with their causes and effects.

14. *Sexual offences* including abnormalities of the generative organs, *impotence and sterility. Rape and unnatural offences.*

15. *Pregnancy and legitimacy* including conception, signs of pregnancy, duration of gestation and superfœtation.

16. *Criminal Abortion.*

17. *Birth and Infanticide* including *live and dead birth, infanticide* and post-mortem examination of a newly born infant.

18. *Different forms of Insanity* and other abnormal states of the mind, examination of lunatics, medical certificates for lunacy and methods of placing lunatics under restraint. Hypnotism, Somnambulism and feigned insanity.

19. *Medical Examination* for attendance at court, damages, feigned diseases, etc.

20. Legal and moral obligations of the medical man including registration of birth, certificate of death, dying declaration, notification of diseases, malapraxis, professional secrecy, etc.

21. Evidence of the medical man and procedure in the courts.

Part II.

(Toxicology)

1. General facts regarding poisons with diagnosis of poisoning. Principles of treatment, separation of poisons and their classification.

2. *Corrosive Poisons.*

3. *Irritant Poisons* (Metals and non-metals).

4. *Gaseous Poisons.*

5. *Poisonous Carbon Compounds.*

6. *Poisons of Vegetable origin.*

7. *Poisons of animal origin and Mechanical poisons.*

Medicine.

Introduction.—Definition of Disease—Infection, etc.

Pyrexia.—*Infectious diseases : Specific Fevers.*

Diseases of the organs of Respiration, Nasophranyx—Larynx—Trachæ—Bronchi—Lungs and Pleura.

Diseases of the circulatory System. Abnormalities of Heart beat—Diseases of the Endocardium—Myocardium and Pericardium—Diseases of the Blood vessels.

Diseases of Alimentary System —Mouth—Tonsils—Pharynx and Salivary Glands—Oesophagus, Stomach and Intestines, Liver—Pancreas and Peritoneum.

Diseases of the Blood—Spleen and Lymphatic System.

Diseases of the Endocrine Glands—Thyroid and Parathyroids, Thymus—Suprarenals—Pituitary—Pineal and Pancreas.

Diseases of the Urinary System—The Urine, Kidneys—thei inflammations, degenerations, and Tumours.

Diseases of the Nervous System—Carnio—Spinal Nerves— Spinal Cord—Medulla Oblongata—Brain—Sympathetic System— Psychopathies.

Diseases of the Muscles.

Diseases of Bones and Joints.

Chronic Intoxications—Alcohol—Lead—Arsenic—Mercury.

Disorders of Nutrition and metabolism—Gout—Rickets— Scurvy—Beriberi, etc.

Skin Diseases.

Surgery

Part I.

Wounds—General Consideration Classification of wounds— The treatment of wounds—General considerations regarding aseptic technic—Technic of cleansing the surfaces of the body. Sterilization of mucous membranes—Sterilization of dressing wipes, gowns, etc.—The Sterilization of suture and ligature material—Water and cleansing solutions—The Operating room— The Aseptic Operation—General and local Anesthesia, Plastic Surgery.

Part II.

Infections of wounds and surgical Infectious diseases.—General considerations regarding wound infections—The local disturbances in wound infection—Hypersusceptibility and Anaphylaxis—Fever —Pyogenic Micro-organisms—Examination of blood and wound secretions, etc., in connection with surgical infections—Entrance ports of Pyogenic infections—Pyogenic infections and their treatment—Pyogenic infections of the various tissues—General Pyogenic infections with Metastases (Metastatic infection)—The Putrefactive infections—Poisoned wounds—Rabies—Lyssa, Hydrophobia—Tetanus—Diphtheria—Anthrax—Glanders—Malleus —Actinomycosis—Madura Foot—Blastomycosis Sporothrichosis —Tuberculosis—Leprosy—Syphilis—Scleroma—Botryomycosis

Part III.

Necrosis.—Necrosis—General Considerations—Necrosis due to trauma—Necrosis due to pressure, constriction, strangulation and torsion—Necrosis from thermal and chemical causes—Necrosis from embolism and thrombosis—Necrosis due to chronic diseases of blood vessels—Necrosis of neuropathic origin.

Part IV.

Injuries of the soft parts, of bones and joints and their treatment.

Injuries—Mechanical injuries of the different tissues. Dislocations—Injuries to the Osseous system—Special fractures—Dislocation of the Vertebræ—Operations on bones and joints—Amputations—Gunshot wounds—Chemical injuries, Thermal injuries—General effects of injury—Delirium Tremens—Fat Embolism—Traumatic Diabetes.

Part V.

Surgical diseases other than infections and tumors. Surgical diseases of the skin—Diseases of muscles and tendons—Diseases of tendon sheaths and bursæ—Diseases of the blood and lymph vessels—The ligature of Arteries in their continuity—Diseases of peripheral nerves—Diseases of joints—Diseases of bones.

Part VI.

Tumors.—Definition and classification—Etiology of tumors—Form, growth and clinical significance of tumors—The diagnosis of tumors in general—The treatment of tumors in general—The special tumors—Lipomata—Chondromata—Angiomata—Sarcomata.—Tumors composed of muscle—Rhabdomyomata—Tumors composed of nerve elements—Gliomata—Tumors developing from epithelium—Carcinomata—Malignant—Chorionic Epithelioma—Endothelial tumors—Mixed tumors—Teratoid tumors— Teratomata.

Part VII.

Cysts. (excluding cystic tumors).—Cystic other than cystic tumors.

Part VIII.

Surgery of Deformities.—Congenital deformities—Malformations, developmental deformities and softening of the bones—

Congenital luxations and contractures—Torticollis—Kyphotic anomalies of posture—Deformations of the upper extremity— Deformities of the lower extremities.

Part IX.

Regional Surgery of the spine.—General surgical conditions— Spina Bifida—Spondylitis—Injuries of the Spinal Cord—Spinal tumors—Surgery of the spinal roots—Laminectomy—Chordotomy.

Part X.

Surgery of the head.—The scalp—Surgery of the brain, its membranes and vessels—Contusions and wounds of the brain— Traumatic meningitis—Hernia of the brain—Abscess of the brain—Thrombosis of the intracranial sinuses—Epilepsy and its surgical treatment—Mental diseases following cranial injuries and the surgical treatment of mental diseases. The surgical treatment of brain tumors—The surgery of the Hypophysis Cerebri— the technic of trephining—Brain puncture, Resection of the skull, Craniectomy, Cranioplasty and Duraplasty—Craniocerabral Topography—Surgery of the ear.

Part XI. ·

Surgery of the face.—Congenital Malformations—Injuries of the face—Plastic surgery of the face, Neuralgias of the head—Surgery of the salivary glands—Diseases of the teeth and of the gums— Tumors of the jaws—Surgery of the Nose and its Accessory sinuses—Surgery of the mouth—Surgery of the Pharynx.

Part XII.

Surgery of the neck.—Malformations of the neck—Injuries of the neck—Diseases of the neck—Tumors of the neck—Surgery of the larynx and trachea—Wounds of the larynx and trachea— Foreign bodies in the air passages.—Inflammatory diseases, stenoses, and neuroses of the larynx and Trachea—Tumors of the larnyx, trachea, and primary bronchi—Operations on the air passages—Surgery of the Thyroid gland.

Part XIII.

Surgery of the Thymus gland.—Diseases of the Thymus Gland.

Part XIV.

Surgery of the Esophagus.—Examination of the Esophagus.

Part XV.

Surgery of the Thorax—Injuries and diseases of the thoracic wall —Pneumothorax—Penetrating wounds of the thorax—Surgery of the lung—Operations on the thorax—The Diaphragm.--Surgery of the Pericardium and heart—surgery of the breast.

Part XVI.

Surgery of the Abdomen.—Surgery of the abdominal wall— Surgery of the Peritoneum—Operations on the stomach and intestines—Injuries of the stomach and gut, foreign bodies—Gastric and Intestinal Fistulæ-Methods of examining the stomach and gut —Pyloric stenosis, Hourglass stcmach, Congenital anomalies of the stomach—Ulcer of the stomach and Duodenum—Tumors of · the stomach—Surgery of the intestines—Ileus—Appendicitis— Perityphilities Gernia—Surgery of the liver—Surgery of the spleen —Surgery of the Pancreas.

Part XVII.

Surgery of the Rectum and the Anus.—Anatomical considerations—Malformations of the Anus. Foreign bodies in the rectum —Fissura ani-Spasm of the Anus—Periproctitis, Fistula in ano.— Narrowing of the Rectum. Strictures of the anus-Hæmorrhoids —Prolapse of the rectum—Tumors of the anus and rectum.

Part XVIII.

Surgery of the female organs of generation.—Congenital and acquired malformations.

Part XIX.

Surgery of the Genito-Urinary System.

Surgery of the kidneys, ureters and suprarenal glands. Surgery of the bladder—surgery of the Prostate (Glandula Prostatida)—Surgery of the penis and urethra—Surgery of the testicle and spermatic cord.

MIDWIFERY.

The Pelvis—Importance of study—Functions—Inclination— No. of bones—Difference between male and female—False and true—Planes—Axes—Measurements—Articulations—Pelvis in infancy—Development.

2. Development of genital Organs—Structure of ovary—Structure of Grafian follicle—Corpus Luteum—Menstruation—Ovulation—Fertilisation.

3. Early development of the ovum—Changes in the Uterus—Formation of decidua.

4. Further changes in the ovum—The Liq Amini—its functions—the allantois.

5. Formation of the Chorion and the Placenta—Full grown placenta and its functions—Demonstration—Umbilical cord.

6. Development of the Fœtus—Circulation of the fœtus—Fœtal head—Diameters. Show early specimens of fœtus.

7. Attitude-lie—presentation position—causes of head presentation—change in maternal organism.

8. Size of uterus at periods of pregnancy—changes in the Cervix—changes in the breast—changes in the nervous system.

9. Diagnosis of pregnancy—Symptoms—signs—differential diagnosis—duration of pregnancy—calculation of dates.

10. Hygiene of Pregnancy—Antenatal care—management of Pregnancy.

11. Labour—causes which determine it—Contractions—Retraction—polarity of uterus—causes of pain—premonitory symptoms—stages of labour.

12. Mechanism of labour—magnitude of force—vertex presentation—positions—movements—lateral obliquity—Synclytism moulding.

13. Diagnosis of positions—Abdominal palpation—vaginal examination—third stage of labour—duration of labour.

14. Management of normal labour—maternal and fœtal mortality—Anæsthetic—Twilight sleep.

15. Face presentation —frequency—causes–varieties—diagnosis—brow presentation—causes—treatment of face and brow.

16. Pelvic presentation—causes —positions—mechanism. diagnosis—prognosis—management.

17. Multiple pregnancy—Binovular and Uniovular twins—Triplets—acardiac monsters—double monsters—diagnosis—management.

18. The puerperal state—involution of uterus—lochia—afterpains—colostrum—diagnosis of puerperal state—Diagnosis of Parity.

19. The new born infant—changes in circulation after birth—management of puerperal state.

20. Ectopic gestation—varieties-causation—Tubal Fœtation—Tubal abortion—Tubal rupture—intra-ligamentous fœtation—Secondary abdominal—pregnancy in rudimentary horn.

21. Ectopic gestation—formation of decidua in uterus—expulsion of cast—symptoms—diagnosis—prognosis—treatment.

22. Disorders of pregnancy—classification—toxæmias—Hyperemisis gravidarum—pernicious vomiting —acute yellow atrophy of liver.

23. Nephritic toxæmia—pre-Eclamptic toxæmia—diagnosis—symptoms—treatment.

24. Eclampsia—frequently—mortality—urine-clinical history.

25. Pathological changes—causation—prognosis—treatment —presumably toxæmia.

26. Displacements—congenital malformation of uterus and vagina—antiversion and flexion—retroversion and flexion—Incarceration with retention of urine—prolapse of uterus and vagina.

27. Diseases of decidua and ovum—endometritis—hydrorrohœa. gravidarum—anomalies of placenta—carneous mole—blighted ovum—symptoms, diagnosis—treatment.

28. Diseases of decidua and ovum—vesicular mole—symptoms—diagnosis—treatment—hydropasmnii—anomalies of funis and fœtus—retention of dead fœtus.

29. Accidental complication of pregnancy—heart and lung diseases—pyleonephritis—jaundice—hæmorrhages—tumours—Malaria.

30. Premature expulsion of the ovum—classification—abortion—mechanism—causes—symptoms—incomplete abortion—diagnosis—prophylaxis—treatment.

31. Antipartem hæmorrhage—varieties—placenta previa—varieties—causes—symptoms—diagnosis—treatment.

32. Accidental hæmorrhage—causes concealed variety—symptoms—diagnosis—prognosis—treatment.

33. Precipitate labour—prolonged labour—causes—primary uterine inertia—secondary uterine—tonic contraction of the uterus—treatment.

34. Dystocia from anomalies of soft parts—trismus uterii—organic rigidity—diagnosis—treatment—satresia cervix-organic rigidity—diagnosis—treatment—atresia cervix —cancers cervix displacement of tumours—complicating labour—distended bladder —Hæmatoma.

35. Transverse presentation—varieties—causes—diagnosis—natural terminations—neglected cases —treatment.

36. Complex presentations—dorsal displacement of arm—locked twins—fœtal monstrosities—conjoined twins—varieties—anencaphalic—hydrocaphalic fœtus,

37. Contracted pelvis—forces of growth and development—pelvis at birth—common forms of pelvic contraction—diagnosis—pelvimetry—P. V. examination—results of contracted pelvis.

38. Contracted pelvis—classification—small round pelvis—mechanism—flat pelvis—mechanism—Rare forms of flat pelvis.

39. Effects of pelvis contraction on labour —treatment of contracted pelvis.

40. Rare forms of pelvis deformity—Triradiate pelvis—Osteomalacia pseudo malacosteon—oblique pelvis—varieties—diagnosis—treatment.

41. Transversely contracted pelvis—Roberts—Kyphotic—Mechanism of labour—High and low assimilation pelvis—Spondyloisthetic pelvis—Exostosis—treatment.

42. Induction of premature labour and abortion—indications methods—care of child—Incubator—artificial abortion—precaution—methods—choice of time.

43. Extraction of foetus in pelvic presentations—Impacted breech—causes of impaction—indications for interference—delivery of trunk—liberation of arms—Traction on head—Prague method—jaw traction—injuries to foetus.

44. Instrumental labour—instruments—demonstration—forceps—varieties—application—indications—Anæsthesia.

45. Version—cephalic—podalic—bipolar—indications—Craniotomy—indications—method—instruments—Cranioclasm—version after craniotomy—perforation of after coming head—Embryotomy.

46. Cæsarian section—varieties—indications—choice of time—preparation—Technique—Vaginal cæsarian section—Symphysiotomy —indications —dangers —preparations —external —subaneous—Hingston's method—Pu biotomy.

47. Accidents during labour—rupture of uterus—causes—Traumatic rupture—symptoms—diagnosis—prophylaxis—treatment—incomplete rupture—symptoms—perforation of uterus.

48. Laceration of cervix—Laceration of vagina and perenium prevention—suture—laceration vulva—rupture symphysis pubis—prolapse of funis—diagnosis—prognosis—treatment—inversion of uterus—causes—symptoms—treatment.

49. Retention of placenta—causes—adhesion of placenta—diagnosis—prevention—treatment.

50. Post partem hæmorrhage—source—causes—symptoms—prophylaxis—treatment—secondary post partem hæmorrhage.

51. Puerperal fever—Bacteria—Exciting and predisposing causes —varieties —Toxæmia —Septicæmia —Pyæmia —lesions —prevention—symptoms—treatment.

52. Embolism and Thombosis—Sudden death after delivery —Chorion Epithilioma.

53. Puerperal Insanity.

54. Injuries and diseases of the fœtus—Asphyxia Neonatorum —Opthalmia Neonatorum—disorders of lactation—Deficient secretion—Galectorrhœa—Sore nipple—Abscess breast.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

1. Anatomy of the female generative organs.

2. Menstruation-case taking—examination—Major and Minor Gynæcology—Hysteria—Neuresthenia.

3. Cardinal symptoms—Hæmorrhage—pain—discharge-painful menstruation—Dyspareumia—Sterility.

4. Dysmenorrhœa—Vicarious menstruation—Amenorrhœa—primary—secondary—partial—complete.

5. Displacements—normal position mobility—structure of pelvic floor—Backward displacement.

6. Prolapse—types—cystocele—Rectocele—degrees—causes—symptoms—diagnosis—treatment.

7. Inversion—acute—chronic—Endometritis—varieties—cervical endometritis.

8. Subinvolution—laceration cervix—Exfoliative and senile endometritis—chronic mastitis.

9. Fibro-Myomata—clinical features—diagnosis—secondary changes.

10. Fibro-Myomata—axial rotation—malignant changes—displacement of viscera—pregnancy complicating—treatment—adenomata.

11. Malignant tumours of the uterus—cancer cervix—sites—spread—types—diagnosis—treatment.

12. Cancer of body of uterus—Sarcoma—Chorionic Epithelioma—clinical feature—diagnosis.

13. Diseases of ovaries—Neuralgia—hernia—displacement—hæmatoma—tumours—classification—cysts—cyst adenomata—structure.

14. Papilliferus cysts—ovarian cancer—primary—secondary—fibrous tumours—Sarcoma—Endothelioma.

15. Teratomata—Cysts—Solids genesis.

16. Dermoids—contents—clinical features—Parovarian cysts—Cysts of Gærtners duct.

17. Axial rotation—infection—rupture—adhesions—clinical features of ovarian cysts—diagnosis—treatment.

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18. Congenital abnormalities of Fallopian tubes—tumours—pelvic inflammation—terms—causes—changes in the tube—spread of inflammation.

19. Parametritis—Perimetritis–symptoms—diagnosis—Chronic cases—results of inflammation—examination—Differential diagnosis—treatment.

20. Gonorrhœa—mode of infection—spread—symptoms—diagnosis—Tubercle of Fallopain tubes, of cervix—Actinomycosis.

21. Diseases of the vagina and vulva.

22. Tumours—cysts—disease Bartholian gland—Carbuncle urethra.

23. Malformation of uterus—Hermophroditism—vesico-vaginal fistula.

24. Operations—major—minor—preparation—position—technique.

DISEASES OF INFANCY.

1. Care of the new born infant—Training—Care of premature and delicate infants.

2. Growth and development—Dentition—Peculiarities of Symptomatology and diagnosis.

3. Examination of children—Lavage—Gavage—Irrigation of bowel—Dosage.

4. Diseases of the newly born—Asphyxia—Jaundice—Atalectasis.

5. Acute infective diseases—Omphalitis—Opthalmia neonatorm—Tetanus—Winckel's Disease—Buhl's Disease.

6. Skin Diseases—Hæmorrhages—Birth paralysis—Tumours of the Umbilicus.

7. Infant feeding—Breast feeding—Diet of nursing mother—bottle feeding—Composition of human milk—Composition of cow's milk—Pasteurising milk.

8. Preservation of milk—Proprietary Foods—Goat's milk.

9. Artificial food—Modification of milk—Care of feeding bottle—Character of normal stools.

10. Nutritional disturbances—daily weights—chart—Disturbances of balance—Failure to gain—Food tolerance—Diagnosis—Treatment.

11. State of dyspepsia—Symptoms—Treatment—Decomposition—Chronic Malnutrition—Treatment—Intoxication cholera infantum.

12. Coeliac disease Constipation Diarrhœa—Simple—Febrile Ileo colitis—Diagnosis—Treatment.

13. Deficiency Diseases—Vitamins—Infantile scurvy—Symptoms—Treatment—Morbid anatomy.

14. Rickets—Pathogenesis—Dietetic theory—Environmental Infective theory—Calcium metabolism.

15. Rickets—Symptoms—State rickets—Prognosis—Prophylaxis—Treatment.

16. Convulsions—Causes—Symptoms—Treatment—Malaria in infants.

17. Spasmodic croup—True croup—Laryngismus stridulus. Diseases of the respiratory system.

18. Tetany—Encephalitis lethargica—acute anterior poliomyelitis.

19. Hypertrophic—stenosis of the Pylorus in infants.

20. Hydrocephalus—Meningitis.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

History of Ophthalmology.

Eye-ball : its surrounding structures and accessories.

Eye-ball: its tunics and contents, structures of Cornea, Sciera, Choroid Ciliary body, Iris and Retina.

Refracting media of the eye-ball—Aqueous Humour—Lens and Vitreous.

Eye-lid, lachrymal apparatus 2, 3, 4 and 6th cranial nerves.

Dioptrical consideration in healthy eye " Refraction in a biconvex lens—Refractive Index."

Image formation : optical defects of normal eye.

Quality of visual sensation, colour vision, colour fusion, binocular vision.

Perception and judgment of solidity, judgment of distance and size.

Visual acuity : distant vision, near vision. Snellen's test type letters and gaeger's. Field of vision, Perimetry, Pathological alteration in field of vision.

Opthalmoscope. Direct and indirect method of examination.

Retinoscope—Method of examination.

Diseases of eyelid : Blephritis Hordeolum Chalazion, Trichiases, Entropion.

Ectropion Ptosis, injuries and tumours, etc.

Diseases of Lachrymal apparatus : Epiphora, acute and chronic, Dachryocystitis and adenitis, Excision of lachrymal sac.

Diseases of structures surrounding the eye-ball : orbital periostitis, Cellulitis Tenoninitis. Exopthalmos. Enotpthalmos Pulsating Exopthalmos.

Anucleation of eye-ball, eviceration, artificial eyes.

Diseases of conjunctiva, Catarrhal, Purulent.

Membranous, Granula, Phlyctenular.

Conjunctivitis Symblephron Ptyregium.

Diseases of Cornea, Common and uncommon forms of Keratitis, Ulcers, Keratoconus Opacities, etc.

Diseases of Iris, Sclera, Ciliary body, Choroid :—

Iritis, Prolapse, Iiedectomy, Staphyloma, Simple, Purulent, and Plastic Cyclitis choroiditis, Glaucoma, Primary, Secondary, Congenital, Trephining operation.

Diseases of lens. Varieties of cataract of treatment and operations, Aphakia.

Diseases of Retina inflammation, Vascular. Pigmentary Retinitis, Tumours, Glioma.

Diseases of Optic nerve, Intra-ocular and retrobulber optic neuritis.

Functional diseases of Retina, Amblyopia and Hæmianopsia. General optical principles, Prisms, refraction by Prisms numbering of Prisms, Lenses, spherical, cylindrical, concave and convex. Numeration and Neutralization of lenses.

Trial cases of lenses. Spectacles, eyeglasses.

Measurements for glasses and frames and prescription writing for glasses.

Errors of refraction, Ametropia. Hypermetropia etiology subjective and objective symptoms—treatment.

Myopia, symptoms, treatment.

Astigmatism, simple, compound, irregular and regular tests and treatment.

Anamolies of accommodation, presbyopia, cycloplegia.

Errors in extrinsic ocular muscles. Diplopia, Paralysis, Divergent squint, Convergent squint.

Maddox Rod, Orthrophoria, Hetrophoria.

Operations on extrinsic muscles, Advanced Tentomy.

Mydriatics and cycloplegia.

Anæsthesia of eye, local and general.

Therapeutics of eye.

Instrumentology of eye.

Symptomotology of eye.

Bacteriology and vaccine Therapy of eye.

Practical Pathology, Preparation and staining of sections of eye and methods of preserving the eye specimens.

Preparing and nursing of eye cases. Dressing and other necessary materials for eye cases. Case taking.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

B. E. Examination.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

(1st Year).

Algebra.—Binomial theorem and its applications, Determinants, Partial Fractions. Exponential and Logarithmic series, Summation of series : tests on convergence and divergence of series. Interest and annuities, Probabilities. Approximate solution of equations by Herner's method.

Trigonometry.—Solution of triangles. Practical use of Logarithms. Natural Logarithms. De Moivres Theorem Adaptation of formulæ to Logarithmic computation. Circualr and Hyperbolic functions and their expansions.

Mensuration.—Plane and Solid.

Analytical Geometry.—Properties of and problems on the Straight line, the Circle, the Ellipse, the Parabola and the Hyperbola by Cartesian and Polar co-ordinates.

Solid Geometry.—Elementary Euclidean Methods.

CALCULUS.

Differential Calculus.—Fundamental notions with geometrical and mechanical applications. Theorems of Taylor and Mac-Laurin. Partial differentiation. Euler's Theorem. Maxima and Minima of functions of a single variable.

Integral Calculus.—Integration of standard forms. Calculation of curve lengths and areas. Integral as the limit of a sum as an area. Volumes and surfaces of solids of revolution.

2. APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Statics.—Concurrent and parallel forces, moments, couples, equilibrium of forces in a plane, Virtual work, Simple machines, the Pulley, the Wheel and Axle, the Differential Pulley, the Screw, the Balance, the steel yard. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Equilibrium of strings and chains. The parabolic chain. The catenary. Forces in three dimensions—Composition and resolution and simple problems.

Hydrostatics.—Transmission of fluid pressure. Thrust on a plane area. Centres of pressure. Resultant thrust on any

surface. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Stability. Meta-centre. Hydrometers. The general phenomena of capillarity, elevation and depression. The principles underlying the action of the Suction Pump, the Force Pump, the Syphon, the Hydraulic Press.

Kinematics.—Displacement in one plane. Translation and rotation. Relative motion. Instantaneous centre of rotation. Composition and resolution of displacement. Velocities and accelerations. Rotation of a rigid body.

Kinetics.—Equations of motion, momentum, work, power, and energy. Simple harmonic motion in a straight line or a curve. Pendulums, simple and compound. Impact. Moment of inertia. Radius of gyration.

3. SURVEYING.

Surveying.—Use and adjustment of surveying instruments. Theory of levelling ; simple and compound, check and reciprocal levellings. Various causes of errors. Customary causes of errors in levelling. Elimination of such errors. Customary limits of errors. Methods of keeping various styles of field book. Use of boning rods. Chain Survey. Chain and compass survey. Theodolite traversing by Gale's traverse system for city and town improvement surveys. Traverse tables. Theory and use of simple plane tables, tangent clinometers. Theory and use of stadia. Three point problems of plane tabling. Finding values of position by observing three known points. Computation by rectangular co-ordinates with convergency correction. Contouring. Longitudinal and cross sections run with a level. The general principles of alignment of tunnels ; railways, canals and roads. Simpson's rule for cuttings and bankings. Discussions on the latest patterns of instruments.

4. ELASTICITY AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

(1st Year).

Moduli of Elasticity ; elastic limit, yield point and ultimate strength, resilience and fatigue. Strain beyond elastic limit. Poisson's ratio. Relations between the elastic constants ; elementary principles of elasticity applied to the problems of bending, shearing and torsion. Strength of beams and girders, Factors of safety. Deflection.

5. BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS.

(1st Year).

(a) *Materials.*

Stone.—Characteristics and preparation. Varieties of Indian and European stones and their suitability to Engineering works. Methods of quarrying. Use of compressed air and steam rock drills. Explosives used for blasting. Absorption of water. Densities and crushing strength.

Bricks and Tiles.—Different classes of bricks and their distinguishing qualities. Suitable clays.

Methods of manufacture of bricks and tiles. Objectionable ingredients in clays. Soundness and hardness. Uniformity of quality and size. Absorption of water. Weight and crushing strength. Terra Cotta. Stoneware pipes.

Cements, Limes and Mortars.—Sources of supply. Process of manufacture. Varieties of limes and cements. Tests for limes and cements ; precautions necessary in their use.

Clay Puddle.—Methods of making and placing in situ.

Metals.—Iron and steel ; varieties and suitability for use ; copper, zinc, lead, tin, and other common metals and their alloys.

Timber.—Felling and seasoning. Classification and properties of Indian and European woods. Preservation of timber against rot and attack by insects. Varieties of timber used in construction for different purposes and under varying conditions ; characteristics of sound timber ; density, tensile and crushing strength of different varieties of timber.

(b) *Construction.*

Foundation.—Natural and various kinds of artificial foundations, such as piles, wells, and tubular foundations ; reinforced concrete rafts, etc. Coffer dams ; Caissons ; cast iron Cylinders ; curbs.

Stone Masonry.—Rubble masonry , block in course ; ashlar of various sorts ; proper bedding of stones ; proportion of bond stones ; safe loads, keyed, Joggle, and lock joints ; dowels ; plugs ; keys ; cramps ; methods of lifting ; scaffolding.

Brick Masonry.—Types and their uses ; object of bond, and various methods by which it is attained ; closers ; bedding ; moisture ; scaffolding ; plastering ; pointing ; coping ; cornice ; blocking

course ; parapet ; carbel ; lintel ; reveal ; sill ; footing drip course ; pise walling ; grouting ; racking back ; hollow masonry ; rein-forced brick work ; fixing of timber to walls.

Plastering.—Materials ; plastering mixtures ; stucco ; plane and rough cast ; fibrous plaster, ornamental plaster.

Arch work.—Centring and timbering-segmental, elliptic, 3 & 5 centred, pointed, ogee and horse-shoe, skew, hogback and stilted arches ; domes and vaults ; buttresses ; abutments ; striking centres.

Carpentry and Joinery.—The cutting up of logs for various pur-poses : shrinkage of timber ; joining of timbers to resist various stresses ; guiding principles for forming joints ; wedges, keys, pins and spikes, etc.

Flat, Couple, Collar, Verandah, king and queen posts roofs.

Reinforced Concrete.—Fundamental principles governing the use of two materials in combination. Selection, compounding and testing materials employed. Regulations for reinforced concrete buildings.

6. EARTH-WORK AND FIELD ENGINEERING.

Earth-work.—Definitions. Contracts. Stability and proper-ties of soils. Measurements and setting-out Instruments used. Section and volumes. Drainage. Puddling. Consolidation. Dressing and turfing. Rates, lift and lead.

Field Engineering.—(*i*) *Use of Spars.*—Various knots and lashings and the suitability of each to certain circumstances. Coiling and handling of ropes. Blocks and tackle. Reeving of blocks. Use of handspikes and rollers. Holdfasts. Guys. Use and construction of derricks, shears, gins and trestles in placing girders or columns in position in building or for other similar work.

(ii) *Ground Tracing.*—General principles. Working plans for foundations on level ground and on slopes. Trenches with vertical and with sloping sides. Laying out buildings on the ground and similar practical instructions.

7. PHYSICS.

Revision of the I. Sc. course in physics with an advanced treatment of certain parts with reference to practical application.

Heat.—Calorimetry with radiation corrections. Critical temperature. Hygrometry. Determination of J. Adiabatics and Isothermals. Pyrometry.

Light.—Photometry. The direct reflection and refraction of small pencils at plane and spherical surfaces. Passage through a lens. The Telescope and the Microscope. The Achromatic lens. Polarisation.

Acoustics.—General laws relating to production of velocity of sound, pitch, intensity, and quality of a note, interference, echo, resonance, reverberation, and absorption.

Electricity and Magnetism.—Electric charge. Potential and capacity of condensers. Discharge current. Quadrant Electrometer. Dry cells, secondary batteries and behaviour in charging and discharging. Electromagnetic induction. Self—induction. Induction coil. Elementary description of D. C. and A. C. dynamos and motors. Electric measuring instruments including Wattmeters. Magnetic properties of iron and steel Hysteresis. Definition of magnetic flux. The magnetic field ; direction and intensity. Methods of making magnets.

8. CHEMISTRY.

The general principles of qualitative analysis and elementary quantitative analysis. The properties and uses of certain metals and their important compounds.

The properties and composition of the common alloys, e.g., gun metal, phosphor, bronze, brass, etc. Chemical composition and analysis of fuels. Refractory materials.

Quicklime. Hydraulic lime, cements, their chemical composition and preparation.

Paints and Varnishes ; preparation and use of the common pigments, etc.

Preparation of glass, soluble glass, porcelain, pottery and bricks.

The general requirements of lubricants.

Natural waters, their chemical composition, analysis, bacteriological examination and suitability for various purposes.

Preservation of structural materials.

9. DRAWING.

Plane Geometry :—Use and care of drawing instruments. Proportional division of a line. Construction of plane and diagonal scales and scale of chords. Construction of and problems relating to triangles, quadrilaterals, circles, polygons ; construction of the ellipse, tangents and normals. Parabola, hyperbola, cycloids, envolute of a circle, spiral, loci.

Solid Geometry and Projections :—Principles of Projection. Projection of points and lines. Traces, inclination and true length of a line. Traces and inclinations of planes. Sections of solids. Interpenetration of solids. Simple cases of intersection and development of plane and curved surfaces, and also of cast shadows.

Machine Drawing.—Drawings of simple machine parts such as bolts, nuts, cotters, screws, studs, etc. Forms and proportions of pipes and cylinder flanges, couplings, pulley and speed cones, cranks and link work, connecting rods, eccentrics, pistons, stuffing boxes and valves.

Free-hand and Model Drawing :—Elementary instructions in careful observation and accurate sketching in pencil from sketches and drawings and also from simple models and architectural details. Elementary principles of free-hand perspective drawing, free-hand perspective views of geometrical models in simple positions.

Perspective and Isometric Drawing :—The general theory of conical projection and its application to perspective. Plan and shadows, Isometric projections and sketches.

Building Drawing :—Plan, cross-sections and elevation of buildings drawn to scale.

Making out large scale drawings of building parts involving elementary principles of architectural art.

10. WORKSHOP.

Carpentry.—Construction of hand tools and the object and methods of using them. Exercises in bench work and at the lathe.

Fitting.—Exercises in chipping, filing, scraping, screwing, and tapping. Use of scribing block, surface gauge and squares in marking out work.

Smithing.—The forge and its tools. Management of fire. Drawing taper, square and parallel work. Bending, up-setting, twisting, punching and cutting. Welding and scraping. Forging, hardening, and tempering. Soldering and brazing.

Foundry.—Moulder's tools, appliances and materials. The cupola. The brass furnace. Core-making. Bench moulding, blackening, coring finishing moulds. Vents, gates and risers. Special methods required for brass moulding. Floor moulding. Open sand work.

Machining.— Exercises in drilling and boring. Turning with hand and slide lathes. Planing. Slotting. Milling.

MATERIAL TESTING LABORATORIES.

(*1st Year*).

Metals.—Tests of specimens of iron, steel, cast iron, wrought iron, and various alloys in tension and compression.

Bricks, Limes, Mortars, Cements, and Timber.—Simple tests for specific gravity, absorption, strength under tension, compression, and shear for various proportions, and variation in time of setting.

11. PHYSICAL LABORATORIES.

Testing of spirit levels. Young's modulus of wires. Moments of inertia, Kater's rigid pendulum, pyrometric measurements Thermal conductivity. Mechanical equivalent of Heat. Photometry, Intensity of Illumination, Ice pail test, Wheatstone's bridge, Potentiometer, Kelvin's balance, Heating effects of currents. Electrolytic current measurements. Electro-magnetic induction.

12. CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

Gravimetric analysis of iron, copper, zinc, calcium, magnesium silicon, carbon dioxide. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of lime, cement and clays.

Technical analysis.—Physical and Chemical tests of oils, coal and water with a view to their suitability for use for Engineering purposes.

13. FUELS AND METALLURGY.

(*1st Year*).

Fuels.—Classification of fuels ; Solid, liquid, gaseous. Calorific values of fuels. Chemical analysis of fuels. Manufacture of charcoal. Manufacture of Coal-gas, its storage and purification. Storage of fuels. Selection of fuels for industrial purposes.

Metallurgy.—Outlines of the main metallurgical processes of the following metals, their chief uses and test :—copper, silver, aluminium, lead, tin, antimony, iron, chromium, and manganese.

Simple Metallurgical Process.—Solid solutions, hardening, annealing, tempering, alloys, brasses, bronzes, and welding of metals.

Pig iron.—Its manufacture from ores, composition and uses. Details of blast furnace and management.

Cast iron.—Composition of several kinds of cast iron and their strength in compression, tension, etc. Impurities in cast iron and their effect on sound casting and strength.

Mild steel.—Manufacture by Bessemer and Open Hearth processes. Influence of cast iron and other metals on the properties of the metal. Simple tests for finding the quality of steel. Tempering and annealing process.

Wrought iron.—Its manufacture : properties and uses.

Other Metals.—Strength and properties of copper, lead, brass, and their alloys. Preservation of metals.

14. METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

Tests on extraction and purification of metals. Preparation and analysis of alloys. Technical examination of fuels. Determination of various constituents of steel such as carbon, silicon, manganese, etc.

15. DESCRIPTIVE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Properties of materials. Description of steam boilers, steam, oil and gas engines, and steam turbines. Hydraulic machinery. Machines and machine tools.

16. DESCRIPTIVE CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Description of bridges, dams, canals, roads, water-works, building foundations, railways, harbours and docks, etc.

17. DESCRIPTIVE ELECTRIC ENGINEERING.

What we understand by an electric current. The use to which we may put the Electric current. Heating effects. Electric light. Magnetic effect. Measurement of Electricity and magnetism. Electro Magnetic Induction. Generator and motor. Elements of Electrostatics. High Tension effects.

18. THEORY OF MACHINES.
(*2nd Year*).

The laws of friction as affected by speed, pressure and temperature. Theory of the screw and nut. Pin and pivot friction. Friction brake and clutches. Belt and rope drives. Friction of greased surface.

Definition of a machine, machine elements and pairs, links, chains and mechanisms. Constrained motion. Translation and rotation. Instantaneous centres and centrodes. Virtual motion in mechanisms. Velocity and acceleration diagrams. Worm gearing and universal joint, Rack and Pinion Eccentrics. Valve diagram and Valve gears. Screw propulsion and its application. Primary balancing of steam engines.

19. STEAM ENGINES.

Thermal units, Calorimetry and Calorimetric value of fuel. Behaviour of gases under isothermal and adiabatic expansion and compression.

Steam Engines.—Carnot's cycles. Perfect Heat Engine and Entropy. Hot Air Engines. Properties of saturated and super-heated steam. Steam jacketing. Elementary theory of steam engine. Efficiency of steam engine on various cycles. Elementary theory of steam turbines. Air compressors and motors.

Internal Combustion Engines.—Gas, oil, and petrol engines. Principles of working : strength of mixture, speed, point of ignition. Effect of compression. Refrigerating Plant. Elementary principles. Working substances.

20. HYDRAULICS.
(2nd Year).

Laws of equilibrium of fluids. Bernoulli's theorem. Flow of water through orifices and mouthpieces. Flow over notches of various section. Open and submerged weirs. Narrow and broad crested weirs. Bridge openings. Flow of water through pipes. Coefficients, mean velocity and discharge. Losses due to convergency and divergency of pipes. Venturimeter, valves, syphons, nozzles, bends, and thrust blocks, Canal locks. Flow of water through open channel. Variation of velocity in the cross section of a channel. Mean and limiting velocities. Coefficients, mean velocity and discharge. Waves. Back Water. Laws of fluid friction. Gauging the flow of water in open channels and rivers.

21. ELASTICITY AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS
(2nd Year).

Stresses in beams and girders. Deflection. Torsional, strength and deflection of shafts and springs. Theory of shear tress. Repeated loading. Elementary theory of built-in-beams. Secondary effects of bending. The strength of cast iron, steels bronzes, and brasses, and their mechanical and physical properties.

22. THEORY OF STRUCTURE.
(2nd Year).

Bending moments, shearing forces for fixed and moving loads. Stresses in framed structures, like cranes, roofs and bridges, trusses, etc. Suspension bridges. Maxima and minima stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stability of block work structures, Earth-work and Retaining walls, High masonry dams, Foundations, steel and masonry chimneys. Graphical problems arising out of the foregoing to be worked out by students on the drawing board.

29. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

(2nd Year).

Discussion of the geological agents at work on and beneath the surface of the earth ; water ; forest ; snow ; ice ; the atmosphere ; chemical, mechanical and organic actions, Phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, elevation and depression of land. Geological functions of plants and animals.

The classification of the stratified crust of the earth ; the primary, secondary, and tertiary rocks, fossils and minerals. Essential constituents of common rocks, such as limestone gneiss, micaceous and chloritic schists ; granite : syenite trachtye, pumice ; sandstone ; slate, laterites, etc.

Description of bedding and joints ; inclination of rock ; dip outcrop and strike, curvature : monocline, syncline ; anticline. Nature and origin of faults, veins and dykes. Igneous rocks. Metamorphism. Ore deposits, unconformability.

Indian Geology.—Mountain ranges, plains and rivers. Distribution of alluvium, trap, and crystalline rocks. Drift of Indian coasts. River drift of the Narbada and Tapti. Alluvial plans of the Indus and the Ganges. Formation of the Laterite and Regur, and their relation to vegetation. Rocks of the Siwalik Hills, and the pliocene mammalia. Nummulitic limestone and associated Tertiary strata in India. Distinctive fossils ; (1) marine, and (2) terrestrial of the Tertiary period. Marine cretaceous rocks : their mineral character and fossils. Volcanic rocks of the Deccan, and their interbedded deposits. The Jurassic rocks of Cutch. The lower Gondwana rocks of India. The Talchir series. The coalfields of the Gondwana rocks and their fossil plants. The marine Trias of the North of India. Relations of secondary to primary strata in India. Carboniferous rocks of the Salt Range. Vindhiyan and older stratified deposits. The Charnockite series of crystalline rocks. The gneiss and schists of South and Central India. General structure of the Himalayas.

Mineralogy.—Crystal form and symmetry ; division into systems ; their principal characteristics ; classification based upon (a) chemical composition, (b) physical properties, *e.g.*, specific gravity, hardness, cleavage, fracture ; phenomena relating to light ; simple description and identification of rock forming minerals, ores, veinstones, salts and gems.

30. DESCRIPTIVE CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(2nd Year).

This course is intended for lectures on estimating, descriptive engineering, reinforced concrete works, tunnels, harbours, locks, docks, bridges, cableways, foundations, roads, railways, highways, pile driving, reclamation and dredging, etc.

31. Geological Laboratories.

(2nd Year).

The object of the Laboratory work is to acquaint the students to identify the more common ores, salts and rock forming materials by the application of simple physical and chemical tests.

32. Irrigation.

(2nd Year).

(1) *Well Irrigation.*—Sub-soil water reservoirs. Lined and unlined wells. Artesian wells. Duty of wells. Area irrigable from a well. Duty of water. Base of duty.

(2) *Tank Irrigation.*—Catchment area. Rainfall, Yield. Maximum run-off. Reservoirs for storage of water. Earthen dams. Masonry dams. Theory of their stability and design. Absorption and evaporation. Losses in the reservoir, Open weirs. Floodgates. Sluices. Surface shutter. Undersluices Syphon, spillways. Silt accumulations and life of reservoirs. Flood absorption capacity of reservoir.

33. Water Works.

Sources of supply.—Springs, wells, rivers, lakes ; choosing the supply.

Impounding storage and service reservoirs. Intakes, settling tanks, filters, rates of filteration. Various types of Mechanical filteration. Water towers.

Rising mains, expansion joints, losses in head, valves, service tanks, house connections, meters, cisterns. General types of pumping installations used in India.

34. Civil Engineering Design. (Lecture).

(2nd Year).

This course is intended to supplement the lectures on Theory of Structures, Irrigation, Reinforced Concrete, General Engineering works. The course will include the design of masonry buildings and bridges ; steel buildings ; plate and lattice girder bridges ; steel arches ; suspension, cantilever and tubular bridges ; swing-bridges ; reinforced concreted structures ; retaining walls ; masonry dams ; aqueducts ; roof trusses ; steel and masonry chimneys ; various kinds of foundations, etc.

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35. Civil Engineering Drawing and Design.

(2nd Year).

The students will be expected to submit complete designs and plates of a masonry building and a steel structure.

36. Mechanical Engineering Design and Drawing.

(2nd Year).

(For Mechanical Engineers only).

Advanced examples. Inking in. Shade lining. Flat washing in colour. Strip shading and soft shading. Tracing. Preparation of blue prints. Sketching. Preparation of working drawings from actual measurements of details and complete machines required in mechanical and electrical engineering. Proportional measurements and their meaning. Calculations of the proportions of machine details from given rules. Design of some simple machine.

37. Lecture on Machine Design.

(2nd Year).

(For Mechanical Engineers only).

Principles of the strength of materials applied to the designs of the parts of machines. Fastenings used in machine construction, bolts, screws, keys, cotters, rivets, and rivetted joints. Journals and bearings. Shafts, couplings and axles. Toothed gearing. Transmission of power by gearing, belting, ropes and chains. Design of pipes, cylinders, cranks, eccentrics, pistons, and piston rods, crossheads and slides, stuffing boxes, flywheels and connecting rods.

38. Higher Theory of Elasticity.

(3rd Year).

Continuation of second year work on strength and deflection of iron including theorem of three moments, etc. Combined stress and strain. Stresses in Pipes and thick cylinders. Stresses in long columns. Eccentric loading. Euler's theory concerning

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struts, modification due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Stresses in rotating discs and shafts. Vibration in shafts. Critical speeds. Transverse and longitudinal vibration of structure. Deflection of framed structures by the theory of work.

39. HYDRAULICS.

(3rd Year).

Theory and design of centrifugal and reciprocating pumps. Valves and air vessels. Efficiency of pumps. Methods of lifting water by animal power. Chief types of simple and series pumps. Pulsometers. Hydraulic. Bams.

Water wheels, Theory and design of Pelton wheel, of impulse and reaction turbines. Specific speed, best heads and quantities of water for the use of Pelton wheel. Governing of turbines. Draught Tubes.

Surge tanks. Their theory and application.

Calculation of afflux and back water curve. Standing waves. Application and use of Gould's function. Water hammer.

Hydraulic Transmission of power.—Accumulators. Valves. Hydraulic mains. Lifts, etc.

Theory of Dimensional Homogeneity.—Theory of dynamic similarlity and use of the coefficient of viscosity. Calculations for model experiment on Pelton wheels. Hydraulic turbines. Centrifugal pumps. Ship resistances. Standing waves and propellers.

40. GEODESY.

Surveying.—Theory of curves. Curves laid out with the aid of angular instruments. Curves laid by linear measurements only, by chords and offsets, and by offsets inside the curve. Compound curves. Division curves. Vertical curves. Curve spiral or Transition curve. Double centre method for laying out a straight line, setting out pegs for earth work. Curves with given data to pass through ruling point. Introduction to spherical Trigonometry up to the solution of spherical triangles and the adaptation of Napier's rules of circular parts.

Hydro-Electric Surveys.—Topographical maps, how to study and read them, areas suitable for water power schemes, preliminary reconnaissance, catchment areas, rainfall and run-off. Barlow's percentages, approximate discharges of streams and

rivers, capacity of water impounded, hydrographical methods of survey, pipe line alignment, tunnel alignment, forebay, transmission line survey. Instruments used in reconnaissance, preliminary survey and final contour survey.

Astronomy :—Definition. System of celestial co-ordinates ; The reasons for sidereal sun and the mean time ; accelerations, retardation and equation of time ; Julian and Gregorion Calendars ; time and the various astronomical corrections.

The practical course consists in finding the meridian of a place by observations of the sun or a star at upper culmination by equal altitudes, by the sun or stars not on the meridian, and by circumpolar stars at elongation ; and in finding time by the sun or stars on the meridian and ex-meridian : and in finding latitude, by polaris, and circum-meridianal observations. Use and construction of Sun-dials.

41. HIGHER THEORY OF STRUCTURES.

Secondary stresses in structure. Theory of arches. Masonry arches. Hinged arches. Three point hinged arches. Resilience tests for failure of long struts. Suspension-bridges. Swing-bridges. Approximate method of finding stresses from indeterminate equations. Design of revetted joints and stresses in boiler shells. The theory of least work and its application to the metal arch. Stresses in high masonry dams. Theory of earth pressure and of foundations.

42. IRRIGATION.

(3rd Year).

Canal Irrigation.—General description of Indian rivers. River discharges. Gauging silt and remedies against its excessive deposition. Kennedy's Theory and its applications. Garrat's tables and diagrams.

Perennial and Inundation canal system. Duty of canal water and Base of Duty. Losses in a canal. Waterlogging and lining of canals to prevent loss.

Inundation canals.—When permissible. General description of such system. Location of take-off to avoid silting.

Perennial canals.—Sources and quantity of supply. Location and design of headworks in boulders. Trough and delta stages of a river. Flood sluices. Head Regulators. Supply channels. Afflux Bunds. Temporary Diversion Bunds. Permanent Weirs. Automatic gates and shutters. Stony sluice gates.

Design and alignment of canals.—Peculiarities of alignments of canal in plain and hilly countries. Determination of watersheds. Falls. Bridges. Regulators. Escapes. Outlets. Roads. Distributaries and Minors. Their design and running.

Cross drainage works.—Maximum rate of run-off from catchments. Inlets. Super-passages. Level crossings. Aqueducts. Syphons. Reservoirs.

River Training Works.—Spurs. Groynes, Bell Bunds. Stream line Bunds. Mattresses. Aprons.

43. REINFORCED CONCRETE.

(*3rd Year*).

Natures, uses, properties, advantages and disadvantages of Reinforced Concrete over other types of constructions. Assumption made in theory of stress in R. C. beams.

Theory and Design of simple beams, T-beams and slabs for different conditions of loading.

Shear, bond, and diagonal tension, its nature, evaluation, and location of reinforcement.

Design of doubly reinforced beams, and continuous beams. Theory and Design of R. C. columns and piles.

Design of Slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterpart retaining wall.

Equivalent moments of inertia for R. C. sections.

Theory of Elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in Reinforced Concrete Arches.

44. CIVIL ENGINEERING DESIGN LECTURE.

(*3rd Year*).

Continuation of 2nd year work. (See page 353).

45. ENGINEERING DESIGN.

The students will have to submit at least complete designs and plates of one steel structure and one major irrigation work.

46. Accounts.

General principles of Book-keeping. Cash book and initial accounts of P. W. D. Control of works and operations of manufacture by means of accounts, cost sheets etc. Workshop accounts. The relation of spending officers, towards their superiors to sanction outlay and towards the auditing officers.

47. Sanitary Engineering.

(3rd Year).

Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Trade Waste.—General considerations in connection with the preliminary work of designing a scheme. Data necesary before scheme can be formulated. Methods of estimating the amount of sewage proper. Present and future population affected by scheme and circumstances modifying the same. Variation in rate of flow and causes of same. The problem of inclusion or exclusion of existing sewer system. The various systems of removal of sewage and their relative advantages. The disposal of rain water. Past and present methods of estimating rates of run-off. Intensity curves and Kuichling's law. Absorption power of the usual classes of surface. Rational method of calculating rainfall capacities of sewers. Effects of shape and slope of area on run-off. Effect of storm water overflows. General discussion of discharge formulæ for sewers. Discharge problems involving an increasing rate of flow. Self-cleansing velocities. The use of comparative discharge diagrams. Methods of gauging flow in existing sewers. Storm overflows. Inverted syphons. Sewers under rivers, canals, and other obstacles. Design of large sewer under external pressure. Tunnellings through rock and water-logged ground. The design of junctions of large sewers, sea and river outfalls. Automatic and other types of pumping. Tidal gates. Ventilation. Timbering of trenches and tunnels. Sewage disposal, general consideration. Variations of the problem due to geographical position of town. General notes on sampling Bacteria and their relation to sewage disposal. The malignant bacteria and their identification. Transmission of bacteria. Methods of disposal by dilution, or by treatment and subsequent discharge into running water. General composition of sewage from an engineering point of view. Detritus tanks. Screens. Sedimentation. Septic and hydrolytic tanks. Colloidal treatment. Chemical precipitation. Coagulation. Contact beds. Activated sludge treatment. Percolating beds,

Sludge and its disposal. Humus tanks. Automatic dosing apparatus. Various methods of collecting and disposing of solid, domestic and trades refuse. The transportation and handling of refuse. Design and operation of refuse destructors.

48. HEAT ENGINE LABORATORIES.

(3rd Year).

(For Civil Engineers).

Steam Engine.—Experiments on high pressure and low pressure boilers, horizontal and vertical steam engines, air compressors and steam turbines. Experiments on gas and oil-engines.

49. ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING.

General principles of Modern, Classic, and Indo-Sarceni architecture of civic, religious, business premises, theatres, museums, colleges and universities and other public buildings.

Town Planning.—General principles of town planning. Suit ability of an area. Boundaries. Adoption of design to natura. features. Allocation of area for the several classes of buildings, park and open space. Advantages and disadvantages of private open spaces. Improvement of existing conditions of cities. Design and construction of streets, side walks and kerbs, markets, parks, cemeteries, and shade trees. Ornamenting and beautifying of towns.

50. SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATING.

Estimating.—Rules for taking out quantities in earth work masonry flooring, wood-work, mouldings, arches, groyned roofs domes, steel work, and plumber's work.

Calculation of probable quantities of materials required to be furnished for the completion of work.

Common rates and their analysis.

Rates for carriage of material by different means of transport

Specifications, contracts, and contract law.

Detailed estimates of some of the designs carried out by the students in the Civil Engineering Design Course.

Specifications.—Specifications of different kinds of stone and brick masonry, cement work, wood work, etc.

51. WORK MANAGEMENT

(For Civil Engineers).

Evolution of engineering industries, examples of successful organisation. Economics of manufacturing and construction. Methods of remunerating labour, cost analysis. Conveyance of goods by rail, road and water. Economical methods of constructing civil engineering works under varying conditions. Productive and protective works. Systems of contract. Organisation of departmental works : economical lay-out of works and labour camps, sanitation, medical aid, water-supply, lighting. Recruitment and control of labour. General administration of large works with their labour camps.

52. THEORY OF MACHINES:

(3rd Year).

(For Mechanical Engineers only).

Altered mechanisms. Expansion of elements. Reduction of chains. Higher pairing involving plane motion. Spur wheel trains, cam trains, etc. Epicyclic and other forms of gearings. Differential gearing. Humpage gear. Various forms of teeth shafts, couplings and axles. Friction of rest and motion. Friction of lubricated surfaces. Friction in mechanisms and efficiency of machines.

Rectilinear and rotational motion. Inertia, forces in mechanisms, balancing of steam engines, I. C. engines and locomotive Gyrostatic action. Dynamics of the steam engine, Cyclics, speed variation, effort and resistance, steadiness : crank effort : governors and flywheels. Correction of indicated diagrams for acceleration. Secondary balancing pressure of the crank pin, Cushioning for acceleration. Stress in locomotive coupling rod; connecting rods. Vibration. Effect of vibration on the speeds of engines. Transmission and absorption dynometers.

53. ELECTRO-TECHNICS.

(For Mechanical Engineers only).

Direct current machines.—Characteristics and performance of generators and motors. Starting, reversing, and regulation of motors. Details of construction. Switch boards. Auxiliary machines, general arrangements of plant and installation.

Alternating current machines.—Production of an alternating E. M. F. maximum and R. M. S. value of wave forms. Effect of resistance, inductance and capacity. Poluphase circuit Power and power factor. Choke coils. Transformers. Alternators and motors induction. Transmission and distribution of electric energy for light and power. Wiring, Installations, and conductors. Cables. Systems of supply and distribution. Location of faults. Batteries. General principles of electric traction, Filament lamps : Arc and vapour lamps.

54. Electro-Technic Laboratories.

(For 3rd year Mechanical Engineers).

Tests on A. C. and D. C. instruments and circuits. Tests for characteristics, losses, and efficiencies of D. C. and A. C. machines, transformers, etc.

55. Higher Metallurgy.

(3rd Year).

Physical characters of metals. Changes resulting from heat and mechanical treatment. Pyrometry Metallography. Condition of equilibrium of Binary alloys. Electric smelting and preparation of steel.

56. Metallurgical Laboratories.

(3rd Year).

Experiments in roasting, fluxing, reduction, liquefaction, scorification, cupellation, amalgamation, etc., illustrating the various methods and processes employed in the extraction and purification of metals. Preparation of alloys. Detection and estimation of the common metals, *viz.*, iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, tin, antimony, zinc, bismuth, manganese, in their ores by both the wet and the dry processes.

57. Machine Tools.

Construction and application of cutting tools. Shapes and speeds of cutting tools for various materials. Materials used for cutting tools and their heat treatment. Various machine tools and their uses. Lathes, planing machines, drilling machines, slotting machines, automatic and semi-automatic machines and their uses.

58 HIGHER THEORY OF THERMODYNAMICS.

The advanced Physics of Thermodynamics. The various laws of gases, and cycles of operation. History of the development of various cycles of operations.

The steam engine.—Behaviour of steam in metal cylinder. Cyclical flow of heat in the walls. Experiments of Callender and Nicolson Law of initial condensation. Law of valve leakage. Application of entropy and heat charts. Total consumption of an engine. Simple, compound and uniflow engines. Condensing and noncondensing engines. Effect on consumption, of speed. pressure, ratio of expansion and vacuum. Design and proportion of cylinders. Combustion of coal on a grate. The effects of rate of firing. Furnace temperature. Osborne Reynold's law of heat transference. Chimney temperature. Number of tubes. Draft, General description of the various types of high speed boilers.

Steam turbines.—Flow of steam through orifices and nozzles, the De. Laval turbines. The many stage impulse turbine, Rateau type. The few stage velocity turbine. Curtis type. The many stage reaction turbine. Parsons type. Combined types. Consumption and proportions. Effect of high pressure, superheat and vacuum. Strength of spinning discs. Governing.

Internal Combustion Engines.—Explosion type. More advanced parts of the theory of gas and oil engines. The variable specific heat theory. The standard cycle. Recent work on gaseous explosions. Various types of gas producers. Theory and practice of Air Compressors and Motors. Single and multistage. Refrigeration. Theory of refrigeration, and its application in practice. The use of Molliers I. chart, Liquefaction of gases, The Humphrey Pump.

Diesel Type.—Theory and construction of the Deisel oil motors, with and without allowance for variation of specific heat with temperature. The various types manufactured. Effect on economy of speed and cylinder proportions. Semi-Diesels. Fuels available for Diesel Motors.

Various types of evaporators and their efficiencies. General arrangement and construction of the more important types of generating plants.

59. PRINCIPLES OF AERONAUTICS AND AEROENGINES.

The importance of Aeronautics and possibilites of its development in future. Theory of stability of the Aeroplane, and principles of the design of wings. Relation between the wing area, and total load. Principles of the Fusillage design and determination of the speed and size of propellers, to give the most efficient results. General types and fundamental principles of Aeroengines.

60. Organisation of Industries and Work Management.

The evolution of engineering industries. Examples of successful organisation. The economics of manufacturing. Methods of remunerating labour, cost analysis and factory accounts; labour-saving devices, and systems of handling and controlling orders. Conveyance of goods on road, rail, and water. Legislation affecting engineering industries.

61. Machine Design and Drawing.

(For Mechanical Engineers only).

The complete design of a machine (such as a steam or internal combustion engine, a pump, a turbine, or a machine tool) is worked out, and the requisite working drawings and tracings are prepared.

62. Heat Engine Laboratories.

(3rd Year).

(For Mechanical Engineers).

Same as for Civil Engineers (see page 359).

63. Machine Design Lectures.

(3rd Year.)

The application of theory to practice in the design of modern types of steam boilers, steam engines, including the uniflow steam turbines and internal combustion engines, including " solid injection " type.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION.
DIPLOMA-IN-EDUCATION.
*Principles of Education and Elementary
Educational Psychology.*

(*a*) Ideals and Aims in Education. The Elemental Educational Values. The question of Formal Training. Principles of the Curriculum. Correlation in Teaching. The Logical and Psychological order of Studies.
Factors and Methods in the training of Thought.
Definition and Language in Education.

(*b*) Psychology and its relation with Education. Nervous System and its functions. Heredity and Environment. Instincts : Sensation, Perception, Imagination, Memory, Conception, Reasoning, Emotions.
Volition. Habit formation.
Attention. Interest. Fatigue.
Play. Imitation and Suggestion.
Laws of Learning.
Formation of character.

School Management and Hygiene.
SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Types of Schools.
Classification of Pupils.
Head Master and Staff. Distribution of work. Time-tables. Home-work. Examinations. Records.
Hostels.
Order and Discipline.
Extra-curricular activities.
Parental Co-operation.

Hygiene.
Broad Outlines of Anatomy and Physiology.
Medical Inspection.
Defects and Diseases.
Infectious Diseases.
Conditions of healthy physical life.
Hygiene conditions of the school.
First aid in minor injuries and ailments.

*History of Educational Ideas and Select
Classics in Education.*

A period will be prescribed from time to time along with a set book or two. There will further be prescribed a book or two under Educational Classics.

Educational Classics.

Rousseau.	Emile.
Plato.	Republic.
Locke.	On Education.
Spencer.	Education.
Dewey.	Democracy and Education.

Methods of Teaching.

A. *General.* Technique in Teaching. Deductive and Inductive Development lessons, Narration, Description, Explanation, Observation, Expression, Exposition and Illustration. Questioning and Discussion.

B. In teaching the special subjects the following points will be dealt with :—

Aims and Values of the subject.

Content and its organisation.

Various methods of teaching the subject.

Schemes and Notes of lessons.

Correlation with other subjects.

Biological Science.

To be prescribed later.

Vernaculars and Classical Languages.

Urdu, Marathi, Telugu, Canarese and Indian Classical Languages.

The books on the teaching of English indicate the ground to be covered.

Modern Educational Systems and Problems.

A comparative study of the modern educational systems of the leading countries of the world. Indian Education shall form the centre of the study, and along with this the systems of two or three leading countries shall be prescribed from time to time. The following will be the lines of study :—

Introductory—dealing with the historical aspects and general features of the system.

Administrative control of Education.

Elementary Education. Secondary Education. Higher Education. Industrial and Technical Education. Professional Education, relating chiefly to the training of teachers.

Education of Women.

Conclusion and Outlook.

Advanced Educational Psychology.

Psychology of Individual Differences.

Mental Testing.

Psychology of Learning.

Psychology of the fundamental school subjects.

Statistics in Education.

Child Education.

Nature, Scope and Methods of Child Study.

History of Child Education with special reference to Rousseau Pestalozzi, Froebel and Montessorie.

Observation and study of children. Study of exceptional children and the methods of dealing with them. Intelligence Tests.

The stages of child development.

Play—Theories of play and play methods. Importance of play in the development of the child. Free and organised play.

Fatigue—Mental and Physical.

The Child under 5 and how to deal with him.

The Child above 5 and how to deal with him.

ompiler's Name	Name of Book	Translator's name	Remarks
	INDIAN HISTORY.—(General).		
id ..	.. Matriculation History of India.	..	
	INDIAN HISTORY - HINDU PERIOD.		
R.	.. Buddhist India. (S. N. S.) ..	Sayyid Sajjad	
·id ..	.. Intermediate History of India Volume I.	.. ..	
tteer	.. Vol. II : Chs. VIII and IX ..	Sayyid Ghulam Rabbani.	
, ..	.. Vedic India. (S. N. S) ..	H. A. Ansari. ..	
..	.. The Early History of India ..	Md. Jamilur Rahman.	
	INDIAN HISTORY : MUSLIM PERIOD.		
..	.. Tarikh-i-Daudi	Fida Ali ..	Under revision.
..	.. The Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. I. ..	Fida Ali	Do
..	.. The Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II. ..	Do	Do
iraj	.. Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi ..	Fida Ali	Under translation.
..	.. Jehangir	.. ..	Under revision.
..	.. Indian Saracenic Architecture.	Sayyid Hashimi ..	
..	.. History of the Rise of the Muslim Power in India. Vol. I. ..	Do ..	With Notes by Sayyid Hashimi.
..	.. Do Vol. II.	Do ..	Do do
..	.. Do Vol. III.	Do ..	Do do
..	.. Do Vol. IV.	Do ..	
·id	.. Intermediate History of India Volume II.	.. ..	
..	.. Intermediate History of India Volume III.	.. ..	
ana Begum	.. Tarikh-i-Timuria	..	.. Under revision.
H. ..	.. From Akbar to Aurangzeb .. Mughal Empire.	Sayyid Hashimi ..	
H. ..	.. India at the Death of Akbar : an economic study.	Md. Habibur Rahman	
un Bakshi, Mirza	The Iqbal-Namah-i-Jahangiri ..	Abul Wila Muhammad Zakaria	
ı, Muhd. Saqi	.. Maasir-i-Alamgiri ..	Fida Ali ..	
aidar, Mirza	The Babar Namah (Memoirs of Babar).	.. ..	
·o Muhammad	.. Amal-i-Saleih Part I ..	Fida Ali	In press.
..	.. Do , Part II ..	Do ..	Under revision.
..	.. Do Part III ..	Do ..	Do
..	.. Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire.	Abdul Sattar ..	Under revision.
ni ..	.. Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi ..	Fida Ali ..	In press.
	INDIAN HISTORY : BRITISH PERIOD.		
..	.. British Administration in India	Md. Elias Burney ..	
and M. Subedar...	The Development of an Indian Policy (1818-1858)	Abdul Sattar ..	In press.
..	.. Early Revenue History of Bengal and the Fifth Report (1812).	Do ..	Do
ry ..	.. Dupleix and Clive ..	Masood Ali ..	
..	.. Ranjit Singh (R. I. S.) ..	Nazir Husain Faruqi	
yid ..	.. Intermediate History of India. Volume IV.		
..	.. The Political System of British India.	Sayyid Najib Ashraf Nadavi.	
·. W.	.. Dalhousie. (R. I. S.) ..	Sayyid Md. Ahmad..	
r. ..	.. Wellesley (R. I. S.) ..	S. M. Shawkat ..	
..	.. Madhava Rao Sindhia (R.I.S.)	S. M. Abdus Salam ..	
..	.. The Rise and Expansion of British Dominion in India. ..	Do	

No.	Author's or Compiler's Name	Name of Book	Translator's name	Remarks
41	Malcolm, Major General, Sir J.	The Political History of India, Vol. I.	Ibn-e-Hasan	
42	Do do	Do	Do	
43	Malleson, Col. G. B.	Vol. II. Clive (R. I. S.)	Ibn-e-Hasan.	Under translation.
44	Do	History of the French in India.	Abdul Sattar	
45	Marshman, J. C.	An Abridgment of the History of India—British Period	S. Md. Abdus Salam.	In press.
46	Seton Karr, W. S.	Cornwallis (R. I. S.)	Abdul Sattar	
47	Stephen, J. F.	Nuncomar and Impey. Vol. I.	Md. Haider and Sayyid Hashimi and Abdul Sattar	Under revision.
48	Do	Do Vol. II.	Abdul Sattar	Do
49	Trotter, Capt. L. J.	Warren Hastings (R. I. S.)	Ibn-e-Hasan	

ENGLISH HISTORY.

No.	Author's or Compiler's Name	Name of Book	Translator's name	Remarks
50	Buckley, A. B.	History of England	Zafar Ali Khan and S. A. Raza.	
51	Green, J. R.	A Short History of the English People. Vol. I.	Qazi Talammuz Husain.	
52	Do	Do Vol. II.	Do	
53	Do	Do Vol. III.	Do	
54	Do	Do Vol. IV.	Do	
55	Do	Do Vol. V. Epilogue	Do	
56	Ransome Cyril	An advanced History of England	Sayyid Hashimi	Under translation.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

No.	Author's or Compiler's Name	Name of Book	Translator's name	Remarks
57	Fyffe, C. A.	A History of Modern Europe Volume I.	Qazi Talammuz Husain.	In press.
58	Do	Do Volume II.	Qazi Talammuz Husain & Sayyid Hashimi,	Under revision.

No.	Author	Title	Translator	Status
59	Do	Volume III.	Sayyid Hashimi	In press.
60	Gooch, G. P.	Volume IV.	Do	Do
61	Grant, A. J.	History of Europe	H. A. Ansari.	
62	Hassal, A.	The Balance of Power 1715-1789	Do	
63	Johnson, A. H.	Europe in the Sixteenth Century, 1494—1598.	Md. Rahimuddin	Under revision.
64	Lodge, G.	The Close of the Middle Ages, 1273—1494.	Mirza Ali Yar Khan	„ translation.
65	Philips, W. A.	Modern Europe, 1815—1899	Rashid Ahmad Siddiqi	
66	Stephens, H. M.	Revolutionary Europe, 1789—1815.	Hasan Abid Jafari	
67	Thatcher, O. J. and F. Schwill.	A General History of Europe, Part I.	Abdul Majid, Haidar Yar Jung, and Qazi Talammuz Husain.	
68	Do	Do Part II.	Qazi Talammuz Husain.	
69	Wakeman, H. O.	The Ascendancy of France, 1598—1715	Sayyid Fakhrul Hasan	

GREEK HISTORY.

No.	Author	Title	Translator	Status
70	Abbott, E.	Pericles and the Golden Age of Athens.	Md. Enayatullah	
71	Adolf Holm.	History of Greece. Vol. I	Haroon Khan Sherwani.	
72	Do	Do Vol. II.	Do	
73	Do	Do Vol. III.	Do	
74	Do	Do Vol. IV.	Do	
75	Bury, J. B.	History of Greece	Seyyid Hashimi	
76	Ferguson, W. S.	Greek Imperialism	Md. Enayatullah	
77	Pickard-Cambridge, A. W.	Demosthenes	Qazi Tajammul Husain	In press.

ROMAN HISTORY.

No.	Author	Title	Translator	Status
78	Bury, J. B.	The Student's Roman Empire.	Sayyid Hashimi	
79	Firth, J. B.	Constantine	Md. Enayatullah	
80	Heitland, W. E.	The Roman Republic, Vol. I.	H. A. Ansari.	

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No.	Author's or Compiler's Name	Name of Book	Translator's Name	Remarks
81	Heitland, W. E. ..	The Roman Republic, Vol. II.	H. A. Ansari ..	
82	Do ..	Do Vol. III.	Do ..	
83	Do ..	Do Vol. IV.	Do ..	
84	Do ..	Do Vol. V.	Do ..	
85	Pelham, H. F. ..	Outlines of Roman History ..	Do ..	

ISLAMIC HISTORY.

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86	ابن الاثير الجزري	الكامل في التاريخ (جلد سوم تا پنجم)	Md. Jamilur Rahman.	
87	,,	(جلد ششم و هفتم)	Sayyid Hashim Nadvi	
88	,,	(جلد پنجم تا دوازدهم)	Sd. Abdul Khair Maududi	Under translation.
89	الوزير عبد الله بن الخطيب الاندلسي	اعمال الاعلام (حصه اول)	Sayyid Ahmadullah..	In Press.
90	,,	,, حصه دوم	Do ..	Under translation.
91	ابو الحسن علي المسعودي	مروج الذهب	Sayyid Muhammad Ibrahim Nadvi	
92	,,	التنبيه والاشراف	Abdullah Emadi ..	

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93	ابو جعفر محمد بن جریر الطبری	تاريخ الرسل والملوك (جلد اول) (عهد بنی امیه) دو روم	Haidar Yar Jung Br.	
94	,,	,, ,, (جلد دوم) ,, ,, م	Sayyid Md. Ibrahim.	
95	,,	,, م (جلد سوم) وجلد	Do	In Press.
96	,, .	جلد سوم حصه اول (عهد بنی العباس)	Do	
97	,,	حصه دوم ,, ,, (عهد بنی عباس)	Do	Under translation.
98	,,	حصه سوم ,, ,, (عهد بنی عباس)	Abdullah Emadi.	Under revision.
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100	ابی الحسن الهلال بن المحسن الصابی	كتاب الوزراء	Sd. Abul Khair Maududi.	In Press.
101	بلاذری (احمد بن یحیی ابن جابر)	نقح الطبیب	Md. Khalilur Rahman	
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105	,, ,,	تاريخ اسلام جلد اول ,, ,,		
106	,, ,,	,, ,, دوم		
107	(قاضی ابو یوسف) قد ما بن حنفی	كتاب الخراج	Do	Do
108	ملاوادی (قاضی ابوالحسن بقوی)	احكام السلطانية	Do	
109		تاريخ بقوی	Sayyid Md. Ibrahim Nadvi.	Under revision.
110			Sd. Abul Khair Maududi,	Under revision.
111	Jonquiere, de la ..	Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman Vol. I.	M. Pickthall, Shaida Muhammad and Hamiduddin	In Press
112	Do ..	Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman Vol. II.	Do	Under revision.
		GEOGRAPHY.		
118	Enayatullah, Muhammad ..	A Historical Geography of Spain.	..	
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116	Marsden, E. and T. A. Smith .	Geography for Senior Classes. Vol. I.	Do	..
117	Do ..	Do Vol. II.	Do	..

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125	Leacock, S.	The Elements of Political Science.	Qazi Talammuz Husain.	..
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127	Ogg, F. A.	The Governments of Europe	Do	Do
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130	Seeley, J.	Introduction to Political Science.	Qazi Talammuz Husain.	..
131	Sidgwick, H.	The Development of European Polity.	Do	..

ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

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133	Bagehot, W.	The English Constitution	Qazi Talammuz Husain.	..
134	Chambers, A. M.	A Constitutional History of England.	Sayyid Ali Raza	..
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149	Blackmar, F. W. ..	Elements of Sociology	Sd. Abid Hussain.	In Press.
150	Rene Worm, S. ..	Sociology (French) ..	Sd. Yusuf Hussain.	In Press.
		PHILOSOPHY.		
151	Boer, Dr. T. J. De ..	The History of Philosophy in Islam.	Mirza Md. Hadi ..	
152	Hoffding, H.	History of Modern Philosophy Volume I. ..	Khalifa Abdul Hakim	In Press.
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159	Do	Do Vol. II.	Do ..	To be translated.
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162	Sadruddin Shirazi ..	Asfar-i-Arba .. :	Mirza Md. Hadi and	Under translation.
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167	Fazl Imam	Mirquat	Sayyid Hyder Husaini	
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169	Do	Do Part II. ..	Do ..	
170	Ray, P. K. and Md. Husain ..	Logic	Abdul Majid ..	
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171	Bergson, Henri	An Introduction to Metaphysics.	Abdul Bari Nadvi ..	
172	Descartes, Rene ..	A Discourse on Method ..	Do ..	In Press.
173	James, William ..	Pragmatism	Do ..	Do
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174	Angell, J. R.	Psychology	Mutazid Waliur Rahman.	
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258	Do	Do Part III.	Do	
259	Bruce, J. & Harry Harper	Practical Chemistry	Do	
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263	Do	Practical Organic Chemistry	Hakim Ali	
264	Do	Theoretical Organic Chemistry.	S. M. Azam	In Press.
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270	Smith, Alexander	Inorganic Chemistry Part II.	S. M. Azam	Do
271	Do			

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224	Loney, S. L. ..	An Elementary Treatise on Statics (Higher)..	Shaikh Barkat Ali ..	
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226	Do ..	The Elements of Dynamics ..	Khan Fazal Md. Khan	
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PHYSICS.

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2	Syed Khwaja Mahbub Husain	I	Govt. City High School	
12	Md. Abdul Karim	I	do	
85	Md. Nasir Ali	I	do	
84	Md. Abdul Wahab	I	Darul-Uloom High School	
141	P. Kishen Rao	I	do	
226	Md. Abdul Hameed Mahmudi	I	Bidar High School	
252	M. Venogopal Reddy	I	Nalgunda High School	
280	Digamber Rao	I	Nirmal High School	
414	Shripad Deshpande	I	Aurangabad High School	
716	K. V. Srinivas Rao	I	Khamnun High School	
1	Md. Habibuddin	III	Govt. City High School	
3	Mahbub Ali	II	do	
4	Md. Rahmat Ali	II	do	
8	Syed Abdul Karim	II	do	
9	Syed Md. Ahmad Ali Kazimi	II	do	
10	Muhammad Husain	II	do	Failed in Theology.
11	Mir Inayat Ali	III	do	
13	Khurshid Husain	III	do	
14	Anand Rao	III	do	
15	D. Rajeshwer Rao	II	do	
16	Vitthal Rao Warwadkar	II	do	
18	M. Ramchandra Reddy	III	do	
20	Md. Zahuruddin	II	do	
21	Ahmad Abdul Aziz	III	do	
22	Syed Moinuddin	III	do	

No.	Name			Failed in Theology.
23	Syed Noorul-Muqtada	II	do	
24	Ali Abbas Qureishi ..	III	do	
26	Md. Basharat Ali Khan	III	do	
27	Md. Riyazuddin Ahmad	III	do	
28	Md. Fareeduddin ..	II	do	
33	Khwaja Rashiduddin	III	do	
34	Shaukatullah Khan	II	do	
38	Hasan Bhai ..		do	
39	Md. Alam Khan	III	do	do
40	Md. Jamil Mirza	1	do	do
41	Syed Mosa ..	II	do	do
44	Muhammad Yaqub	III	do	
45	Syed Razzaq Ali Afzal Qadri	III	do	
46	Mir Sardar Ali ..	II	do	
48	Syed Emadul Hasan Razvi	III	do	do
49	Ghulam Ahmad Khan	II	do	
50	Md. Abdul Jabbar ..	II	do	
52	Khwaja Md. Moinuddin	III	do	
53	Md. Mazharuddin Sharif	II	do	
54	Syed Ahmed Qadri ..	II	do	
55	B. Narsingh Pershad	II	do	
57	Syed Amir Hasan Ruzvi	II	do	
58	Mir Vizarat Ali ..	III	do	
59	Srinivas Rao ..	II	do	
60	Babu Jagmohan Lal ..	II	do	
61	G. Venogopalchari ..	II	do	
63	Ghulam Siddiq Ahmed	Completed	do	
64	Syed Ghaus Muhiuddin	do	do	
65	Tahmiyat Ali Khan..	do	do	
66	Khwaja Muinuddin Sharif	do	do	
68	Md. Nasiruddin ..	do	do	
69	Mir Akram Ali ..	do	do	
70	Ghulam Md. Moinuddin Khan ..	do	do	
72	Syed Bashiruddin Nizami	do	do	

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
78	Syed Ghausuddin	III	Darul-Uloom High School	
76	Md. Faruq Siddiqi	II	do	
78	Ghulam Qadir Ali Khan	III	do	
80	Qadir Khan	III	do	
82	Syed Muhammad Wali	III	do	
86	Syed Qadir Husain	II	do	
90	Md. Ismail Ali Khan Faruqi	II	do	
91	Muhammad Mujtaba	III	do	
94	Masood Ali Khan	III	do	
98	Muhammad Muinuddin	II	do	
99	Md. Rafi-ul-Husain Ansari	III	do	
101	Ahmad Ali Khan	III	do	
102	Syed Wahiduddin	II	do	
104	Md. Kifayat Ali	II	do	
105	Shaikh Muhammad Ba Wazir	III	do	
106	Muhammad Sharifuddin	II	do	
107	Muhammad Jafar	II	do	
108	C. Erayya	II	do	
109	Marap Venkat Nersihvan Rao	II	do	
115	Syed Hashim	II	do	
117	Muhammad Mazharuddin Ahmad	II	do	
118	Kishen Rao	III	do	
119	Muhammad Bahadur Ali Khan	III	do	
125	Muhammad Nusrat Ali Siddiqi	III	do	
126	Syed Akhtar Hasan	II	do	
131	Muhammad Abdur Rashid	II	do	
187	Habibullah Khan	II	do	
144	Vasdev Rao	Completed	do	
146	Ghulam Dastagir	do	do	
147	Muhammad Jahangir	do	do	
148	Syed Amir Muhammud	do	do	

No.	Name			School	Remarks
149	Syed Azizu 'din Ahmad	do	do		
150	Md. Akbar Ali Khan	do	do		
151	Aziz Ahmad Zubairi	do	do		
152	Mchendar Raj	do	do		Failed in Theology.
153	Md. Ghulam Jalani	do	do		
154	Muhammad Bashiruddin	do	do		
155	Ahmad Muhiuddin	do	do		
156	Mahmud Qureishi	II	do	Nampally High School	
163	Raghwender Rao Medkanhalkar	II	do		
166	Muhammad Fazl-ul Baqi	III	do		
167	Mirza Murtaza Beg	III	do		
169	Datatrayya	III	do		
172	Shiv Rama Chari	II	do		
177	Narayan Acharia	Completed	do		
179	Muhammad Qamruddin	do	do		
180	Somanath Reddy	do	do		
181	Narsappa	do	do		
182	Syed Abdur Rashid	III	do	Asfiah High School, Malakpet	
185	Narayan Rao	II	do		
187	Yellappa	II	do		
190	Shankar Godh	II	do		
191	Qazi Md. Abdul Karim	Competed	do		
192	Kashi Rao	do	do	Mahbubnagar High School	
194	Muhammad Abdur Rahman	III	do		
199	Verdah Chari	III	do		
200	Sambah Rao	II	do		
207	Md. Nawaz Jafari	II	do		
209	Md. Fazlullah Kazimi	II	do		
211	L. Rama Chari	Completed	do		Failed in Theology.
216	Ahmad Abdul Hamid Khan	III	do		
223	Shah Murtaza Qadri	II	do	Bidar High School	
224	Md. Ashfaq Husain Qureishi	III	do		
227	Syed Ali	III	do		
228	Syed Shabbir Husain	III	do		

Roll No.	Name		Class	School	Remarks
229	Shah Abdur Razzaq Qadri	::	III	Bidar High School	
233	Kalyan Rao Janfikar	::	II	do	
243	Mir Ghulam Nabi Husain		II	Medak High School	
245	Venkat Narayan	::	II	do	
246	Iswerrya	::	II	do	
247	Manak Rao	::	III	do	
250	Muhammad Nasiruddin		Completed	Nalgonda High School	
254	Md. Abdul Khaliq	::	do	do	
255	Hyder Ali Ahmad Chauthri		do	do	
256	Muhammad Ahmad Ali		II	do	
257	Syed Habib-ur-Rahman		II	Jagtyal High School	
260	Muhammad Hafi :		II	do	
263	V. Gopal Reddy	::	II	do	
264	K. Lakshmi Narayan		II	do	
265	M. Srirang Rao	::	II	do	
268	Syed Jafar Sharif	::	Completed	Nirmal High School	
271	Muhammad Ibrahim		III	do	
274	Syed Shamsuddin	::	II	do	
278	Govind Rao	::	III	do	
279	Ram Rao	::	III	do	
281	Kashi Ram	::	II	do	
282	Ram Kishen Rao	::	II	do	
283	Gangaram	::	II	do	
285	Keshav Rao	::	II	Nizamabad High School	
286	P. Sayanna	::	II	do	
290	Muhammad Maqsood Khan		Completed	do	
295	Muh mmad Altaf-ur-Rahman		II	Private	
300	Rafiquddin Ahmad	..	III	do	
308	Maqsood Ahmad Khan		II	do	
317	Muhammad Ibrahim	::	III	do	
319	Syed Karimullah	::			

No.	Name			Result	School	Passed in Theology.
349	Madhu Rao Anvarikar	:	:	II	do	
358	Muhammad Mastan Khan	:	:	Passed	do	do
360	Muhammad Ismail	:	:	Completed	do	do
361	Madhu Rao Dagikar	:	:	do	do	do
362	B. K. Balaram Kholay	:	:	do	do	do
364	Narayan Rao Deshpande	:	:	do	do	do
365	Md. Abdul Hakim	:	:	do	do	
367	Khwaja Muhammad Rahbar Ali Khan	:	:	do	Govt. City High School	
368	Jamil Ahmad Faruqi	:	:	do	Darul-Uloom High School	
361	Muhammad Ghausuddin	:	:	do	Nirmal High School	
370	Ahmad Ghausuddin Haqqani	:	:	do	Aurangabad High School	Morals
371	Syed Abdul Latif	:	:	do	Mahbubnagar High School	do
372	Khwaja Ghayasuddin	:	:	do	Darul-Uloom High School	do
374	Mirza Asadullah Beg	:	:	do	Bidar High School	do
375	Venkat Rao	:	:	do	Nampally High School	
376	Srinivas Achari	:	:	do	Mahbubnagar High School	
377	V. Grunath Rao	:	:	do	Osmanabad High School	
378	Harishchandar Balmukand Marwari	:	:	II	Women's College, Nampally	
379	Saidiah Be·am	:	:	III	Aurangabad High School	
386	Muhammad Ishaq	:	:	III	do	
387	Md. Abdul Wali	:	:	III	do	
389	Ali Athar	:	:	III	do	
392	Abdul Wahid Khan	:	:	III	do	
401	Mir Khurshid Ali	:	:	III	do	
402	Syed Sikandar Ali	:	:	II	do	
412	Venkat Rao Bharswarkar	:	:	II	do	
418	Hariher Rao Deshpande	:	:	Completed		
415	Kadarmal Sarda	:	:	III	Nanded High School	
417	Digambar Rao Bhoshi Kar	:	:	II	do	
418	Guru Baksh Singh	:	:	III	do	
422	Dattatraya Rao	:	:	II	do	
424	S. Das Rao	:	:	Completed	do	
425	Srinivas Rao Palsikar	:	:	II	do	
426	Vaijnath Rao	:	:			
431	Ahmad Abdul Latif	:	:		Parbhani High School	

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
435	Abdul Khaliq	II	Parbhani High School	
486	Mirza Razzaq Beg	Completed	do	
487	Venkatesh	III	do	
489	Govind	II	do	
440	Anant Joshi	II	do	
442	Narhar Kalkarni	Completed	do	
446	Shah Muhammad Aziz-ur-Rahman	II	Jalna High School	
447	Syed Abdul Qadir	II	do	
449	Muhammad Fasihullah	II	do	
454	Shambu Pershad	II	do	
455	Md. Mushtaq Ahmad	Completed	do	
460	Qazi Rashid Ahmad	do	Bir High School	
462	Damodhar	II	do	
465	Rangnath	Completed	do	
466	Narsingh Rao	II	do	
486	Bhagwan Gokhale	II	Private	
487	Vaman Rao Patel	II	do	
491	Goyand Rao Powar	Completed	do	
492	Md. Abdul Qadir	do	do	
493	Md. Karimuddin	do	Aurangabad High School	Passed in Theology.
494	Md. Muhiuddin	do	do	do
495	Md. Abdul Wahid	II	Gulbargah High School	
509	N. Tajappa	II	do	
514	H. Rachotappa	II	do	
535	Shaikh Ahmad	III	do	
537	Md. Aziz Mirza	II	do	
544	Syed Abbas Husain	III	do	
546	M. S. Bedekar	II	do	
555	Chadembar Rao Gangavati	II	do	
556	Lingappa	II	do	
557	Swami Rao	II	do	

No.	Name				
558	Murgappa	..	II		Passed in Morals.
566	K. Shivappa	..	II		do
567	K. Venkatesh	..	III		
570	V. N. Ainapur	..	II		
579	Muhammad Ibrahim	..	Completed		
580	Muhammad Vakil Ahmad Faruqi	..	do		
581	Ghulam Muhiuddin Kosgavi		do		
582	Mahesh Sankar Nagoray		do		
583	Shaikh Abdur Rahman		do		
584	Manmath Chaudhri		do		
598	Giri Rao		III	Raichur High School	
599	Kishen Srinivas Rao Manvi	..	II	do	
602	Eknath Rao	..	do	do	
603	Besingoda		III	do	
604	J. Hanmant Rao		II	do	
615	Manohar Rao Ram Rao Deshpande		II	Latur High School	
618	Vishwanath Madhorao		II	Osmanabad High School	
619	Vishvanath Kondeba		II	do	
620	Keshev Rao Kalkarni Holikar		II	do	
621	Govind Ishwant Rao		II	do	
622	Balchundar Rao Mahajan		II	do	
624	Babu Rangnath Rao Harlkar		II	do	
625	Gopinath Ram Rao Vaidya	..	Completed	do	
626	Lakshman Ganesh Rao Patwari		do	Private	
631	Bapu Rao		III	do	
643	Srinivas Karshat Bhut	..	III	do	
646	Virbhadraya Merkambakar		Completed	do	
652	Md. Abdul Karim	..	do	Gulburgah High School	
653	Bhimsin Rao	..	do	Raichur High School	
654	Raghappa	..	do	Warangal High School	
655	Syed Zahiruddin Ahmad		II	do	
656	Muhammad Abdul Aziz		II	do	
659	Muhammad Rahimuddin		II	dc	
663	Kalol Lakshmi Narsihvan Rao		II	do	
669	Anant Rao Deshmukh	..	III		

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
670	Md. Shahabuddin	III	Warangal High School	Failed in Theology
671	Muhammad Abdul Jabbar	II	do	
674	Panchadhar Ramchandar Rao	II	do	
675	Muhammad Mahmud Ali	III	do	
682	Kundapaka Kankya	II	do	
683	T. Kumrayya	II	do	
684	Raycharla Lakshmi Narayana	II	do	
685	S. Markandeshwer Rao	II	do	
686	Vedlakunda Ramchandra Rao	II	do	
688	S. Lakshmi Narayan	II	do	
690	D. Venkat Ramayya	II	do	
693	Jamlapur Jagannath Rao	III	do	
695	Otkoor Ram Rao	Completed	do	
697	Muhammad Imamuddin Sarmasi	do	do	
698	Syed Qudratullah Husaini	do	do	
699	Syed Abdus Samad Razvi	do	do	
700	S. Jagannath Achari	III	do	
701	G. Mankaya Rao	III	Karimnagar High School	Passed in Morals.
702	S. Venkat Rao	II	Jaktayal High School	do
708	Syed Muhammad Qadri	II	Mathwara High School	
711	K. Narayan Rao	II	Khammam High School	
714	K. Lachhmi Narsihvan Rao	II	do	Failed in Morals.
718	Siraj Ahmad	III	Karimnagar High School	
724	Khwaja Muinuddin Faruqi	II	do	
787	Muhammad Zahiruddin	II	do	
739	K. Yasu Das	II	do	
744	Venkat Ram Rao	Completed	do	
747	Syed Ibrahim	do	do	
748	Khwaja Muhiuddin	do	do	
749	Muhammad Muinuddin	II	do	
757	Venkat Srinivas Rao Harkaray		Private	

		Completed	School	Passed in Morals
760	E. Nag Reddy		Warangal High School	do
761	Venkat Narsingh Rao		Karimnagar High School	do
762	Venkat Rajam	do	Private	
764	Syed Muhammad Hasni	II	Alexandra Jahangir High School, Bhopal	
768	Musharraf Husain Khan	II	do	
770	Abdul Azim	II	do	
771	Nawab Ali Khan	III	do	
781	Har Pershad Varma	II	do	
789	Maqsood Ali Khan	II	do	
791	Muhammad Azim	II	do	
794	Rajaram Sharma	II	do	

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Roll No.	Name		Class	School	Remarks
37	Muhammad Ghaus Muhiuddin	..	II	Govt. City High School	
42	Khurshid Ali Khan	..	I	do	
45	Mir Zamin Ali	..	II	do	
46	Sayyid Jafar	..	III	do	
49	Mahmud Nawaz Khan	..	II	do	
51	Abul-Makarim Muhammad Fahimuddin	..	III	do	
52	Qazi Kabir Ahmad	..	II	do	
54	Sayyid Muhammad Tahir Kazimi	..	III	do	
59	Raghunath	..	II	do	
62	C. Moti Ram	..	III	do	
63	P. Rathnayya	..	II	do	
73	Sayyid Mahmud	..	III	do	
75	Sayyid Ghaus Qadri	..	II	do	
76	Kishan Rao	..	Completed	do	
77	Asad Ali	..	Completed	do	
79	Mohammed Mokarram Hosain	..	II	do	
80	Muhammad Nasim	..	I	do	
82	Muhammad Riyazuddin	..	II	do	
85	Abdullah Bhai	..	II	do	
86	Mohsin Ali	..	II	do	
87	Mustansir Ali	..	II	do	
90	S yyid Qasim Ali	..	II	do	
93	Mohammed Hashim Ali	..	II	do	
94	Mohammed Anwaruddin Ahmad	..	II	do	
96	Muhammed Ghulam Dastagir	..	II	do	
97	Jamil Ahmad Khan	..	II	do	
99	Sayyid Ali	..	II	do	
101	Babu Shanker Rao	..	II	do	
104	K. Ramchander	..	I	do	

105	Madhu Reddy	..	II	do
107	Trimbak Rao	..	II	do
108	Dattarayya Jokalkar	..	II	do
109	K. V. Joga Reddy	..	I	do
110	P. Gopal Reddy	..	II	do
111	R. Krishna Reddy	..	III	Darul Uloom High School
113	Mohammed bin Ahmad Bahazaq	..	II	do
118	Muhammad Zakiuddin	..	II	do
120	Muhammad Abdul Bari	..	III	do
121	Muhammad Abdullah Khan	..	III	do
122	Jabir bin Abdullah bin Sayeed	..	III	do
124	Muhammad Ali Khan	..	III	do
125	Ghulam Mahmud Samdane	..	II	do
127	Abul Fazl Muhammed Zakariya	..	II	do
129	Sayyid Abdul Baqi	..	II	do
131	Sayyid Niamatullah Qadri	..	II	do
138	Muhammad Yaqub Ali Khan	..	II	do
140	Sayyid Alauddin Nahri	..	II	do
141	Muhammad Yaqub	..	II	do
142	Sayyid Abdul Hamid	..	III	do
146	Mohammad Maroof	..	I	do
148	K. Achta Reddy	..	II	do
150	Kanal Seshagir Rao	..	III	do
151	Hari Venkatappa	..	III	do
154	M. Veeranna	..	II	do
155	M. Krishna Reddy	..	III	do
156	Lanka Vishvanadh Shastri	..	III	do
158	Ram Rao	..	II	do
160	Jhumar Lal	..	III	do
163	P. Sanjev Rao	..	III	do
164	M. Venkaiya	..	II	do
165	Girjal Pattabhi Ramayya	..	Completed	do
166	Muhammad Ghaus	..	II	do
168	Muhammad Raz-ur-Rahman Lashkari	..	II	do
171	Muhammad Ghulam Muinuddin	..	II	do
173	Ahmad Sham-sul-Haq Haqqani	..		do

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
177	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Korangali	II	Darul-Uloom	
183	M. A. Nafisuddin	II	do	
184	Sayyid Raza Ali	III	do	
186	Obaidullah Sabir	II	do	
191	Sayyid Muhammad Afzaluddin	Completed	do	
193	Ghulam Siddiqi	do	do	
194	Sayyid Husain	do	do	
195	Sayyid Abdul Wahid Razvi	do	do	
198	Muhammad Muzaffaruddin Khan	III	Nampalli High School	
208	Muhammad Abdul Sattar Khan	III	do	
210	Mirza Askari	II	do	
211	Nagu Rao	III	do	
213	Narsihvan Rao	II	do	
215	M. R. Ram Krishna Reddy	III	do	
216	Lakshman Rao	II	do	
217	Shankerayya	III	do	
218	Narshivan Chari	III	do	
219	Jaya Chari	I	do	
221	Ahmad Badruddin	Completed	do	
222	Lakshmana Chari	do	do	
226	Sayyid Ishaq	II	Malakpet High School	
238	Mirza Qaiser Beg	III.	do	
242	Muhammad Abdul Hamid	II	do	
243	Sher Muhammad Khan	II	do	Absent in Theology.
251	Digambar Rao	III	do	
255	Sayyid Shamsuddin Qadri	II	Darush-Shafa High School	
263	Mahmud Sharif	II	do	
267	Qazi Muhammad Yusufuddin	III	do	
271	K. Ramchander Rao	I	do	
275	Amapath Reddy	II	Mahbubnagar High School	
281	Mustafa Ahmad Qureshi	II	do	

No.	Name		Class	School	Remarks
282	Ahmad Abdul Aziz	..	II	do	Failed in Theology.
283	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	..	Completed	do	
285	P. V. Krishnamurthi	..	II	do	
289	Venkat Rangam	..	Completed	do	
290	Muhammad Ahmad	..	do	do	
302	V. Parawathayya	..	do	do	
301	Muhammad Muzaffar Ali	..	III	Bidar High School	
304	Sayyid Muzaffar Hasni	..	II	do	
905	Muhammad Abdul Baqi	..	II	do	
307	Adhu Rao	..	III	do	
308	Sripat Rao	..	III	do	
309	B. Kishan Rao	..	Completed	do	
310	Sayyid Riyaz Ahmad Ulvi	..	do	do	
312	Muhammad Enayat Husain	..	do	do	
316	Ahmad Zain-ul-Abidin	..	II	Medak High School	
320	Muhammad Mahmood Husain	..	Completed	do	
321	Ghaus Muhiuddin	..	II	Nalgonda High School	
328	Muhammad Abdus Satar	..	III	do	
331	Muhammad Abdul Qaiyum	..	II	do	
332	Ghulam Muhiuddin	..	I	do	
334	Nani Sattayya	..	II	do	
335	V. Narhari	..	II	do	
336	Sanar Ramulu	..	II	do	
337	G. Ramma Reddy	..	II	do	
338	M. Venkateshwar Rao	..	II	do	
339	V. Raghu Rao	..	II	Nirmal High School	
848	Sayyid Hafiz Ali	..	I	Nizamabad High School	
360	Muhammad Abdul Jabbar	..	II	do	
362	Muhammad Kalimullah Khan	..	II	do	
363	Muhammad Azizuddin	..	Completed	Private	
366	Ram Kishun Rao	..	do	do	
368	Muhammad Abdul Wahid	..			
369	H. Malhari	..	do	do	

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Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
370	Ishrat Ali Khan	Completed	Nizamabad High School	
378	Khair-un-Nisa Begam	do	Women's College	
381	Fatba-un-Nisa Shahzadi Begam	Passed	Private	
390	M. Raghwender Rao	III	do	
405	Muhammad Mahbub	III	do	
407	Muhammad Umardaraz Khan	III	do	
409	Muhammad Abdul Razzaq	II	do	
411	Muhammad Husain	Completed	do	
418	Nagnath Rao	II	do	
427	B. Sesha Reddy	III	do	
431	Muhammad Qutubuddin	Completed	do	
433	Piljal Raghu Rao	do	do	
434	V. Govind Reddy	do	do	
436	Sham Rao Murumkar	do	do	
439	Ghulam Rasool Khan	do	do	
440	D. Ram Kishan Rao	do	do	
441	Mahammad Rafi-ul-Hasan Ansari	do	do	Passed in Theology
442	Muhammad Alim Khan	do	do	do
443	Sayyid Mosa	do	do	do
444	Mir Enayat Ali	do	do	do
445	Muhammad Basharat Ali Khan	do	do	do
446	Muhammad Jamil Mirza	do	do	do
447	Ghulam Ahmad Khan	do	do	do
448	Muhammad Mazharuddin Sharif	do	do	
450	Sayyid Masooduddin	Passed	do	
453	Ghulam Mahmud	do	do	
454	Muhammad Azmat Ali Khan	do	do	
457	Mir Muhammad Ali	do	do	
458	Mir Siddiq Ali	do	do	

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No.	Name		School
459	Sayyid Noor Muhammad	do	
460	Sayyid Turab Ali Razvi	do	
461	Sayyid Muhammad Razvi	do	
462	Muhammad Abdur Rahim	do	
465	Sayyid Shah Shahabuddin Nahri-ul-Qadri	I	Aurangabad High School
466	Junaid Ahmad	II	
468	Sayyid Mahamid Ali Abbasi	I	
469	Sayyid Muhammad Shujat Ali Abbasi	II	
471	Muhammad Kalimullah Siddiqi	III	
473	Sayyid Akbar Sufi	II	
474	Shah Dev	II	
475	Bhajang Rao	II	Aurangabad High School
476	Dattatreyya	II	
478	Bhagwant Rao Garay	II	
479	Tukaram Godbole	I	
482	Muhammad Jamil Ahmad	II	
483	Muhammad Abdul Wahid	III	
486	Purshotam Bhale	II	
488	Ramchandar Rao Makant Bendre	II	
490	Kashinath Molay	II	
492	Srinavas Rao Dhongre	Completed	
497	Sayyid Shah Abdus Sattar Nahri-ul-Qadri	do	
498	Azizuddin Ahmad Hashimi	do	
499	Muhammad Amiruddin	do	
500	Qazi Sultan Muhiuddin Ahmad	III	Nanded High School
501	Eranna	II	
502	B. Bhim Rao	III	
503	Lakshman Rao	III	
506	Muhammad Ikramullah	II	
512	Mahadev Rao Nandedkar	Completed	
514	Muhammad Abdul Wahab Qureshi	do	
515	Muhammad Abdul Rashid	do	
516	Ram Rao	II	Parbhani High School
521	Sayyid Abdul Halim Razvi	II	
523	Narayan Pershad	II	
524	Govind		

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
525	Marvati Nago Rao	II	Parbhani High School	
526	Dattatrayya Govind	Hons.	do	
528	Saratamsar Deshpande	II	do	
530	Sayyid Ashfaq Husain	Completed	do	
531	Mohammed Mazharuddin	do	do	
532	Digambar	do	do	
533	Mahadev Moreshwar	do	do	
534	Dattatrayya Mandalik	III	do	
535	Muhammad Yusuf Hingolvi	II	Jalna High School	
538	Chhannulal	II	do	
539	Sayyid Muhammad Riyaz-ul-Hasan Hashimi	II	do	
540	Muhammad Abdul Samad Siddiqi	II	do	
541	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur Tahir	II	do	
542	Digambar Dabhadkar	III	do	
543	Keshav Akolkar	Completed	do	
544	Muhammad Abdul Qadir Fani	III	do	
547	Muhammad Abdul Wahab Khan	III	Bir High School	
551	Dattatrayya	II	do	
552	Ram Rao	II	do	
554	Ishwanth	III	do	
556	Bapu Rau	III	do	
558	Narayan	III	do	
559	Anant Rao	Completed	do	
560	Balbhim	do	do	
568	Narayan Rao	II	Private	
569	Raghunath	Completed	do	
570	Dattatrayya Rao Giridhar	Completed	do	
576	Muhammad Mansoor Ali	II	Gulburga High School	
577	Muhammad Abdul Qaiyum	II	do	
580	Padmakar Kothikar	Hons.	do	
587	Sayyid Jafar	II	do	

588	Shama Chari	..	I	do
589	Ganday Rao	..	II	do
601	Rahmatullah	..	II	do
605	Muhammad Fasiuddin	..	II	do
606	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	..	II	do
607	Muhammad Abdul Hamid	..	I	do
608	Khan Muhammad Abdul Hamid Shahpuri		I	do
609	Khwaja Ghulam Nabi	..	II	do
610	Muhammad Imamuddin	..	II	do
618	Sayyid Zahoor Hyder	..	II	do
619	Sabaiya	..	II	do
623	Bapu Ayahalikar	..	III	Gulburga High School
625	D. Waman Rao	..	II	do
627	Waman Rao Deshmukh	..	II	do
633	S. Narayan Rao	..	II	do
636	Bhimsen Rao Desai	..	II	do
637	B. Sadh Lingrappa	..	II	do
638	M. Raghunath Singh	..	III	do
639	Hannant Rao Kamatgi	..	II	do
640	M. Sad Veeriah	..	I	do
641	Virabhadrayya Malinath	..	II	do
648	D. Ramappa	..	Completed	do
640	Muhammad Abdus Salam	..	do	do
550	Sayyid Abul Hamid	..	do	do
652	Muhammad Abdul Halim	..	do	do
653	Muhammad Amir	..	do	do
654	Mahmud Hosain	..	do	do
655	Muhammad Kalim Ahmad Siddiqi		do	do
656	Gurunath Rao Mahurkar	..	do	do
657	T. Shanker Rao	..	do	do
658	Adappa	..	do	do
659	K. Sadyanalvarkar	..	do	do
660	Lingan Ghorah	..	do	do
661	Vishvanath Rao	..	do	do
662	Muhammad Khaliluddin		do	do

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
670	D. S. Bedekar ..	II	Madrasa Nothan Vidhyala, Gulburga	
671	Bhajrang Lal Sriwastu ..	II	do	
672	Shanker Rao Shivaji Rao Yadhu	II	do	
679	Mahmmed Abdul Wahid ..	II	Yadgir High School	
685	Sayyid Abdul Ghafur ..	II	do	
686	Muhammad Abdul Qaiyum ..	II	do	
690	M. Srinavas Rao ..	II	do	
692	G. Hanmantha Chari ..	II	Raichur High School	
694	Hiyunadchari ..	II	do	
695	K. Raghava Reddy ..	II	do	
696	Hanmant Rao Manvikar ..	II	do	
697	Ahmad Abdul Qaiyum ..	II	do	
699	Shaikh Ahmad ..	Completed	do	
702	Ram Nivas Agarval ..	II	Lathur High School	
707	Muhammad Osman ..	III	do	
712	Digambar ..	II	eo	
715	Narayan ..	II	do	
717	Vasudev Rao ..	II	do	
718	Manik Ganpath Rao Phatankar	II	do	
720	Digambar Rao Pooskar ..	Completed	do	
722	Ali bin Ahmad ..	I	Osmanabad High School	
731	Ambadas Rao Pathak ..	II	do	
732	Amrat Lal Kulkarni ..	III	do	
734	Sripad Argaonkar ..	III	do	
735	Sridhar Rao Joshi ..	II	do	
736	Venkatesh Narhar Rao ..	II	do	
737	Govind Acharia Gangoor ..	III	Private	
739	Bhajang Rao Vaman Rao Randorkar	II	do	
740	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Siddiqi ..	III	do	
747	Sayyid Osman Chishti ..	Completed	do	

No.	Name		Class	School	Remarks
754	Rama Chari Manvikar	:	III		
755	T. Narayan Rao	:	II		
756	C. Narayan Rao	:	I		
757	J. Govind Rao	:	II		(Munshi)
760	Shaikh Ahmad	:	Completed		
764	K. Ram Rao	:	do		
765	Srinivas Vishnu Utgikar	:	do		
766	Shankar Rao	:	do		
767	Venkatesh Rao Kulkarni	:	III	Warangal High School	
771	Mohammad Salar Masood	:	do		
772	Mirza Noorullah Beg	:	II		
773	Sayyid Abdul Aziz	:	II		
775	Khwaja Zainulabidin	:	II		
776	V. Balanna	:	II		
778	C. Pullaiya	:	II		
784	K. V. Ram Rao	:	II	Warangal High School	
799	Sayyid Abdur Rashid	:	II		
802	Mirza Nazirullah Beg	:	I		
803	Muhammad Abdur Rahim	:	II		
808	T. Lachmi Manohar Swami	:	II		
809	R. Purshotam	:	III		
810	T. Narhar Rao	:	II		
811	M. Sheshgir Rao	:	Completed		
814	Khwaja Hasan Mohiuddin Shamsi	:	do		
816	Muhammad Abdur Rashid	:	do		
817	Muhammad Abdus Salam Khan	:	do		
818	Muhammad Jafar	:	II	Matwada High School	
823	Sayyid Ahmad Husain	:	II		
825	Muhammad Mahmud Khan	:	II		
826	Mirza Khalilullah Beg	:	II		
827	Mirza Muhammad Habibullah Beg	:	II		
831	Arjun Rao	:	II		
832	A. Venkat Kishan Rao	:	II		
833	A. V. Ramdas	:	do		
834	Gandvelli Sri Waman Narayan	:	Completed		Failed in Morals

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
885	Sayyid Hafizuddin	II	Khammam High School	
887	Sayyid Najmul Hasan Naqvi	II	d.	
889	H. Jagnath Rao	II	do	
840	Sayyid Habibuddin	I1	do	
848	V. Venkat Narshwan Rao	II	do	
844	T. Hanmanth Rao	II	do	
845	V. Gopal Kishan Rao	II	do	
846	V. Narayan Rao	Completed	do	Passed in Morals.
847	L. Lakshmi Narshvan Rao	do	Karimnagar High School	
848	R. Raghu Rao	III	do	
849	M. Bhuma Rao	II	do	
851	M. Satya Narayan Rao	III	do	
856	Muhammad Khajruddin	III	do	
857	Muhammad Jarnaluddin	III	do	
858	S. Venkat Vardhaiya	II	Karimnagar High School	
859	C. Hanmanthu	I	do	
860	G. Malla Reddy	II	do	
872	N. Satvanarayan	I	do	
867	K. Venkat Rajeshwar Rao	II	do	
868	J. Ramapathi Rao	Completed	do	
869	Shaikh Hyder	do	do	
870	Mohammad Osman	do	do	
872	Ram Gopal Rao	do	Jagthial High School	
873	Ahmad Husain Khan	II	do	
879	Didar Ahmad	do	do	
884	Muhammad Ismail	do	do	
885	Muhammad Abdus Salam Akhtar	do	do	
886	Muhammad Mohiuddin Beg	do	do	
887	B. Gopal Malesham	do	do	
888	K. Shivrajam	do	do	
911	M. Madsodhan Rao	II	Private	

			Alexandria High School	Passed in Theology
913	C. Shai Reddy	II	do	
915	R. Hanmant Rao	II	do	
920	C. Sitaram	III	do	
921	Madanba Ramkrishnaiya	Completed	do	
928	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur	do	do	
925	Shangram Srinavasa Rao	do	do	
927	Muhammad S abuddin	II	do	
928	Asadullah Khan	III	do	
930	Sayyid Tahir Husain	II	do	
931	Zahid Ali	II	do	
933	Sirajuddin	II	do	
935	Shaukat Husain Ansari	II	do	
936	Abdul Sa im Khan	II	do	
937	Nisar Ahmad Siddiqi	II	do	
939	Kamta Pershad Vidhyarthi	I	do	
954	Iftakhar Ahmad	II	do	
950	Sayyid Abdul Qadir	II	do	
062	Mahdi Ali Khan	I	do	
963	Nathoo Rao Path k	II	do	
964	Ramcharan Rai Gupta		do	
965	Sayyid Salim H mid Razvi		Private	

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Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
3	Muhd. Abdus Samad Khan	II	City High School	
5	Shaffaqat Husain	II	do	
6	Hatim Ali	III	do	
8	Muhd. Akbaruddin Siddiqi	II	do	
12	Muhd. Husain Khan	III	Darul Uloom	
20	M. Benkat Pershad	II	do	Failed in Theology
22	Muhd. Abdul Rahim Khan	II	Nampally High School	
38	Muhd. Ahmad Muhiuddin	III	Darush Shafa High School	
38	Muhd. Riyazuddin	III	do	
39	Ghulam Khwaja Qutbuddin	III	do	
40	Mirza Ahmad Qamruddin Beg	II	do	
42	Sayyid Abdur Rahim	II	Bidar High School	
46	Sa_eeduddin Ahmad	III	Medak High School	
49	Shaikh Imam	III	Nizamabad High School	
51	Sayyid Kalimuddin	III	Private	
52	Sayyid Asghar Ali	III	do	
67	Muhd. Abdul Aziz	Passed	do	(Munshi)
69	Sayyid Abbas Husain Khan Razvi	III	Inter. College, Aurangabad	
70	Mohd. Mahmood Ahmad Mosa	II	do	
71	Sayyid Nasiruddin Hyder Qadri	III	do	
72	Muhd. Abdul Hai	III	do	
74	Muhd. Tajammul Husain Faruqi	III	do	
76	Sayyid Mahmud Husaini	II	do	
77	Muhd. Mohsin Siddiqi	III	do	
81	Sayyid Wasit Ali Abbasi	III	do	
82	Altaf Ilahi Khan Faruqi	II	do	
83	Govind Rao Nalengekar	II	do	
84	Sadjagat Narayan	II	do	
85	Rajender Narayan Ashtahana	II	do	
86	Rai Mohan Rao Ashthana	II	do	
91	Mohd. Ijaz Wali Khan	III	do	

No.	Name	Class	School	
94	Mohd. Muinuddin	III	Nanded High School	
95	Tulja Singh Chowhan	III	do	
99	Muhd. Ismail	III	do	
112	Mirza Ahmad Ali Beg	III	Parbhani High School	
115	Santok	III	do	
125	Dattatri Mandakhalkar	II	do	
130	Sayyid Ismail	III	Jalna High School	
131	Shankar Keshav Rao Pamparkhedkar	II	do	
132	Mahalsa Kunt Ambarkar	II	do	
134	Khwaja Sirajul Abidin Siddiqi	II	Bir High School	
658	Trimbak	II	do	
058	Makand	III	do	
143	Narsingh Rao	III	Yadgir High School	
144	Y. Varpa Kishtaiya	II	Raichur High School	
145	Sakha Hari	II	do	
147	Muhd. Abdus Salam	II	Inter. College, Warangal	
148	Muhd. Rashiduddin Ahmad	III	do	
149	Sayyid Ghayasuddin Qadri	III	do	
150	Sardar Ali	III	do	
151	Sayyid Abdul Halim Hosaini	III	do	
152	G. Narsaiya	III	do	
153	Mawadi Janardan Reddi	III	do	
154	Piljal Venkat Ram Narshvan Rao	II	do	
155	Bashir Ahmad Siddiqi	III	do	
158	Muhd. Ghayasuddin Faruqi	III	do	
159	Muhd. Miskin	III	do	
160	Sayyid Shah Ali Akbar Qadri	III	Mathwada High School	
162	C. Vishwanathdhar Rao	III	do	
165	Muhd. Wahiduddin	II	do	
166	M. Tuka Ram Rao	III	do	
169	Pakanati Ramchandraiya	II	do	
174	Sayyid Ibrahim	III	Karimnagar High School	
175	Sayyid Yusuf Ali Jafari	II	do	
177	M. Narsingh Rao	III	Jagtiyal High School	
179	Ibnul Abbas Khwaja Fazluddin Hamid	II	do	(Failed in Theology)
183	Chakanta Bal Kishen Rao	II	do	

Old Regulations.

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks New Regulations
512	Muhd. Mukhtar Ahmad	III	Private	
269	Sayyid Yaqoob Hosaini	Honours	City Inter. College	
481	Mahmud Ali	I	O. High School, Nalgonda	
026	Mohd. Nazir Khan	I	Alex. Jehangir High School, Bhopal	
933	Afzal Ahmad	I	do	
480	Muhd. Moinuddin	I	O. High School, Nalgonda	
989	Muhd. Raza Khan	I	Alex. Jehangir High School	
781	Muhd. Mahbub Ali Khan	I	Osmanabad High School	
331	Sayyid Fakhrul Hasan	I	Darul Uloom	
462	Muhd. Abdur Razzaq	I	Bidar High School	
816	J. Narsimham	I	Inter. College, Warangal	
264	Sayyid Salam ur Rahman	I	City Inter. College.	
333	Khwaja Hameeduddin	I	Darul Uloom	
775	Devi Das	I	Latur High School	
878	Muhammad Amjad Ali	I	Nampalli High School	
256	Muhammad Ihsanuddin Khan	I	Inter. City College	
693	Harmant Rao	I	Inter College, Gulburga	
946	Muhd. Abdul Hamid	I	Alex. Jeh. High School	
777	Ganesh Balbhim Rao	I	Latur High School	
231	Ghulam Dastgir	I	City Inter. College	
395	A. Ramchandra Reddi	I	O. H. School, Nampalli	
699	Sayyid Abdul Aziz	I	Inter College, Gulburga	
234	Mirza Muhd. Ali Beg	I	City Inter. College	
238	Muhd. Dilwar Khan Mahdavi	I	do	
499	Ramchander	I	O. H. School Nirmal	
711	Keshav Rao Kati	I	Inter. College Gulburga	
282	Ram Rao Kulkarni	I	City Inter. College	
881	Ranganadhan	I	O. H. School, Nampalli	
945	Ghulam Kibriya Quddusi	I	Alex. Jeh. H. S., Bhopal	
229	Sayyid Muhd. Mahmud Ali Kazimi	III	City Inter. College	
280	Malik Shabbir Husain	III	do	Failed in Theology

No.	Name		Class	Institution	Remarks
232	Muhd. Ibrahim	..	II	do	
238	Muhd. Esa Yafai	..	II	do	
235	Zakiuddin Ahmad	..	III	do	
236	Muhd. Sayeeduddin Ahmad		II	do	
239	R. Sita Ram Rao	..	III	do	
241	Narayan Chari	..	II	do	
242	Ganga Reddi		II	do	
243	L. Venkat Reddi	..	III	do	
244	Mahmudul Haq	..	II	do	
245	Muhd. Abdur Rahim		II	do	
247	Mir Muhd. Ali Khan		II	do	
250	Muhd. Ismail Faruqi		II	do	
251	Ghulam Muhiuddin		III	do	
252	M. Sita Ram Rao	..	III	do	
253	Devaki Nandan Rao	..	II	do	
250	Abul Khair Sayyid Ghulam Samdani Shattari	..	II	do	
261	Abdul Qaiyum	..	II	do	
265	Mohd. Rifaqat Husain Khan		III	do	
266	Amir Muhd. Hanif	..	II	do	
267	Muhammad Nur	..	II	do	
270	Shuh Abdus Samad Qadri ul Multani		II	do	
272	Muhammed Ghaus	..	III	do	
273	Muhammed Fazl Rasul Khan	..	II	do	
274	Muhammed Nasiruddin	..	II	do	
276	Mirza Muhd. Ali Beg	..	II	do	
277	Shamsuddin	..	II	do	
278	Ghulam Muhd. Sayeed	..	II	do	
284	Kheshav Rao Deshpande	..	III	do	
285	Gajanan Rao Kulkarni	..	III	do	
286	N. Narayan Reddi	..	II	do	
288	K. Rang Rao		II	do	
289	K. Narayan Rao	..	II	do	
291	P. Lachhmi Rajan	..	II	City Inter. College	(Failed in Theology)

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
293	Muhd. Sayeedullah Khan	II	Darul Uloom High School	
294	Muhd. Hakim Ahmad	III	do	
295	Muhd. Shah Alam Khan	III	do	
296	Sayyid Khwaja Muinuddin	III	do	
299	Muhd. Abdul Karim	III	do	
301	Ghaus Muhuddin	II	do	
302	Muhd. Rafiuzzaman	II	do	
303	Sayyid Mahmud	II	do	
305	Muhd. Mazharuddin	III	do	
307	Muhd. Vajhuddin	II	do	
309	Muhd. Shahabuddin	II	do	
310	Mir Rafiq Ali	III	do	
311	Muhd. Bashiruddin	II	do	
313	Muhd. Khaliluddin	II	do	
314	Muhd. Abdul Ghani	II	do	
315	Muhd. Muniruddin	II	do	
317	Khwaja Moinuddin Khan	II	do	
318	Khurshid Khan	III	do	
319	Muhd. Yasin	II	do	
320	Habib Ali	II	do	
321	Muhd. Afzal Husain	III	do	
322	Ali Ahmad	II	do	
324	Babaiya	II	do	
325	K. Shivram Reddi	III	do	
326	P. Anjaiya	III	do	
328	K. G. Anant Reddi	II	do	
330	Abdul Wahid	Completed	do	
332	Abdul Aziz	II	do	
335	Muhd. Abdul Qahharul Ansari	II	do	
336	Sayyid Muhd. Taqi Hashimi	II	do	
337	Aziz Ahmad Jilani	II	do	
339	Manzur Ahmad	II	do	

No.	Name	Class	Institution
340	Muhd. Saddiq Ali Quraishi	II	do
349	Muhd. Abdur Rahman	II	do
350	Muhd. Abdul Quddus Mahajir	II	do
352	Muhd. Ali Mahajir	II	do
355	Vithal Singh	II	do
358	Narayan Singh	Completed	do
359	Muhd. Taher	do	do
360	Ghulam Ali Quraishi	do	do
361	Mir Fatah Ali	do	do
362	Muhd. Murtaza Ali Khan Nagad	do	do
363	Khairat Ali	do	do
364	Sayyid Ghayasuddin Qadri	do	do
366	Akbar Ali Khan	d.,	do
367	Muhd. Ghayasuddin	do	do
368	Muhd. Abdul Rahman	do	do
369	Sayyid Qutubuddin Husaini	do	do
370	Muhd. Abdul Wahid Khan	do	do
371	Sayyid Ahmad	do	do
732	Sayyid Sharif	do	do
374	Veshwanadhan	do	do
375	K. Yadgir Rao	do	do
376	G. Lakshma Reddi	do	do
379	Sayyid Ghaus Muhiuddin	II	O. H. School, Nampally
380	Sayyid Raza Mustafa Ali Razvi	II	do
382	Jagannat Rao Valvekar	II	do
383	Sanbeshav	II	do
387	Muhd. Habibullah	III	do
388	R. B. Babaiya	III	do
391	Muhd. Rahmat Husain	II	do
392	Hamid Muhiuddin	II	do
393	Sayyid Kamal Muhammad	II	do
394	M. Venkat Raman	II	do
396	Konati Somaiya	Completed	do
397	M. Kishen Rao	II	do
398	G. Rangachari		do

Roll No.	Name			Class	School	Remarks
399	Raghavender Chari	..	..	II	O.H. School. Nampally	
400	Mahantaiya	..	..	II	do	
401	Muhd. Sultan	..	..	Completed	do	
402	Janardhan Reddi	..	..	do	do	
403	Narayan Rao Sharwakar	..	..	do	do	
404	K. akshmi Narschvan Rao	..	..	do	do	
411	Muhd. Abdus Salam	..	..	II	Asifiya High School, Malakpet	
413	Habib Hasan	..	..	II	do	
416	Khwaja Muinuddin Ahmad	..	..	II	do	
426	Abdur Rahman Khan Ansari	..	..	II	do	
430	R. Dharma Rao	..	..	III	do	
432	Muhd. Qutbuddin Khan	..	..	Completed	do	
434	Muhd. Rahimuddin	..	..	II	O. H. School, Darushshafa	
436	Muhd. Ghausuddin	..	..	II	do	
437	Mir Sirajuddin Ali Khan	..	..	II	do	
440	Mir Shakir Ali	..	..	II	do	
441	Sayyid Mahdi Hasan	..	..	II	do	
442	T. Girdhar Chari	..	..	Completed	do	
443	Muhd. Wajhuddin Siddiqi	..	..	II	O. H. School, Mahbubnagar	
444	Muhd. Abdus Sattar	..	..	II	do	
450	M. V. Subba Rao	..	..	II	do	
453	Mallaiya	..	..	II	do	
454	T. Balkishtaiya Reddi	..	..	II	do	
456	Manik Rao	..	..	II	do	
458	L. Narayan	..	..	Completed	Bidar High School	
459	Muhd. Muzammil Siddiqi	..	..	II	do	
461	Rashid Ahmad	..	..	II	do	
468	Muhd. Bashiruddin	..	..	II	do	
464	Mirza Farkhunda Ali Beg	..	..	II	do	
465	Muhd. Manszur Ahmad Quraishi	..	..	Completed	do	
466	Sayyid Shafiuddin	..	..	do	do	

					Failed in Theology
469	Narayan Rao Chatgopakar	..	II	do	
470	Abul Mohamid Sayyid Abdur Razzaq	..	Completed	do	
471	Sayyid Zamiruddin	..	do	do	
474	Sayyid Abdul Khaliq	..	II	Medak High School	
475	Muhd. Hasan Ali	..	III	do	
478	Muhd. Osman	..	Completed	do	
479	Muhd. Hafizuddin	..	do	do	
482	Siva Ramlu	..	II	Nalgonda High School	
483	Sayyid Sulaiman	..	Completed	do	
484	Muhd. Abdul Ghaffar	..	do	do	
487	Muhd. Abdul Wahid	..	II	Nirmal High School	
488	Muhd. Ghausuddin	..	II	do	
490	Muhd. Ibrahim	..	Completed	do	
491	Muhd. Abdul Wahid	..	Completed	do	
492	Muhd. Inayatullah Khan	..	do	do	
494	Muhd. Abdur Rab	..	Completed	do	
495	Muhd. Qadiruddin Ahmad	..	II	Nizamabad High School	
496	G. Anant Swami	..	III	do	
498	Muhd. Fakhruddin Siddiqi	..	II	do	
500	D. Hanmant Rao	..	II	do	
501	Narayan Reddi	..	Completed	do	
502	Ahmad Muhiuddin Ansari	..	do	do	
503	N. Venkat Raman	..	II	Private	
508	Safya Begam	..	III	do	
514	Muhd. Abdul Baqi Haqqani	..	II	do	
517	Anant Reddi	..	III	do	
518	B. Vijaya Rao	..	II	do	
519	K. R. Ragavacharya	..	III	do	
526	G. Ram Reddi	..	II	do	
532	Sayyid Ghaus Mohiuddin	..	III	do	
535	Muhd. Qutbuddin	..	III	do	
538	Abdul Fatha Mir Abdulah Hasni	..	II	do	
539	Muhd. Ibrahim	..	II	do	
542	Sayyid Akbar	..	III	do	
546	Mirza Abbas Namazi	..	II	do	
548	Shanker Rao	..	II	do	

Roll No.	Name		Class	College	Remarks
549	Muhd. Yusufuddin	: :	Completed	Private	
552	Shesh Rao Desmukh	: :	III	do	
553	C. Keshav Rao	: :	I	do	
555	V. Sanjev Rao	: :	II	do	
557	C. Venugopal	: :	II	do	
558	Sattaiya	: :	Completed	do	
561	B. Raghvender Rao	: :	II	do	
563	Balreddy	: :	Passed	do	
564	Sayyid Bashir Ahmad	: :	do	do	
565	Mir Taher Ali	: :	do	do	
570	Sayyid Basharat Ahmad Razvi	: :	Completed	do	
571	Muhd. Abdul Qadir	: :	do	do	
573	Sayyid Fakhruddin Hasan	: :	do	do	
574	Sayyid Ahmad	: :	do	do	
575	Muhd. Yusuf Husain	: :	do	do	
579	Muhd. Basharat Husain	: :	do	do	
582	A. Lakshmi Narsihvan Reddi	: :	do	do	
583	Venkat Janardhan	: :	do	do	
584	Lakshman Rao	: :	do	do	
585	B. Venakt Sitaram Rao	: :	do	do	
587	Shankar Rao	: :	do	do	
586	Khande Rao	: :	Completed	Nautan Vidhyala, Gulburgah	Passed in Theology
589	Sher Muhd Khan	: :	do	do	do
590	Ghulam jilani	: :	do	do	do
591	Muhd. Riyazuddin Ahmad	: :	do	do	do
592	Muhd. Muzaffar Ali	: :	do	do	
595	Mir Arshad Ali Khan	: :	II	Inter. College, Aurangabad	
596	Sayyid Basharatullah Ahmad	: :	II	do	
598	Ghulam Mustafa	: :	II	do	Failed in Theology
599	Ghulam Jafar Khan Jalnavi	: :	II	do	
600	Ishaq Muhd. Khan Bismati	: :	II	do	
602	Narayan Ram Kishen Naik	: :	II	do	
603	Mohan Lal Bhad	: :	III	do	

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No.	Name		Result	School	Remarks
604	Raja Ram Lakshman Rao Ponirkar	..	II	do	
605	Raja Ram Venkat Ram Deshpande	..	II	do	
606	Narayan Rao	..	II	do	
607	Muhd. Abdul Majeed	..	Completed	do	
608	Sayyid Aminuddin Ahmed	..	do	do	
609	Shamshir Khan	..	do	do	
610	Siddiq Ahmad Khan	..	do	do	
611	Muhd. Tafazzul Husain Faruqi	..	do	do	
612	Bhagwan Reshi Pathak	..	do	do	
613	Muhd. Aminullah Ziyai	..	III	O. H. School, Nanded	
614	Muhd. Abdul Moghni	..	III	do	
615	Sayyid FaqirMuhammad	..	II	do	
621	Wahid Ali Khan	..	Completed	do	
622	Muhd. Saifullah Khan	..	do	do	
623	Narayan Rao Deshpande	..	do	do	
624	Bala Pershad	..	do	do	
626	Sayyid Mushtaq Husaini	..	III	O. H. School, Parbhani	
627	Sayyid Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Jafari	..	II	do	
628	Muhammad Yaqoob	..	II	do	
630	Shankar Mandakhalikar	..	III	do	
632	Govind Vishnu	..	Completed	do	
635	Sayyid Abdul Karim	..	do	do	
636	Mir Mahbub Ali	..	do	do	
637	Ahmad bin Sayyeed	..	do	do	
638	Narender Singh Chabdyel	..	do	do	
639	Sri Ramlu	..	do	do	
640	Ganpat Kulkarni	..	II	do	
641	Muhd. Azizuddin	..	II	O. H. School, Jalna	Failed in Theology
642	Muhd. Latifuddin	..	II	do	
647	Janardhan Narayan Rao Chapalgaonkar	..	III	O. H. School, Bir	
648	Khwaja Karimuddin Quraishi	..	II	do	
650	Muhd. Habibur Rahman	..	II	do	
659	Damodhar Vasdev Rao	..	II	do	
661	Mohan Rao Babalgaonkar	..	II	do	
662	Srinivas Rao	..	Completed	do	

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
663	Ayisha Begam	II	Private	
665	Karim un Nisa Begam	Completed	do	
667	Muhd. Abdul Karim	III	do	
672	Vishnupant Bhale Rao	III	do	
673	Sayyid Ibrahim	Passed	do	
675	Gangadhar Rao Joshi	Completed	Inter. College, Gulburgah.	
676	Muhd. Nurullah	II	do	
678	Muhd. Abdus Samad Sirajuddin	III	do	
679	Faizul Bari Abdul Alim	III	do	
680	Muhd. Maqsood Shah Khan	II	do	
681	Mir Asad Ali Mashhadi	II	do	
682	Shaikh Salam	II	do	
683	Ramchander Rao	II	do	
684	Kishan Rao	III	do	
685	D. Narayan Rao Desai	II	do	
688	Muhd. Fakhrul Hasan	II	do	
689	Khan Muhd. Khan	II	do	
695	Muhd. Fazlur Rahman	III	do	
697	Muhd. Abdul Hamid	II	do	
698	Sayyid Muhd. Husaini	II	do	
700	Muhd. Husain Siddiqi	II	do	
702	Muhd. Ismail	II	do	
704	Qadir Khan	II	do	
708	Madhu Rao Kulkarni	II	do	
709	Gholappa	II	do	
710	Nana Rao Kulkarni	II	do	
713	Venkat Rao Manvikar	II	do	
714	Hanmantappa	II	do	
716	G. S. Harimat	II	do	
717	Malkaran Gor	II	do	
18	Gopal Rao Hadgikar	II	do	
9	Sripad Bhat	III	do	

No.	Name	Grade	School	Remarks
720	Rudarshti	II		
721	N. Ramachari	III		
722	Muhd. Bashir Ahmad Timani	Completed		
728	Yaqub Ali	do		
724	Shaikh Nabi	do		
725	Qamruzzaman	do		
726	Muhd. Abdul Majeed Rauholi	do		
730	Sadashiv	do		
731	Manik Naik	do		
732	Sheshadri	do		
788	Parlhad Rao Nalgirkar	do		
784	M. Baswaraj Bande Bijlikar	do		
785	T. Baswant Rao	II	O. H. School, Yadgir	
736	Qazi Mohammed Muinuddin Faruqi	II		
737	Manik Rao Afzalpurkar	III		
789	Sayeed bin Omar	III		
740	Sayyid Sadullah	II		
743	Narayan Rao Kalal Bandikar	II		
747	B. Ganda Chari	Completed		
748	Ghulam Mahbub	II	O. H. School, Raichur	
750	S. V. Deshpandya	II		
751	Muhd. Jafar Husain	II		
753	K. Hanmantachari	II		
755	M. Amrat Rao	II		
756	Narayan Gor	II		
757	N. Swami Rao	II		
760	A. Keshav Rao	II		
761	S. Narsingh Rao	II	O.H. School, Latur	Failed in Theology
763	Muhd. Zainuddin Quraishi	III		
765	Narayan Gopal Rao Paryag	III		
766	Mohd. Sarfuddin Osavi	do		
767	Muhd. Ahmad Muhiuddin Siddiqi	do		
768	Muhd. Nasir Ahmad Siddiqi	do		
769	Muhd. Ibrahim	do		
771	Sayyid Muhd. Mahdi Hasan	do		

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
772	Ghulam Ahmad	II	O. H. School, Latur	
773	Nagnath Rao Ajlamkar	II	do	
774	Vishombar Bhagwan Rao Patwari	II	do	
776	Keshev Lakshman Rao Sar Deshmukh		do	
778	Ahmad Sayeed Quraishi	Completed	do	Failed in Theology
779	Ganpat Rao Patwari	do	do	
780	Muhd. Abdul Qadir	II	O. H. School, Osmanabad	
782	Muhd. Nisar Ahmad Siddiqi	II	do	
783	Veshombhar Fotadar	II	do	
784	Eknath Keshav Rao Mahajan	III	do	
785	Shiv Ram	II	do	
786	Narayan Rao Deshpande	II	do	
787	Vasudev Deshpande	II	do	
788	Prabhakar Ram Kishen Banjwadkar	III	do	
789	Raghu Ram Ambar	III	do	
791	Muhd. Abdus Samad..	Completed	do	
792	Sayyid Nusrat	do	do	
793	Pandurangam Dev Bhojgore	do	Private	
805	Ramchander Achari	do	do	
808	Muhd. Ghausuddin Ansari	do	do	
809	Hammant Rao Vafgalkar	do	do	
810	Venkat Rao Nandeker	do	do	
813	Muhd. Nawaz Jafari	III	do	Passed in Theology
815	Muhd. Abul Karim Khan	II	Inter. College, Warangal	
817	K. Ram Rao	II	do	
818	B. Gopaiya	II	do	
819	D. Bapu Rao	III	do	
820	P. Venkateshwar Rao	III	do	
822	Amir Khan	II	do	
823	Ahmad Muhiuddin	II	do	
824	Muhd. Abdul Karim	II	do	
826	Muhd. Abdul Bari		do	

No.	Name		Result	School	Failed in Theology
827	Sayyid Manzur-ul-Husain	..	II	do	
828	Muhd. Vazir Ali Afsar	..	II	do	
829	Ahmad Obeidullah	..	II	do	
880	Sayyid Husain Ahmad Naqavi	..	II	do	
882	K. Brahmanand Rao	..	I	do	
883	B. Krishna Devi Reddi	..		do	
834	Sayyid Mahmud	..	Completed	do	
835	Sayyid Mahmud Qadri	..	do	do	
836	Muhd. Sirajul Haq	..	do	do	
887	Muhd. Nazir Ahmad	..	do	do	
838	Muhd. Vazir Ali	..	do	do	
841	Sayyid Nizamuddin	..	do	do	
842	K. Kankaiya	..	do	do	
843	G. Bhadraiya	..	do	do	
844	R. Vishwanath Rao	..	III	Mathwada High School	
845	Muhd. Sirajuddin	..	II	do	
846	Miran Ghani Abdul Wahab	..	III	do	
847	Vasudev Rao Nankjar	..	III	do	
848	Muhd. Sirajul Hasan Siddiqi	..	Completed	do	
849	Ghulam Jilani	..	do	do	
852	G. Lakshmi Narayan Rao	..	II	O. H. School, Khammam	
853	M. L. Narsihvan Rao	..	II	do	
854	D. Satya Narayan	..	II	do	
857	D. P. Kishen Rao	..	Completed	do	
859	Sayyid Abbas Hyder Kazimi	..	do	do	
860	N. Lakshmi Narsaiya	..	do	do	
861	J. Venkat Rao	..	II	O. H. School, Karimnagar	
862	N. Ragholu	..	II	do	
864	Hamid Husain	..	II	do	
865	Mirza Abdullah Beg	..	II	do	
866	Abdul Wahab	..	II	do	
867	Sayyid Ahmad	..	II	do	
869	B. Sattaiya	..	II	do	
870	P. Rang Rao	..	II	do	
871	Faqir Muhammad	..	Completed	do	

Roll No.	Name	Class	School	Remarks
872	Ahmad Taqi Hasan Khan	Completed	O. H School Karimnagar	
873	Jagnatham	do	do	
874	Prankshan Rao	do	do	
875	J. Alwaraiya	do	do	
878	Abul Ula Tajuddin Ahmad	II	O. H. School, Jagtiyal	
879	Sayyid Mukhtar Ali Warisi	Completed	do	
880	G. R. Narsiya	II	O. H. School, Jagtiyal	
883	Ahmad Ghazanfar	Completed	do	
884	Muhd. Mahboob Ali	do	do	
885	Masihuzzaman	II	Private	
887	D. Narayan Reddi	III	do	
889	M. Vishwanadham	Completed	do	
893	Jamil Ahmad Khan	III	do	
895	Muhd. Nizam Khan	Completed	do	
896	Abdul Qaiyum	II	do	
848	Sayyid Iqbal Husain	II	do	
900	Indar Karan	II	do	
901	C. H. Venkat Rao	Completed	do	
903	Muhd. Yusuf	do	do	
905	Amrat Lal	do	do	
909	L. Madhusodhan Rao	II	Alex. Jeh. High School, Bhopal	
912	Ausaf Rasool	III	do	
916	Abdul Hafiz	III	do	
918	Muhammad Ali Khan	II	do	
919	Maqbul Ahmad	III	do	
921	Sri Kishen Chand	Completed	do	
925	Sayid Majid Ali	II	do	
927	Abdur Rashid Khan	II	do	
928	Munir Ahmad	II	do	
931	Tahsibuddin		do	

982	Muhd. Mustahsan	..	II	do
984	Lakshmi Narayan	..	II	do
985	Shanti Narayan Varma	..	II	do
986	Ram Srup Varma	..	II	do
987	Iftikhar Ahmad	..	II	do
938	Aziz Ahmad	..	II	do
942	Nifasat Ali Khan	..	II	do
944	Ghayur Husain Alvi	..	II	do
947	Sayyid Muhd. Ahmad Sabzwari	..	II	do
948	Sayyid Abrar Ahmad	..	II	do
949	Fazlur Rahman	..	II	do
950	Shambhu Dayal	..	Completed	do
952	Sayyid Mubarak Husain	..	do	do
953	Shamshad Ali	..	do	Private
954	Muhd. Kalimuddin	..	do	do
956	Shivnath Pershad	..	III	do
957	Mashkur Ali	..	II	
959	Sayyid Ajaz Ali	..		

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Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
3	Mirza Abdus Sattar Beg	II	Osmania University College	
4	Muinuddin Ahmad	III	do	
5	Muhammad Abdul Qadir	III	do	
6	Muhammad Shaikh Shafatullah Qureshi	III	do	
10	Muhd. Sultan Muhiuddin	III	do	Failed in Theology
11	Muhamma 1 Rafiuddin Ali Khan	III	do	
12	Muhammad Ashaq Husain	III	do	
14	J H. Subbaiva	III	do	
15	K. Ummapati Rao	III	do	
17	P. Venkat Ram Rao	III	do	
19	Sayyi 1 Abdul Majid	II	do	
20	Sayyid Abdul Majid Razvi	II	do	
22	Mohammad Yusuf ddin Ansari	II	do	
24	Muhammad Mahmud Ali	II	do	
28	Sayyi 1 Abdul Mannan	III	do	
29	Mu ammad Salim Muhiuddin Siddiqi	III	do	
32	Sayyid Abdul Hamid Bokhari	III	do	
33	Say id H mid Shattari	III	do	
38	Sayyid Yu us	III	do	
39	Muhammad Muinu din Ahmad	II	do	
41	Mufti Muhammad Abarar-ul-Haq	II	do	
42	Sayyid Abbas Ali	II	do	
44	Muhammad Fazlullah Sid liqi	Completed	Ex-student	
45	Muhammad Nasir Husain Siddiqi	III	do	
47	D. Chandaraiya	Completed	do	
48	Rai Sham Mohan Lal	III	do	
58	Rai Ranga Pershad	III	do	
59	Muhammad Abdul Rahman Sayeed Siddiqi	II	do	

No.	Name		Class	Institution	Remarks
61	Sayyid Mahdi Ali	..	III	do	Passed in Morals
65	Sital Singh	..	Completed	do	
68	Abdul Ghaffar Beg	..	III	do	
73	Sripat Rao Phatak	..	Completed	do	City Inter. College
75	Muhammad Abdul Ghani	..	III	do	
76	Muhammad Zahir-ul-Afaq Faridi	..	III	do	Failed in Theology
77	Muhammad Ghulam Jilani	..	II	do	
78	Muhammad Qamruddin	..	III	do	
79	Muhammad Munirud in	..	II	do	
80	Mohammad Ghaus Siddiqi	..	II	do	
81	Mir Faruq Ali	..	II	do	Failed in Theology
82	Mirajuddin Ahmad	..	III	do	
83	Muhd. Abdullah	..	III	do	
84	Sayyid A'bdul Basit	..	III	do	
85	Sayyid Abdul Mannan	..	III	do	
86	Muhammad Kalimullah	..	III	do	
88	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan	..	II	do	
90	Sayyid Nawazish Hasan	..	II	do	
91	Wahid Baksh	..	II	do	
92	Khwaja Ghulam Gauhar Ali Khan	..	III	do	
97	Sayyid Bahbud Ali	..	II	do	
98	Ashiq Husain	..	III	do	
99	S. Venkateshwar Rao	..	II	do	
100	Narayan Rao	..	II	do	
101	Raghvender Rao	..	II	do	
104	P. Venkat Ram Narasaiya	..	III	Ex-Student	
106	Mirza Mahmud Ali Beg	..	III	do	Inter. College, Aurangabad
108	M.hd. Karimuddin	..	III	do	
118	Mir Musharraf Ali	..	III	do	
116	Sayyid Azizuddin Mogharabi	..	III	do	
117	Mir Qudrat Ali	..	III	do	
110	Qazi Mahbub Muhiuddin Ahmad	..	III	do	Warangal Inter. College
122	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan	..	III	do	Failed in Theology
124	Kamaraj Ganpat Rao	..	III	do	
125	B. Kanayya	..	I	do	

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
126	G. Bapu Rao	II	Warangal Inter. College	
127	P. Narayan Rao	II	do	
130	Sayyid Abdur Rahman Hashimi	II	Osmania University College	
138	Sayyid Mahmood Husain Bidari	III	do	
186	Aziz Ahmad	II	do	
188	Muhammad Muinuddin Shahpuri	III	do	
139	Venkatesh Bapoo Rao Joshi	III	do	
144	Narsing Rao Manork'r	II	do	
145	Muhammad Abdul Aziz	III	do	
148	Sayyid Muhammad Ahsan	III	do	
140	Tirmal Rao	III	do	
150	Shankarji	III	do	
151	Har Mohan Lal	II	do	
152	Sayyid Khwaja Barkatullah	II	do	
155	Ramchander Rao Desaipandaya	III	do	
156	Muhammad Ahsan Aziz	III	do	
159	Lala Bindha Pershad	II	do	
160	Chandersaker Hiramath	III	Ex-student	
162	Hafiz S fiullah	III	do	
163	Bu Ali Zahiruddin	III	do	
164	Sayyid Mujataba Husain	III	do	
168	Muhammad Amiruddin	III	do	
170	Lakshmi Narayan Abyanker	III	do	
171	Sesha Chari	III	do	
174	Khwaja Abdul Wahid Ansari	III	do	
177	V. Muttam Rao	III	do	
178	Mu ammad Ibrahim Khan	Completed	do	
180	Ahmaduddin Muhammad	do	do	
181	Siddiq Ahmad	do	do	
182	Sayyid Iqbal Ahmad	do	do	

No.	Name				
183	Sayyid Abdul Hadi	: :	do		Passed in Morals
185	K. Srinavas	: :	do		do
186	M. V nkata Chalam	: :	do		do
187	P. Mahadev	: :	do		Failed in Theology
188	Muhd. Aminuddin	: :	III	City Inter. College	
189	Ghulam Muhammad Khan	: :	II	do	
192	Mir Hasan	: :	III	do	Failed in Theology
193	Abu Abdullah	: :	III	do	do
194	Muhd. Imaduddin	: :	III	do	do
195	Sayyid Muslehuddin	: :	III	do	do
196	Sayyid Raziu 'din	: :	II	do	
197	Muhd. Ghausuddin	: :	III	do	
199	C. S'shgir Rao	: :	Completed	Ex-student	
201	Mir Iqbal Ali Khan	: :	III	do	
203	C. Daleh and Singhi	: :	III	Aurangabad Inter. College	
206	Manzoor-ul-Amin	: :	III	do	
207	Abdul Hamid Khan	: :	III	do	
208	Vinayat Rao Poojari	: :	III	do	
209	Bapoo Rao Takilkar	: :	II	do	
210	Marwati Joshi	: :	III	do	
212	Ali Ahmad	: :	III	do	
215	Bhagwan Rao Deshpandiya	: :	III	do	
216	Pandit Rao	: :	III	do	
218	Balwant Rao	: :	III	do	
219	Safiuddin	: :	Completed	Ex-student	
220	Govind Rao Bhale	: :	do	do	
222	Muhammad Sharf-ul-Haq Qureshi	: :	III	do	
223	Dattatrayya Mahadev Rao Moonjikar	: :	Completed	Warangal Inter. College	
224	Bhimkishan Rao Wagmare	: :	III	do	
225	Muhammad Ismail Jaiil	: :	III	do	
226	Muhammad Ahmad Husain	: :	III	do	
227	Muhammad Maulane	: :	III	do	
228	Muhammad Khalifatullah	: :	III	do	
229	Khwaja Mohammad Azizullah	: :	III	do	
280	Keshav Rao	: :	III	do	

Roll No.	Name		Class	College	Remarks
231	P. Kishan Rao	:	II	Warangal Inter. College	
28?	Par ha Venketeshwar Rao	:	III	do	
234	M. Nil kantam	:	II	Ex-student	
236	Salamat-un-Nisa Begam	:	III	Women's College	
242	Sayyid Shah Fasihullah Husaini	:	III	Private	
243	Azizuddin Ahmad	:	III	do	
240	Ra hvender Rao	:	Complete I	do	
250	Sayyid Mahmood	:	III	do	
252	Muhammad Abdul Rahman Sharif	:	Completed	do	

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Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
10	Sayyid Abdul Latif	III	Osmania Universtiy College	Failed in Theology
11	Muhd. Ahmad	III	do	do
12	Muhd. Ghausuddin	III	do	do
13	Mir Mosiquddin	III	do	
16	Muhammad Samiullah Khan	I	do	
17	Ahmad Mohiuddin	III	do	
19	Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad Siddiqi	II	do	
20	Nazr Muhd. Khan	III	do	Failed in Theology
21	Shah Mohammad Kalimullah Qadri	III	do	
25	Mir Muhammad Ali	III	do	
26	Muhammad Abdul Rashid	II	do	
28	Ishaq Muhammad Khan Kamalzai	III	do	
32	Sayyid Kazim Hus in Mosavi	II	do	
33	J. Venkat Narsing Rao	III	do	
35	P. B. Jag Mohan	III	do	
36	D. T. Bhoshn m	II	do	Failed in Theology
37	Raghunandan Raj	II	do	
39	Muhd. Mahmud Ali	II	do	
41	Muhammad Qadir Husain	II	do	
42	Muhammad Abdul Qadir	II	do	
43	Muhammad Ab ul Moqim	II	do	
44	Abu Fazl Sayyid Mohammad Siddiq Qadri	II	do	
46	Muhammad Aftab Ahmad Siddiqi	II	do	
47	Muhammad Ahmaduddin Husain	III	do	
49	Qazi Mohammad Abdul Hadi	III	do	
50	Muhammad Tahir Husain		do	

No.	Name		Class	Status	Remarks
51	Muhammad Mahboob	..	II	do	
53	Sayyid Hamid Ali Qadri	..	III	do	
54	Muzaffar Ali Khan	..	III	do	
60	Shaikh Shafaqqat Ali	..	II	do	Failed in Morals
61	B. Narshivan Reddy	..	II	do	do
62	Shiv Pershad	..	III	do	do
63	Degambar Rao Deshpande	..	III	do	
64	B. Ramchander Rao	..	III	Ex-student	
67	Sayyid Shah Ibrahim Nahri	..	III	do	
73	Liaqat Ali Khan	..	II	do	
75	Muhammad Noor-ul-Islam Khan	..	III	do	
77	Hanif Ahmad Khan Ansari	..	III	do	
82	Muhammad Hanif	..	III	do	
86	Muhammad Hidayat Ali	..	III	do	
87	Mir Enayat Ali	..	III	do	
89	Muhammad Abdul Qadir	..	Completed	do	
94	Muhammad Sharfuddin	..	do	do	
95	Muhammad Abdul Wahid	..	do	do	
96	Muhammad Wajid Ali Khan	..	II	do	
98	Muhammad Ishaq	..	II	City Inter. College	
99	Husain Lutfullah	..	III	do	Failed in Theology
100	Khwaja Ahmad	..	III	do	
101	Aziz Ali Khan	..	II	do	
102	Mir Asad Ali	..	III	do	
103	Sayyid Hasanuddin	..	III	do	Failed in Theology
104	Mu d. Shahbuddin	..	II	do	Failed in Theology
105	Muhd. Karimullah	..	III	do	
109	M. Narsing Rao	..	II	do	
111	Ram Chander	..	II	do	
112	Rajeshwar Rao Kache	..	III	do	
118	N. A. Sesha Charya	..	III	do	
115	Y. Veerapakash Yadgir	..	Completed	do	
116	Muhammad Mahbub Alam	..	III	Ex-student	do
124	Ghulam Nabiullah Ahmad	..	Completed	do	
125	Malik Akbar Ali Khan	..	do	do	

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1841 F.—(1932).

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
128	Sayyid Yusufuddin Maghrabi	II	Aurangabad Inter. College	Failed in Theology
129	Sayyid Muhammad Sadiq Ali Abbasi	II	do	
130	Muhammad Abdul Hamid	II	do	Failed in Theology
131	Vali Muhammad Khan	II	do	
132	Muhd. Ab ul Wahid Quraishi	III	Ex-student do	
135	Muhammad Abdul Latif	III	do	Failed in Theology
136	Ramchander Govind Rao Nandapoorkar	III	Warangal Inter. College	
138	Muhd. Hashim	III	do	Failed in Morals
141	M. Ram Narsihvan Rao	III	do	
143	G. Venkat Narshivan Reddy	III	do	
144	K. Vishwanath	III	do	
145	P. Venkat Appa Rao	III	do	
146	Gogal Narayan	III	Osmania University College	
151	M hammad Afzal-ur-Rahman	III	do	
153	Muhammad Nasir Ahmad	III	do	
155	Muhammad Ali Khan	III	do	
160	Sayyid Muslim	III	do	
161	Muhammad Bashir Hu ain	III	do	
162	Mir Nasiruddin Ali Khan Sahabzada	III	do	
163	Shah Muhammad Alam Nizami	III	do	
164	Sayyid Burhanuddin	III	do	
167	Homi B. Patel	III	do	
168	B. Sitaram Achari	III	do	
169	B. Rang Rao	II	do	
172	Govind Pershad Ghor	III	do	
173	S. Narayan Rao	III	do	
174	Govind Rao Khoptikar	III	do	Failed
177	M. Ram Singh	III	do	
179	J. Tuka Rao	II	do	

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No.	Name		Class	Institution	Remarks
180	S. M. Chatgopakar	..	II	do	Failed in Morals
183	Abu-ul-Nasr Sharfud 'in Khalidi	..	III	do	
184	Muhammad Daliluddin Siddiqi		III	do	Failed in Theology
186	Sayyid Ahmad Muhiuddin Qadri		III	do	
187	Nawab Muhd. Zahiruddin Khan		III	do	
189	Mir Zahid Ali Kamil	..	II	do	
191	Mir Abid Husain	..	II	do	
192	Sayyid Ali		III	do	
193	Muhd. Ahmad Mohinddin Siddiqi		III	do	
195	Abul Khair Sayyid Ibrahim Husain		III	do	
196	Muhammad Husain		II	do	
197	Khwaja Husain	..	II	do	
198	Mohsin bin Shabbir		III	do	
199	Sayyid Omar	..	III	do	
200	Muhammad Ghaus	..	III	do	
201	Muhammad Rasʻol Khan		III	do	
203	Sayyid Mohammad Abdul Halim		II	do	
204	Muhammad Abdul Qadir		II	do	
205	Harishchander Heda		II	do	
209	K. Venkat Ram Rao		II	do	
210	B. Kishan Rao	..	III	do	
211	Srinivas Rao		III	do	Failed in Morals
213	Chandu Rao		III	do	
214	Sham Sundar		III	do	
215	Sayyid Ghulam Ali		Completed	Ex-student	
221	Mohammad Ahmudullah Khan		III	do	Failed in Theology
222	Mohammad Abdul Moiz Khan		Passed	do	
227	Sayyid Abu Abdullah	..	Completed	do	
229	Mazhar Ali Khan	..	do	do	
231	Rai Hira Lal Kotichu		do	do	
232	Bhima Chari Gorehanti		do	do	
233	Ambadas Rao Pathak	..	do	Ex-student O. U. College	
235	Mohammad Sultan Mohiuddin	..	do	do	Passed in Theology
236	Mohammad Maqloom Mohinddin		do	do	do
237	Sayyid Mahmood	..	III	City Inter. College	

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1841 F.—(1982).

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
240	Mohammad Abdul Quayoom	II	City Inter. College	Failed in Theology
241	Nasiruddin Ahmad Siddiqi	II	do	
242	Muhd. Vaqaruzzaman	III	do	
243	Mir Iqbal Ali	III	do	
244	Azizur Rahman	II	do	
247	Venkat Rao Jadhav	III	do	
248	Sayyid Badsha Ali	III	do	
251	Mohammad Fakhruddin Ahmad	III	do	
254	Mohammad Abdul Karim Mahir	II	do	
256	Mirza Zafrul Hasan	III	Ex-student do	Failed in Theology
258	M. Kisean Rao	III	do	
259	Muhd. Abu Sayeed	III	do	Failed in Theology
260	Sayyid Fida Husain	III	do	
261	Ghulam Rasool	Completed	do	
262	Trimbak Rao Gangakherkar	do	do	Passed in Theology
263	Mohummad Immauddin	do	do	do.
264	Sayyid Raziuddin	do	do	do
265	Sayyid Moslehuddin	do	do	do
266	Mohammad Aminuddin	do	do	do
267	Muhammad Qamaruddin	III	Aurangabad Inter. College	
268	Habib Ahmad Khan	II	do	
269	Sayyid Naqi Ali	III	do	
271	Megh Raj	II	do	
273	Mohammad Muhiuddin	II	do	
274	Mohammad Qamruddin Husain	II	do	
275	Mohammad Karimuddin	III	do	
276	Trimbak Rao	III	do	
278	Dattatria, Takalkar	III	do	
279	Anaji Gohane	Completed	Ex-student do	Failed in Morals
283	Mir Musharraf Ali	III	Warnagal Inter. College	Passed in Theology
284	Muhammad Abdul Qadir Subhani			

No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
285	Mir Shahsawar Ali	III	do	
283	M. Ramchander Rao	III	do	
287	E. Nag Reddy	Completed	do	
288	Shaikh Lal	Completed	Ex-student, Warangal Inter College	
289	Zohra Begam	III	Women's College	
290	Khudaija Begam	III	Ex-student do	
292	Latif-un-Nisa Begam	II	Private	
298	Yusuf-Zaman Khan	Completed	do	

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION 1942 F. (1933)

No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
188	Narayan Rao Kharsale	I	City Inter, College	
220	Ali Ather	I	Osmania University College	
221	Abdul Hamid Khan	I	do	
9	Muhd. Jafar	II	do	Failed in Theology
10	Abul Khair Muhd. Faruq Siddiqi	III	do	do
11	Muhd. Mazharuddin Ahmad	II	do	
12	Muhd. Rafi-ul-Hasan Ansari	III	do	
13	Muhd. Abdul Jabbar Faruqi	II	do	Failed in Theology
14	Muhd. Qutbuddin	III	do	do
16	Muhd. Muinuddin	III	do	
18	Sayyid Ghausuddin	III	od	
19	Masood Ali Khan	III	do	
23	Qazi Sayyid Abdur Rashid	III	do	
30	Sayyid Mosa	III	do	do
32	Muhd. Qasim Ali	III	do	do
33	Mirza Rafatullah Beg	II	do	
36	Muhd. Sharfuddin Khan	III	do	
40	Har Pershad	III	do	Failed in Morals
41	S. Rupkaran	III	do	
42	J. Vishwanath Rai	III	do	
43	Anant Rao Joshi	III	do	
44	Kishen Rao Manvikar	II	do	
47	Mahender Raj Saksena	III	do	Failed in Morals
48	Timmalpalli Narayan Reddi	II	do	
59	Vishwanath Rao Jadhau	II	do	

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1842 F.—(1982):

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
60	T. V. Vardhacharya	II	Osmania University College	
61	Harishchander Ashthana	III	do	
77	Sayyid Mehdi Ali	Completed	Ex-student, O. U. C.	
79	Latiful Hasan Burni	III	do	Failed in Theology
80	Ghaus Muhammad	II	do	
88	Abdus Sami Ahmad	III	do	
84	Sayyid Alimuddin Ahmad	III	do	
93	Muhd. Imamuddin	Completed	do	Passed in Theology.
99	Muhd. Ghausuddin	do	do	do
100	Nazr Muhd. Khan	do	do	do
106	Shiv Pershad	do	do	Passed in Morals
109	Khwaja Muhd. Izzatullah	II	City Inter. College	Failed in Theology
111	Muhd. Kifayat Ali	III	do	do
112	Muhd. Abdul Wahab	II	do	
113	Sayyid Khwaja Mahbub Husain	II	do	
115	Sayyid Bashiruddin	III	do	Failed in Theology
116	Muhd. Abdul Karim	III	do	
120	Muhd. Khadim Husain	III	do	
126	Muhd. Shaukatullah	II	do	Failed in Theology
127	Ahmad Abdul Aziz	III	do	
133	Srinivas Rao	II	do	
187	K. Venkat Srinivas Rao	II	do	
153	B. Sitaram Rao	Completed	Ex-student, City Inter. College	
154	Muhd. Abdullah	do	do	Passed in Theology
156	Muhd. Shahbuddin	do	do	do
157	Muhd. Karimullah	do	do	do
168	Shripad Deshpande	II	Inter. College Aurangabad	
170	Muhd. Abdul Wahid Quraishi	Completed	Ex-student Inter. College, Aurangabad	
171	Muhd. Abdullah	II	Inter. College, Warangal	Passed in Theology

No.	Name		Class	Institution	Result
172	Muhd. Rahimuddin	..	III	do	Failed in Theology
173	Sayyid Zahiruddin Ahmad	..	III	do	Passed in Theology
177	Panchdhar Ramchander Rao	..	II	do	
185	Muhd. Hashim	..	Completed	Ex-student Inter College, Warangal	
187	Muhd. Abdul Wahid	..	III	do	Failed in Theology
190	Digambar Rao	..	III	do	Failed in Morals
198	Muhd. Abdul Hakim	..	III	Os. University College	
197	Sayyid Muinuddin Shahbaz	..	II	do	Failed in Theology
200	Sayyid Ahmad Razvi	..	III	do	
201	Ahmad Abdul Latif Mahajir	..	III	do	
208	Muhd. Nasrullah	..	II	do	
214	Srinivas Rao	..	III	do	Failed in Theology
215	Fazl Ilahi Khan	..	II	do	
225	Muhd. Abdul Hai Khan	..	II	do	
226	M. Venugopal Reddi	..	III	do	
232	M. V. Madhu Rao	..	III	do	
246	Sardeshpande Das Rao	..	III	Ex-student O. U. C.	Failed in Morals
248	M. Sardar Singh	..	Completed	do	
253	Gangadhar Rao	..	do	do	
254	Abul Barkat Sayyid Muhd. Murtaza	..	do	do	
259	Sayyid Muhd. Raza Razvi	..	do	do	Passed in Theology
262	Uma Shanker Sankai	..	do	do	Passed in Morals
263	Nawab Muhd. Zahiruddin Khan	..	do	do	do
265	S. M. Chatgopakar	..	do	do	do
266	Srinivas Rao	..	II	City Inter. College	
268	M. Ram Singh	..	II	do	
269	Muhd. Ismail Ali Khan	..	III	do	
272	Muhd. Rafiquddin Ahmad	..	III	do	
273	Khwaja Rashiduddin	..	II	do	
274	Sadashiv Rao	..	III	do	
279	Narayan Rao Sarraf	..	II	do	
282	Sayyid Abul Fazl	..	II	do	
284	M. Moinuddin Tusi	..	III	Ex-student City Inter. College	Failed in Theology
	Muhd. Abdur Razzaq		Completed		

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1342 F.—(1933)

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
286	Shah Abrar Ahmad	Completed	City Inter. College	Passed in Theology
291	Muhd. Viqaruz Zaman	do	do	do
293	Muhd. Abu Sayeed	do	do	
296	Maqsood Ali Khan	II	Inter. College Aurangabad	
297	Sayyid Sikander Ali	II	do	Failed in Theology
300	Har Pershad Varma	III	do	
304	Vasant Dharwadkar	II	do	Failed in Morals
309	Muhd. Abdul Jabbar	III	do	
310	Muhd. Hafiz	III	do	
311	Muhd. Khwaja Muinuddin	II	do	Failed in Theology
312	Muhd. Shabuddin	II	do	
313	Sayyid Abdus Samad Razvi	II	do	do
314	Muhd. Mahmud Ali	II	do	
315	Muhd. Abdul Aziz	III	do	Failed in Theology
316	Kondappa Kankaiya	III	do	
317	Kamraj Ishwarchand Vadyasagar	II	do	
318	T. Lakshmi Narayan	II	do	
320	Lakshmi Narayan Acharya	III	Inter. College Gulburga	do
424	Sayyid Najmuddin	III	do	
328	Manohar Bedekar	III	do	do
327	Sayeediya Begam	II	Women's College	
336	Qadri Ahmad Mohsin Alvi	III	Private	
338	E. Ram Rao	III	do	
344	Mir Hyder Ali	II	Private	
347	Sardar Singh	II	do	
348	Kishen Lal Sorajmal	Completed	do	
350	Sayyid Muhd. Sadiq	III	Ex-student O. U. C.	

B. A. Examination 1882 F.—(1928.)

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.		
81	Sayyid Hussain	I	
64	Mir Waliuddin	I	
58	Muhammad Salahuddin	I	
79	Ahmad bin Abdullah	I	
31	Mir Siadat Ali Khan	I	
84	Muhammad Ziauddin Ansari	I	
78	T. Murtinji Rao	I	
56	Sayyid Abdul Alim	II	
2	Yusufuddin Ahmad Siddiqi	III	
3	Muhammad Rauful Hasan Quraishi	II	
4	Habib Hasanuddin	II	
6	Muhammad Abdul Alim	II	
7	Sayyid Muhammad Ahsan	III	
8	Muhammad Fida Ali Khan Faruqi	III	
9	Muhammad Abdus Sattar	II	
10	Sayyid Anisuddin Ahmad	II	
11	Sayyid Wilayat Ali	III	
12	Sayyid Shafiuddin Ahmad	III	
14	Sahibzada Khawja Mir Ahmad Ali	III	
15	Abul Fakhar Muhammad Abdul Wahid	III	
18	Mir Jafar Ali Sadiq	III	
19	Muhammad Wazir Ali	III	
20	Muhammad Waliullah	III	
21	Latif Ahmad Faruqi	II	
22	Abdul Aziz Khan	II	
23	Sahibzada Khawja Mir Muhammad Ali	III	

B. A. Examination 1882 F.—(1928.)

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
24	Sahibzada Mir Kazim Ali Khan	III	
25	Qari Sayyid Kalimullah Husaini	III	
26	Muhammad Abul Hasan	III	
29	Budh Singh Yadu	II	
30	Ramchandar Rao Kartarikar	II	
32	Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan	III	
33	Shaikh Ali Husain	II	
34	Abdul Majid Siddiqi	III	
38	Sayyid Muhammad Hasan Askari	III	
42	Sayyid Abdul Naim	II	
43	Mir Mahmud Ali	III	
44	Sayyid Asadullah Rizvi	III	
45	Hal&y Rao Kulkarni	II	
46	Hanmanth Narayan Patankar	III	
50	Sayyid Ahmad Ali Kirmani	III	
51	Ghulam Ghaus Khan	II	
52	Muhammad Nizamuddin	II	
53	Ahmad Abdul Bashir Khan Arab	II	
55	C. P. Naganna	II	
57	Sayyid Muinuddin Quraishi	III	
59	Muhammad Sanaullah Sharif	II	
60	Mir Hasanuddin	III	
61	Qurban Ahmad	III	
62	Hidayat Ahmad	III	
63	Mahmud Ali Beg	III	
65	Muhammad Abdur Rashid	III	
66	Muhammad Kalimuddin Ansari	II	
67	Manik Rao	III	
68	Narhar Narsiwan Rao Wargantiwar	II	
69	Shesh Rao Kamtikar	III	

No.	Name				Class
70	Krishan Rao Deshmukh	..	..	..	III
71	Krishnachari Joshi	..	..	..	III
72	Govind Panduharinath Kulkarni	..	..	..	III
73	Pandoji Dhagay	..	..	..	II
74	Raghubir Parshad Saksina	..	..	..	III
75	Ramchandar Rao Manjaramkar	..	..	..	III
76	Muhammad Azizur Rahman	..	..	..	II
77	Muhammad Ahmad Osmani	..	..	..	II
80	Muhammad Sharfuddin	..	..	..	II
82	Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Maqbul Ali	..	..	..	II
83	Muhammad Naziruddin	..	..	..	II

PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

No.	Name				Class
86	Aga Muhammad Ahsan	..	..	..	III
87	K. Ram Krishan Rao	..	..	..	III
88	Ali Musa Raza Mahajir	..	..	..	II
89	Ghulam Qadir	..	..	..	II
90	Sayyid Abdul Rahman	..	..	..	III
91	Muhammad Abdul Aziz	..	..	..	II

B. A. EXAMINATION 1883 F.—(1924).

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
58	Sayyid Mahmud Alam	I	
60	Muhammad Wazir Ahmad Quraishi	I	
43	Khwaja Muniruddin	I	
1	Saif bin Sultan Hussain-ul-Qaiti	III	
2	Muhammad Ataur Rahman	III	
3	Muhammad Abdul Muiz	II	
6	Khwaja Muhiuddin	III	
7	Raza Muhammad Khan	III	
9	Sayyid Abdul Alim	II	
10	Sayyid Ahmad Ali	III	
11	Muhammad Habibullah Rushdi	II	
12	Muhammad Murtaza Husain Faiq-ul-Quraishi	II	
13	Muhammad Husain Siddiqi	III	
14	Mirza Ziauddin Beg	II	
15	Muhammad Muhiuddin Quraishi	III	
16	Azizuddin Ahmad Siddiqi	II	
19	Eknath Vishnu Dhokte	II	
20	Raghunath Rao Bhusari	II	
21	Renuka Das Rao	II	
22	Narayan Rao Nandapurkar	III	
23	Prankasam Narayan Rao	III	
24	Sayyid Ghaus Muhiuddin	II	
25	Sayyid Aminuddin	III	
26	Sayyid Qalandar Husain	III	
27	Faiz Muhammad Khan	II	
29	Muhammad Abdul Aziz	II	
30	Muhammad Fariduddin Ansari	II	

No.	Name			
32	Mir Siddiq Ali	III	:	:
33	Muhammad Abdul Jabbar Subhani	III	:	:
38	Sayyid Anwar Husain Rizvi	II	:	:
39	Sayyid Ibrahim Rizvi	II	:	:
41	Sayyid Fazlul Haq	III	:	:
42	Muhammad Ilyas Khan	III	:	:
46	Bhujang Rao Chakshe	III	:	:
47	Pasmamla Narsimha Rao Sharma	II	:	:
48	Dattatry Rao	III	:	:
49	Ahmad Husain Khan	III	:	:
50	Khwaja Ziauddin Ahmad	III	:	:
51	Sayyid Shah Ali Sani Nahri	III	:	:
52	Sayyid Abdul Jabbar	III	:	:
53	Muhammad Jahangir Ali Siddiqi	III	:	:
56	Haidar Mirza	III	:	:
57	Shiv Mohan Lal Mathur	III	:	:
59	Muhammad Zakiuddin	II	:	:
61	Abul Fath Nasrullah	III	:	:
62	Muhammad Muniruddin	III	:	:
71	Sayyid Sibte Nabi	III	:	:
78	Parlhad Rao Dandote	III	:	:
80	Abdul Latif	III	:	:

PRIVATE.

No.	Name			
83	Sayyid Nadimul Hasan Rizvi	II	:	:
86	Muhammad Azizuddin	II	:	:
87	Muhammad Abdul Ali	III	:	:
88	Kesho Vaman Indorkar	III	:	:
89	Ghulam Tayyib	II	:	:
91	Naushaba Khatun	II	:	:

B. A. Examination 1884 F.—(1925).

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Roll. No	Name	Class	Remarks
94	Muhammad Raziuddin Siddiqi	I	
59	Chatuvedi Narayan Das	I	
63	Sayyid Ahmad Sharif	I	
1	Yusuf Hussain	III	
3	Sayyid Ghulam Muhiuddin Qadri	II	
6	Muhammad Amir	II	
7	Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sarwari	II	
8	Mirza Nasir Ali Beg	III	
12	Shaikh Farid Husain	III	
13	Bahadur Ali Khan Bozai	II	
15	Aziz Ahmed Khan	II	
16	Muhammad Sayeed	III	
19	Aqa Muhammad Ali	III	
23	Kodati Ram Kishan Rao	II	
25	Madhu Hari Marhikar	III	
26	Paribhakar Damodar Shendarkar	II	
27	Sitaram Ram Rao Manathekar	II	
28	Bhikaji	III	
30	Sayyid Muhammad Akbar Wataqani	III	
31	Mir Waris Ali	II	
32	Sayyid Zia-ul-Arifin Rizvi	II	
34	Muhammad Muzaffaruddin Khan	III	
38	Abu Tayyab Zahiruddin Ahmad	II	
41	Muhammad Abdur Rauf	III	
46	Muhammad Abdul Rashim Khan	III	

B. A. Examination 1884 F.—(1925).

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.		
114	Sayyid Ghulam Qadir	III	
117	Sayyid Zafar Husain Zaidi	III	
118	Sayyid Muhammad Kazim Ali Khan	III	
119	Sayyid Fasihuddin Ahmad Kazimi	III	
122	Masud Hasan Khan	III	
123	Sayyid Muhammad Noman	III	
124	Muhammad Abdul Rahman	III	
126	Muhammad Yahya Osmani	III	
127	Babu Rao Kashikar	III	
129	Sayyid Muhammad Hasan Rizvi	III	
182	Sayyid Ahmad Ali	Completed	
185	Sayyid Ahmad	do	
186	Muhammad Husain Khan	do	
	PRIVATE.		
139	Mirza Osman Ali Beg	III	
140	B. Keshavlu	II	
141	S. V. Shastri	III	
143	Muhammad Abdul Aziz	III	
145	Muhammad Khizar Khan	III	
147	Narayan Singh	III	
151	Fakhruddin Ahmad	II	

B. A. EXAMINATION—1885 F.—1926.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

No.	Name	Class
75	Hamid Ahmad Khan	I
1	Sayyid Md. Yunus Vafaqani	II
4	Sayyid Yasin Ali Khan	II
7	Md. Ghaus Muhiuddin	III
8	Mirza Kazim Ali	III
9	Inayat Khan	II
10	Kodati Venkateshwar Rao	II
11	Ilendla Sitaram Rao	III
15	Sayyid Aminuddin Husain	II
18	Ahmad Abdul Hamid	II
19	Md. Badshah Khan	II
22	Ghulam Muinuddin Ghazi	III
26	Md. Abdul Qadir Siddiqi	III
27	Sayyid Muhammad	II
30	Abdul Jalil	II
32	Sayyid Md. Nawab	III
33	Mir Kazim Ali	III
34	Ali Md. Khan	II
38	Murlidhar Rao Ghanekar	II
39	Bhim Sen Rao	III
40	Ahmad Abdul Majid	III
41	Md. Obaid-ullah Kazimi	III
42	Md. Ibrahim Khan Hashimi	II
47	Ghaziuddin Ahmad	II
48	Md. Nazirullah	II
49	Ahmad Abdul Hakim	III
51	Sayyid Abdur Rab	II
54	Ahmad Abdul Aziz	III
56	Sayyid Ghaus Muhiuddin	II
57	Sheikh Tajammul Husain	II
58	Sayyid Abdul Ali	II
59	Sayyid Raza Husain	II

B. A. Examination—1335 F.—1926.

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE		
60	Madan Mohan Lal	III	
61	Ghulam Dastagir	II	
62	Md. Ghausuddin	II	
64	Qamaruzzaman Khan	III	
67	Vengunti Ratnakar Rao	III	
68	Kirat Chand	II	
70	Mirza Ibrahim Ali Beg	III	
76	Omar Daraz Khan	III	
78	Abdul Hamid	II	
81	Sayyid Muhammad Ahmad	III	
81	Md. Zakiuddin Siddiqi	III	
82	Bahadur Ali Khan	III	
83	Md. Shahabuddin	III	
84	Suraj Chand	II	
	EX-STUDENTS.		
90	Md. Abdul Latif Siddiqi	III	
91	Md. Fakhruddin	III	
95	Yadgiri Anjaiya	III	
96	Abdul Rahim Khan Golkondavi	III	
97	Md. Abdul Aziz	III	
98	Ahmaduddin Ahmad	II	
99	Sayyid Mumtaz Ali Hashimi	III	
101	Md. Abdus Samad	III	
104	Sayyid Hamiduddin	III	

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No.	Name				
105	Ghulam Hyder	..	..	..	III
106	Vanma Ramchandar Rao	..	..	..	III
107	Hanmantha Chari	..	..	..	III
110	Bhima Chari Kinhalkar	..	..	..	III
118	Md. Mukiuddin Sharif	..	..	..	II
118	Md. Yusuf Ali Khan	..	..	..	III
119	Mir Zahir Ali Khan	..	..	..	III
121	Videraj Srinivas Rao	..	..	..	III
123	Sayyid Wahid Ali Jafari	..	..	..	III
125	Sayyid Jafar Ali	..	..	..	III
127	Polam Krishna Reddy	..	..	..	Completed
131	Fazlullah Ahmad	..	..	..	do
132	Khwaja Md. Abdul Baqi	..	..	..	II
135	Hanmantha Chari	..			

PRIVATE.

No.	Name				
14	Bhagwan Pershad Mehindra	..	..	..	III
187	Ahmad Abdullah Siddiqi	..	..	..	II
142	Abdul Aziz Khan	..	..	..	II
143	Md. Siddiq	..	..	..	III
145	Mirza Qadir Ali Beg	..	..	..	III
140	Md. Abdul Karim	..	..	..	III
150	J. Tirath Achari Agni Hotri	..	..	..	III
152	Shaikh Qadir Muhiuddin	..	..	..	III
154	Abdush Shukur Khan	..	..	..	III
155	Durratul Biza Begam	..	..	..	II
156	S. Srinivas Chari	..	..	..	III

B. A. Examination 1886 F.—1927.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
2	Muhammad Omar	III	
3	Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad	II	
5	Sayyid Ibn-i-Ali	II	
6	Muhammad Maqbool Hussain	III	
9	Muhammad Tabarak Ali Khan	III	
12	Abdullah bin Muhammad	III	
14	Muhammad Muinuddin	III	
15	Muhammad Sakhawat Mirza	II	
16	Muhammad Abdush Shukur	II	
17	Mirza Bismallah Beg	III	
22	Nagheshri Pershad	III	
23	Ganesh Pershad	II	
25	Dhondu Panth Shendrikar	II	
26	Vishnu Panth Kulkarni	II	
27	Videraj Seshagiri Rao	III	
28	Madapati Ramchander Rao	III	
29	Ashwatha Rao Bulkandi	III	
30	Ghulam Muhammad Nasiruddin Ahmad Ansari	II	
31	Sayyid Yusuf	III	
37	Mir Abu Talib	III	
39	Muhammad Jamaluddin	III	
41	Sayyid Abdul Latif Razvi	III	
45	Sayyid Meherban Ali	III	
46	Muhammad Abdul Qaiyum Khan	III	
47	Venkat Rao Puranik	III	
48	Narayan Rao	III	
52	Satnarayan Waghray	III	

No.	Name				Class
58	Trimbak Rao Maharulkar				III
54	Pandit Rao Kale				III
60	Sayyid Muhammad Kazim Khan				III
66	Khwaja Muhammad Moinuddin				III
70	Bhagwan Rao Chapadgaonkar				II
72	Muhammad Zulfaqar Husain Faruqi				II
75	Sayyid Muhammad Ali Khan				III
78	Vithal Das				II
79	N. Ram Lal				II
82	Sayyid Faruq Husain				III
83	Muhammad Yusufuddin				II
86	Mirza Mahmud Ahmad Khan				II
	EX-STUDENTS.				
91	Muhammad Jalaluddin				Completed
100	M. Seshi Reddy				III
110	Sayyid Abdul Mannan				Completed
113	Hanmanth Rao Vishnu				do
116	Muhammad Ikramullah				do
117	Muhammad Abdus Salam				do
119	Sayyid Viqayatullah				do
120	Muhammad Munim Khan				do
121	Muhammad Abdul Rahman				do
123	Muhammad Yamin Zubvairi				do
	PRIVATE				
129	Muhammad Karimullah Khan				III
130	Sayyid Allah Baksh				II
131	Sayyid Hamiduddin				III
135	Karamat Ali				III

B. A. EXAMINATION 1887 F.—1028.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
1	Abul Makarim Faiz Muhammad Siddiqi	III	
3	Muhammad Abdul Rahman Mahajir	III	
5	Haji Ghulam Muhammad	II	
7	Sudershan Raj	II	Failed in Morals.
10	Muhammad Maqbul-ul-Haq	III	
12	Aliuddin Ahmad	II	
14	Muhammad Rahatullah Khan	II	Ex-student.
15	Muhamamd Abdul Qadim Siddiqi	II	
16	Sayyid Khwaja Hussin	III	
20	Mir Zahuruddin	III	
25	Muhammad Moazzam Khan	II	
28	Muhammad Hanif	III	
30	Shaikh Muhammad Mustafa Ali	III	
31	Sayyid Muhammad Abbas	III	Failed in Morals.
35	Bidarkar Keshav Rao	III	do
37	Shanka Rao Sada Varte	II	
39	Gangadhar Rao Patki	II	
40	Bhimshen Acharya	II	do
41	Bhim Rao Deshpande	III	
42	Gopal Rao Moramkar	III	do
44	Sayyid Sharfuddin	II	
46	Muhammad Yasin	III	
53	Yusufuddin Ahmad	III	
57	Farid Ahmad	III	
58	Sayyid Osman Jafar	II	
60	Muhammad Wahidullah Khan	III	
69	Abu Nasr Fathullah	II	

70	Ghiasuddin Ahmad	..	..	..	III	
78	Muhammad Badruddin Khan	..	..	..	III	Failed in Theology.
74	Mir Ahmad Husain	..	..	..	III	
75	Ghulam Muhiuddin Khan	..	..	..	III	
76	Mir Tilawat Ali Zaidi	..	..	..	III	
79	Muhammad Abdul Wahab Khan	..	..	..	III	
83	Mir Ahmad Ali Khan	..	..	..	II	
85	Murtaza Khan	..	..	..	II	
88	Devi Pershad Mishr..	..	..	..	III	
89	B. Venkob Rao Pagri	..	..	..	III	Failed in Morals.
91	Vithal Rao Deshmuk	..	..	..	III	
92	Muhammad Abdul Hakim	..	..	..	II	
93	Muhammad Abdul Bari	..	..	..	III	
94	Muhammad Abdur Rab	..	..	..	II	
97	Muhammad Mazhar Husain	..	..	..	III	
98	Ghulam Muhammad	..	..	..	III	
100	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur	..	..	..	III	
101	Mir Taqi Ali	..	..	..	III	Failed in Morals.
103	P. Narsimlu	..	..	..	III	
105	Muhammad Ghulam Jilani	..	..	..	II	
107	Ramayia	..	..	..	II	
108	B. Ranga Reddy	..	..	..	II	

EX-STUDENTS.

116	Muhammad Siddiq Husain	..	..	..	III	
182	G. B. Harvalkar	..	..	..	III	
184	G. B Joshi	..	..	..	III	
136	Chandar Mohan Lal	..	..	..	III	
139	Raghobir Bali	..	..	..	III	
147	Muhammad Intasaruddin	..	..	..	II	Failed in Morals.
149	Shaikh Chand	..	..	..	Completed	
151	Sahibzada Mir Dost Ali Khan	..	..	..	do	

B. A. Examination 1887 F.—1928.

Roll No.	Name		Class	Remarks
152	Habib Khan Sandozi	.. ..	do	
154	Sayyid Abdul Karim Ishaqi	.. ..	do	Failed in Theology.
	PRIVATE.			
159	Muhammad Murtaza Husain	.. ..	III	
163	Babu Singh	.. ..	II	
165	Muhammad Badruddin Hasan Siddiqi	..	III	

B. A. Examination, 1888 F.—1929.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Roll No.	Name		Class	Remarks
64	Akbar Ali	.. ..	I	
2	Sayyid Pasha Muhiuddin	.. ..	III	
3	Muhammad Fazl Haq	.. ..	II	
11	Abdul Rahim	.. ..	II	
12	Muhammad Rahmatullah	.. ..	II	
13	Bandhu Mahadav Pagri	.. ..	III	
15	Aga Jafar Husain	.. ..	II	
17	D. Kishan Rao	.. ..	II	
18	Malkarjan Towkri	.. ..	II	
21	Muhammad Hamiduz Zafar	.. ..	III	
22	Ghulam Jilani	.. ..	II	
23	Sayyid Fariduddin Ahmad	.. ..	III	
24	Sayyid Mustafa	.. ..	III	
27	Mahmud Khan	.. ..	III	
28	Muhammad Shujauddin	.. ..	III	

No.	Name			Result	Remarks
29	Mir Muhammad Alam	..	..	II	
80	Ghulam Ahmad	..	..	III	
81	Sayyid Ghaus Muhiuddin Razvi	..	..	II	
82	Srinavasa Rao Godorkar	..	..	III	
34	Sayyid Muhammad Murtaza	..	..	III	
85	Gopal Rao	..	..	III	
88	Kishan Rao Achat Rao Chowdri	..	..	II	
39	N. Komriah	..	..	III	
40	Narhar Rao Ranjilkar	..	..	II	
41	Ghulam Athar	..	..	II	
42	Sayeeduddin Khan	..	..	III	
43	Muhammad Abdur Rauf	..	..	III	
45	Khwaja Muhammad Muinuddin	..	..	III	
59	Muhammad Ghausdad Khan	..	..	II	
60	Muhammad Samiullah	..	..	II	
61	Hamid bin Shabbir	..	..	III	
63	K. Ramaswami	..	..	II	
76	Muhammad Abdul Hai	..	..	III	
86	Rashiduddin Ahmad	..	..	III	
87	Muhammad Abdul Hamid	..	..	III	
88	Qazi Fashiuddin Ahmad Siddiqi	..	..	III	
96	Mahmud Ali Khan	..	..	III	
100	Abul Mansur Hamid	..	..	III	
104	Muhamad Sardar Ali	..	..	III	
119	Khwaja Sayyid Abdul Quddus	..	..	II	
124	Buswappa Alwor	..	..	Completed	
140	Muhammad Abdus Subbur	..	..	do	
144	Muhiuddin Ahmad Qureshi	..	..	do	
150	Muhammad Abdullah	..	..		

PRIVATE.

No.	Name			Result	Remarks
155	Muhammad Hafizullah Mir	..	..	III	Failed in Theology.
156	Shaikh Ghulam Sarvar Khan	..	..	II	
157	Ghulam Dastagir Faruqi	..	..	III	Failed in Morals.
161	C. Dharam Raj	..	..	II	

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1888 F.—1929.

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
164	Iftakar Ali	III	
167	Sayyid Zahid Husain	II	
169	V. M. Subramanyam Pillai	III	

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SCIENCE CANDIDATES

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
50	Muhammad Siddiqi	II	
51	Muhammad Abdul Wahab	II	
53	Davalpalli Venkateshwar Rao	III	
54	Nazir Ahmad Tahir	II	
55	Muhammad Khalil-ur-Rahman	II	
56	Muhammad Itrat Husain Zubairi	II	

EX-STUDENTS.

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
129	Maslahuddin Ahmad Faruqi	III	
130	Narhar Rao Bakshi	III	

B. A. EXAMINATION 1839 F.—1930.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
1	Muhammad Hakim Kosgavi	II	
8	Muhammad Bashir Ahmad	II	
5	Muhammad Zakaullah Shahpuri	II	
10	Muhammad Ghulam Dastgir Rashid	II	

						Failed in Theology.
11	Sayyid Fazlur Rahman	..	..	..	II	
18	Bhimsen Rao Taug	..	..	..	II	
15	Digambar Rao Chaudhri	..	..	..	II	
19	Narsing Rao Deshmukh	..	..	..	II	
20	Narhar Rao Deshpandya	..	..	..	II	
23	Sayyid Yusufuddin	..	..	..	II	
24	Muhammad Asrar Husain Hashimi	..	..	..	III	
25	Muhammad Kazim Raza	..	..	..	III	
26	Muhammad Yaqub Khan	..	..	..	III	
27	Mirza Shukur Beg	..	..	..	III	
30	Uttam Rao Maharulakar	..	..	..	III	
31	Bapu Rao Deshmukh	..	..	..	III	
32	Rai Bandyachand Mathur	..	..	..	III	
33	Trimbak Rao Kharsale	..	..	..	III	
35	S. Shankar Rao	..	..	..	II	
36	Dacharam Ramraj Narsihvan Rao	..	..	..	III	
37	Sayyid Sirajuddin Ahmad	..	..	..	III	
38	Sayyid Nazir Husain	..	..	..	III	
39	Sayyid Abdul Rahim	..	..	..	III	
40	Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar Chishti	..	..	..	III	
42	Gurunath Rao Apranji	..	..	..	III	
43	Govind Rao	..	..	..	II	
44	Mir Iqbal Ali Zaidi	..	..	..	III	
45	Eta Lakshmiya	..	..	..	III	
49	Muhammad Abdul Qaliq	..	..	..	III	
	EX-STUDENTS.					
52	Abdul Qadir	..	..	..	III	
54	Muhammad Hafiz	..	..	..	III	
57	Ghulam Muinuddin	..	..	..	III	
60	Gokal Das	..	..	..	III	
61	D. Guru Das	..	..	..	III	
62	J. Tirath Anant Puranaik	..	..	..	III	
68	Nabiul Hasan	..	..	..	III	

B. A. EXAMINATION 1889 F.—1980.

Roll	Name				Class	Remarks
71	Dharam Rai	..	..	..	III	
73	K. Vidyanand	..	..	..	III	
74	Badri Lal	..	..	..	III	
76	Ramchandra Reddi	..	..	..	II	
77	Rai Hindkishore Mathur	..	..	..	III	
81	Radha Kishen Rator	..	..	..	III	
84	Zulfaqar Ali Khan	..	..	..	III	
85	Rivanna	..	..	..	III	
86	Muhammad Alauddin	..	..	..	Completed	
90	Muhammad Amjad Ali	..	..	..	do	
91	Muhammad Shabbir Ali Khan	..	..	..	do	
95	Ali Bin Ghalib	..	..	..	do	
96	Sayyid Karimuddin Husain	..	..	..	do	
97	Muhammad Yusufuddin Faiq	..	..	..	do	
98	Mahmud Ali	..	..	..	do	
99	Bar Srinivas Rao	..	..	..	do	
101	Krishnaji Govind Rao Hatnalikar	..	..	..	do	
102	Venkob Rao	..	..	..	do	
	PRIVATE.					
105	Abdul Wahab	..	..	..	III	
106	Muhammad Jilani	..	..	..	III	
107	Muhammad Abdur Rashid Beg	..	..	..	III	
109	R. Gundappa	..	..	..	III	
112	Sayyid Ahmad Husain	..	..	..	III	
113	Manik Rao	..	..	..	III	
115	Ratan Lal	..	..	..	II	
119	Muhammad Hafizullah	..	..	..	Completed	Passed in Theology

APPENDICES

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SCIENCE CANDIDATES

No.	Name	Class
130	Sayyid Shah Muhammad	I
125	C. Somasundram	I
124	Ravada Satya Narayan	I
121	Muhammad Abun Naim Siddiqi	III
128	Rai Naranjan Pershad Mathur	III
133	Mir Asad Ali	III
184	C. Surya Narayan Murti	II

EX. STUDENTS.

No.	Name	Class
189	Sardar Singh	III

B. A. EXAMINATION 1840 F.—1931.

Roll No.	Name		Class	College	Remarks
2	Ghulam Jilani	..	II	Osmania University College	
4	Md. Nazir Husain Afandi	..	III	do	
5	Syed Yaqub	..	III	do	
7	Muhammad Baqar Husain Qureshi		II	do	
8	Shaikh Muhammad Manzur Husain		III	do	
9	Rangnath Rao Kamtiker	..	II	do	
13	Khwaja Md. Wasay	..	III	do	
14	Muhammad Ghulam Ahmad		II	do	
15	K. Srinivasa Iyengar	..	III	do	
17	Sriraj Parshad	..	II	do	
21	Hamiduddin Khan	..	II	do	
24	Sayyid Md. Mohsin	..	II	do	
25	Satya Narayan Singh	..	III	do	
34	Wahid-uz-Zaman	..	II	do	
37	Sayyid Ghulam Mahmud Shah		III	do	
39	Sayyid Nooruddin	..	II	do	
43	Ghulam Hafiz Khan	..	II	do	
45	Muhammad Abdur Rahim Khan		III	do	
48	Abdus Subhan Subhani	..	III	do	
49	Muhammad Enayatullah Khan	..	III	do	
52	Raza Husain Khan	..	II	do	
54	Pandit Rao Kulkarni	..	III	do	
55	Vishvanath Das	..	II	do	
56	Kanday Rao	..	III	do	
57	Kishen Rao Sharma	..	III	do	
59	Abdul Hakim Khan	..	III	do	
61	Khwaja Moinuddin	..	III	do	

				Failed in Theology.
62	Sayyid Mahmud Ali .	..	III	
63	Muhammad Faruq ..	..	II	
64	Muhammad Abul Khair	..	II	
65	Sayy u Ali Mohsin ..	..	III	
68	M. Hanmanth Rao	..	III	
71	Anna Rao	..	III	
72	Bhavan Rao	..	II	
73	B. N. Chobe	..	III	
74	Muhammad Abdur Razzaq Khan	..	III	
75	Muhammad Abdur Rashid	..	III	
76	Muhammad Ali	..	III	
77	Akbar Ali	..	III	
79	Attam Rao Nangray	..	III	
80	Govind Rao Deshpande	..	III	
81	Chander Kant Rao Gode	..	II	
82	Muhammad Rahmatullah Khan	..	III	
89	Bhimsina Achari	..	III	
91	Sayyid Moazzam	..	III	
95	Muhammad Abdul Hai Subhani	..	III	
102	Muhammad Zahiruddin	..	III	
110	Jankiram Pant Anerwadker	..	III	
113	Naunit Das	..	III	
117	B. Rama Reddy	..	Completed	
118	Sayyid Ghulam Mustafa	..	do	
119	Qazi Md. Ghayasuddin	..	do	
120	Muhammad Abdul Khaliq Khan	..	do	
121	Husain Qudratullah	..	do	
122	Muhammad Jafar Husain Bhongiri	..	do	
123	Sayyid Zainulabidin	..	do	
124	Niyaz Muhammad Khan	..	do	
125	Muhammad Habib Ahmad Khan	..	do	
127	Kishen Rao Daphne	..	do	
128	Manik Rao Parlikar .	..	do	
129	R. Vishvamber Rao	..	do	

B. A. EXAMINATION 1840 F.—1981.

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
182	Bashirun Nisa Begam	III	Osmania University College	Failed in Theology.
188	Muhammad Nasiruddin Nizami	III	Private	
141	Muhammad Faiyaz Husain	III	do	
142	Syed Abdul Azeem	III	do	
143	Habib Ahmad Faruqi	III	do	
147	Md. Mahbub Ali Khan	Completed.	do	

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1841 FASLI—1932.

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
7	Syed Ahmadullah Khan	II	Osmania University College	
8	Mohd. Abdus Salam	II	do	
11	Shahanshah Husain	III	do	
16	Qazi Md. Abdu lBaqi	III	do	
18	Syed Rashiduddin Ahmad	III	do	
19	Md. Abdur Rahim	II	do	Failed in Morals.
20	K. Vedanta Chari	I	do	
22	Muhammad Abbas	III	do	
25	K. Ranga Rao	II	do	
27	V. Bheemiah	III	do	
36	C. Aga Reddy	III	do	
39	Mirza Sharafatullah Beg	III	do	Ex-Student
41	Syed Md. Saleh Hashimi	II	do	
42	Md. Abdur Rashid	III	do	
43	Yamini bin Salam bin Mahfuz	III	do	
47	Thanyala Ramachari	II	do	
48	K. Sreenivasa	III	do	
50	V. P. Venkata Charia	II	do	
53	Mirza Abbas Ali Beg	II	do	
56	Syed Ali Hasnain Razvi	III	do	

No.	Name		Class		Remarks
59	Ghulam Muhiuddin	..	II	do	
62	Mir Abid Ali Khan	..	II	do	Failed in Morals.
63	Mirza Muhammad Ali	..	II	do	
64	B. Mahadev Rao	..	III	do	
65	Nago Rao Joshi Mudhedker		II	do	
66	Keshav Rao Kulkarni	..	II	do	
67	Bhim Rao Narayan Rao Deshpande		II	do	
68	Ranganath Rao Mahajan	..	II	do	
69	Dattatrya Rao Guru	..	II	do	
70	Venkat Rao Nand Giri	..	III	do	
71	Ahmad Abdul Qaiyum Siddiqi	..	III	do	
74	Md. Fariduddin Khan	..	III	do	
75	Mir Rahman Ali	..	III	do	Failed in Theology.
76	Mirza Mahmud Ali Beg	..	III	do	
79	Md. Akbar Ali Khan	..	III	do	
81	Mir Habib Ali	..	III	do	
82	Veerayya Swami	..	III	do	Failed in Theology.
84	Mir Ahsanuddin	..	III	do	
85	Syed Abdul Ghaffar	..	III	do	
88	Mir Makhdum Ali Khan	..	III	do	
89	Asghar Husain	..	III	do	
90	Vijiachari	..	III	do	
92	Anant Kishan Rao	..	III	do	
94	M. Ram Krishniah	..	III	do	
95	Lakshmikanth Rao	..	III	do	
96	Shankar Narayan Gaud	..	II	do	
97	Syed Wahiuddin	..	II	do	
99	Bhimsen Achary Upadhya	..	III	do	
100	Ahmad Khan	..	III	do	Ex-Students
101	Muhammad Abdul Jabbar	..	III	do	
116	Hira Lal	..	III	do	
124	Muhammad Dilawar Ali	..	Completed	do	
125	Mohd. Iftikharuddin	..	do	do	
129	Md. Sadruddin Ansari	..		do	

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B. A. EXAMINATION, 1841 F.—1932.

Roll No.	Name		Class	College	Remarks
181	Syed Nasir Husain Razvi	:	Completed	Osmania University College.	
182	Jagannath Prashad Tripathi	:	do	do	
183	Muhammadi Begam	:	I	Women's College	
184	Sirajun-nisa Begam	:	II	do	
141	Syed Hasanuddin	:	Completed	Private	
142	Md. Abdul Matin	:	do	do	

B. A. EXAMINATION 1342 F.—1933.

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
58	Raghavendar Rao	I	Osmania University College	Failed in Theology.
8	Muhammad Ahmaduddin	III	do	
12	Sayyid Hamid Shattari	II	do	
15	Muhammad Muniruddin	III	do	
16	Muhammad Fazl-ul-lah Siddiqi	III	do	
18	Muhammad Kalimullah	III	do	
19	Muhammad Zahir-ul-Afaq Faridi	II	do	
20	Muhammad Ghaus Siddiqi	II	do	
24	Narayan Keshava Rao	III	do	
26	Wahid Baksh	III	do	
27	Khwaja Ghulam Gauhar Ali Khan	II	do	
28	B. Narayan Rao	III	do	
29	Sripat Rao Phatak	III	do	
31	Mudap Venkat Ram Rao	II	do	
32	Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan	III	do	
35	Muhammad Abdul Ghani	III	do	
36	Muhammad Ahmad Ali	III	do	
43	Muhammad Ali Khan	III	do	
48	Habib Ahmad	Completed		
56	Abdul Hamid Khan	III	do	
57	Ghulam Muhammad Khan	II	do	do
62	Muhammad Najmuddin Ansari	II	do	
63	Muhammad Azam Khan	II	do	
66	Mir Saadat Ali Razvi	II	do	
67	Mir Hasan	II	do	
69	Datatray Mahadevo Rao Mongikar	III	do	

B. A. EXAMINATION 1842 F.—(1933).

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
70	Ranga Rao Munavakar	III	Osmania University College	
71	Bhimrao Krishen Rao Vagamaray	II	do	
78	Venketesh Joshi	III	do	
75	Vinaik Rao Pojeri	II	do	
76	Maruthi Rao Joshi	II	do	
79	Narsing Rao Manvi	III	do	
80	B. Venkat Ram Rao	III	do	
84	Muhd. Ahsan Aziz	III	do	
85	Muhd. Abdul Aziz	II	do	
86	Sayyid Khwaja Barkatullah	III	do	
87	Sayyid Abdul Hadi	III	do	
88	Muhd. Ahmed Husain	III	do	
89	Muhd. Ibrahim Khan	II	do	
94	P. Kishen Rao	II	do	
96	C. Seshigir Rao	III	do	
97	Sayyid Mohammed Ahsan	IV	do	
98	Sayyid Muslehuddin	II	do	
100	Tirmal Rao	III	do	
101	Shankerji	III	do	
102	Chandarshikar Hiramath	III	Ex-Students	
108	Muhammad Nasir Khan	III	do	
105	Tilkalpali Athma Ram Sharma	III	do	
115	Muhammad Nasir Faruqi	III	do	
120	T. P. Chandershikar	III	do	
121	Mir Vazir Ali Khan	III	do	
122	Ali Sayeed	III	do	
124	Muhammad Abdul Mujib	III	do	
125	Musthafa Khan	III	do	
129	Muhd. Muslehuddin	III	do	
130	Ahmed Abdul Hai	III	do	
131	Sayyid FarasatHusaini	III	do	

182	Muhd. Muniruzzaman	:	III	do	
138	Mir Ghaziuddin Ali	:	Completed	do	
139	Muhammad Abdul Hai	:	do	do	
145	Sayyid Maqbool Ahmed	:	do	Private	
157	Muhammad Badruddin	:	III	do	
158	Muhammad Karam Ali Khan	:	III	do	Failed in Theology.
159	Muhammad Abdur Rashid	:	III		

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
	M. A. Examination 1884 F.—1925.		Osmania University College
1	Qari Sayyid Kalimullah Husaini ..	II	
2	Latif Ahmad Faruqi ..	II	do
4	Muhammad Wazir Ali ..	III	do
5	Muhammad Abdus Sattar ..	III	do
6	Muhammad Sanaullah Sharif ..	II	do
7	Abul Fakhr Muhammad Abdul Wahid	II	do
8	Mir Jafar Ali Sadiq ..	II	do
9	Budh Singh Yadu ..	II	do
10	Abdul Majid Siddiqi ..	III	do
11	Mir Syadat Ali Khan ..	III	do
14	Ziauddin Ansari ..	II	do
15	Muhammad Naziruddin ..	III	do
16	Shaikh Barkat Ali ..	II	do
	M. A. Examination—1885 F.—1926.		
1	Saif-bin-Sultan Husain-ul-Qaiti ..	II	do
2	Md. Husain Siddiqi ..	III	do
4	Khawja Muniruddin ..	II	da
7	Mir Mahmud Ali ..	III	do
	M. A. Examination 1886 F.—1927.		
1	Habib Zainulabi din ..	III	do
2	Muhammad Habibullah Rushdi ..	III	do
4	Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sarwari	II	do
5	Sayyid Ghulam Muhiuddin Qadri	II	do

No.	Name				Division	Remarks
6	Sayyid Viqar Ahmad	..	..	..	III	do
9	Venkatesh Narsihvan Patwari	..	..	..	II	do

M. A. EXAMINATION 1887 F. —1928.

No.	Name				Division	Remarks
3	Sayyid Muhammad ..	..	..	..	II	do
4	Ali Muhammad Khan	..	..	..	III	Ex-Student
6	Syed Muinuddin Qureshi	..	..	..	III	Osmania University College.

M. A. EXAMINATION 1888 F. —1929.

No.	Name				Division	Remarks
1	Khawja Muhammad Ahmad	..	..	..	III	do
2	Muhammad Abdul Qaiyum Khan	..	..	..	II	do
3	Muhammad Abdul Rahman	..	..	..	III	do
4	Ahmad Abdul Hamid	..	..	..	III	do
5	Mirza Mahmud Ahmad Khan	..	..	..	II	do

M. A. EXAMINATION 1889 F. —1930.

No.	Name				Division	Remarks
3	Muhammad Abdul Qadir Siddiqi	..	..	..	II	do
4	Sayyid Khawja Husain	..	..	..	III	do
5	Muhammad Rahatullah Khan	..	..	..	II	do
6	Shaikh Chand ..	..	..	..	III	do
7	Muhammad Ali ..	..	..	..	III	do

Roll No.	Name				Class	
	M. A. EXAMINATION 1340 F.—1931.					
1	Muhd. Ghaus Muhiuddin	..	..	..	II	Osm
2	Muhd. Rahmatullah	..	..	..	II	
3	Sayyid Padshah Muhiuddin	..	..	..	II	
4	Sayyid Khwaja Abdul Quddus	..	..	..	II	
5	Akbar Ali	..	..	..	III	
	M. A. EXAMINATION 1341 F.—1932.					
1	Ghulam Dastgir Rashid	..	..	..	I	
2	Sayyid Sirajuddin Ahmad	..	..	..	II	
3	Mir Ahmad Ali Khan	..	..	..	III	
2	Muhd. Abdul Halim Kosgavi	..	..	..	II	
	M. A. EXAMINATION 1342 F.—1933.					
1	Mudh. Abdul Muid Khan	..	..	..	III	
1	M. Hanmant Rao	..	..	..	II	
2	Bharat Chand Kohna	..	..	..	II	
3	Sayyid Ali Mohsin	..	..	..	II	
4	Muhd. Zahiruddin	..	..	..	III	
5	Waheedullah Khan	..	..	..	II	

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION 1340 F.—1931.

Roll No.	Name			Class	School
800	Sayyid Ahmad Husaini	..	..	II	Darul-Uloom.
802	Sayyid Muinuddin	..	..	II	do
806	Hasan Muhiuddin Siddiqi	..	..	I	do
817	Muhd. Taqi Barq	..	..	Completed	Osmania High School, Raichur.
818	Sayyid Padshah Husaini	..	..	do	do
819	Muhd. Khwaja	..	..	II	Osmania High School, Mathwada.
820	Muhd. Khwaja Muinuddin	..	..	II	do

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION 1341 F.—1932.

Roll No.	Name			Class	School
7	Sayyid Muhd. Sadiq	..	..	Hons.	Darul Ulum.
1	Sayyid Mashhudun Nabi	..	..	II	do
4	Muhd. Yahya Hashimi	..	..	III	do
9	Sayyid Ghausuddin	..	..	II	do
12	Muhd. Ghaus	..	..	II	do
15	Muhd. Abdullah Khan	..	..	II	do
16	Shaikh Abdul Qadir	..	..	II	do
17	Sayyid Nur Muhd. Mahdavi	..	..	Completed	do
18	Muhd. Qadeer	..	..	II	Osm. High School, Mahbubnagar.
19	Sayyid Qadir Muhiuddin	..	..	II	do
20	Mirza Ashiq Ali Beg	..	..	II	do
21	Rahimuddin Ahmad	..	..	Completed	Osm. High School, Aurangabad.
23	Imamuddin	..	..	Completed	Islamia High School, Mathwada.
35	Mirza Rahmatullah Beg	..	..		

Roll No.	Name	class	School
	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION 1342 F.—1933.		
	(Under the old Regulations)		
189	Sayyid Muhd. Nasiruddin Husaini ..	II	Darul Ulum.
190	Muhd. Abdul Qadeer	II	do
191	,, Jafar Ali Khan	III	do
192	Shaikh Daud	II	do
193	Habib Muhd. Idrus	II	do
194	Sayyid Muhiuddin	II	do
195	Muhd. Abdul Hamid	III	do
198	Sayyid Mahbub	II	do
199	Ghulam Mahbubuddin	II	do
200	Mir Mahbub Ali	II	do
201	Sayyid Shamshir Ahmad	II	do
202	Shaikh Ahmad	II	do
208	Sayyid Shah Abdul Haq Qadri ..	Completed	do
209	Muhd. Ghaus	do	Osm. High School, Mahbubnagar.
210	Muhd. Abdus Salam Qadri ..	III	do Khammam.
211	Sayyid Shah Abdul Qadir Qadri ..	Completed	do do
212	Muhd. Abdul Ghafur	II	do Gulbargah.
215	Sayyid Miskin Padshah	II	do Raichur.
221	Muhd. Ishaq Imami	II	Islamia High School.
226	Sayyid Husain Husaini	Completed	do
205	Sayyid Yasin	III	Darul Ulum (Under the New Regulations.)
	INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION 1340 F.—1931.		
253	Abu Taher Sayyid Khwaja Ahmadullah .. , Husaini.	II	Osmania University College.

254	Khwaja Fariuddin Ahmad	III	do
255	Muhd. Munawwar Khan	III	do
256	Muhd. Yahya Siddiqi	II	do
	INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION 1341 —F.1932.		
1	Muhd. Osman Ali Siddiqi, Deglori ..	II	Osmania University College.
2	,, Badruddin Siddiqi ..	II	do
8	Sayyid Amjad Ali	II	do
7	Muhd. Husain Khamush	II	do
8	,, Rafiuzzaman	III	do
	INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION 1342 F.—1933.		
1	Hasan Muhiuddin Siddiqi	II	Osmania University College.
3	Sayyid Ahmad Husaini. ..	II	do
4	Muhd. Osman Khan	II	Ex. Student O. U. College.

Roll No.	Name	Class	College

B. A. EXAMINATION 1332 F.—1923.

| 1 | Qazi Mohammad Abdul Qadir Siddiqi .. .. ..| II | Osmania University College. |

B. A. EXAMINATION 1333 F.—1924

| 1 | Sayyid Abdul Shukur .. ..| II | do do |
| 2 | Muhammad Khawja Qutubuddin Qari .. .. ..| III | do do |

B. A. EXAMINATION 1334 F.—1925.

do do

| 2 | Sayyid Azmatullah Husaini Bakhtiyari .. .. ..| III | |

B. A. EXAMINATION 1335 F.—1926.

do do

| 1 | Sayyid Saadat Ali .. ..| II | |

B. A. EXAMINATION 1336 F.—1927.

| 4 | Sayyid Muhammad Safi .. .. ..| Completed | Ex-student Osmania University College. |

B. A. EXAMINATION 1337 F.—1928.

1	Ahmad Abdullah-al-Masdusi	II	Osmania University College.
2	Muhammad Ghaus	II	do do
3	Muhammad Hamidullah	II	do do

B. A. EXAMINATION 1338 F. —1929.

| 1 | Muhammad Ghaus Muhiuddin .. .. ..| II | Osmania University College. |

B. A. EXAMINATION 1339 F.—1930.

| 1 | Sayyid Zamir Ali. .. ..| II | do do |
| 3 | Sayyid Liaqat Husain .. .. ..| Completed | Ex-Student Osmania University. College. |

B. A. EXAMINATION 1340 F.—1931.

149	Muhd. Habibullah Faruqi	II	Osm. Univ. College.
151	Mahbub Khan Yusufzai	II	do
152	Muhd. Abdul Rahman Khan	III	do
153	,, Abdul Muid Khan	II	do

B. A. EXAMINATION 1341 F.—1932.

1	Ijaz Ahmad	III	do
2	Sayyid Husain	III	do
3	Muhd. Muslehuddin.. ..	II	do
5	Sayyid Shamsuddin Qadri ..	Completed	do

B. A. EXAMINATION 1342 F.—1933.

| 3 | Abu Taher Sayyid Khwaja Ahmadullah Husaini. | II | Osm. University College. |
| 4 | Muhd. Yahya Siddiqi .. ..| II | do |

M. A. EXAMINATION 1334 F.—1924.

| 1 | Qazi Muhd. Abdul Qadir Siddiqi ..| I | Osm. Univ. College. |

M. A. EXAMINATION 1337 F.—1928.

| 1 | Sayyid Saadat Ali .. ..| II | Osm. Univ. College. |

M. A. EXAMINATION 1339 F.—1930.

| 1 | Muhd. Hamidullah .. ..| I | Osm. Univ. College. |
| 2 | Muhd. Ghaus .. ..| II | do |

M. A. EXAMINATION 1341 F.—1932.

| 1 | Sayyid Liaqat Husain Qadri .. ..| II | Osm. Univ. College. |

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
	M. Sc. Final 1342 F.—1030.			
1	Muhammad Zakiuddin	II	Osm. Univ. College.	
2	Haji Ghulam Muhammad	III	do	
3	Sudarshan Raj	II	do	
4	Y. Murtanji Rao	II	do	
5	Qazi Sayyid Muinuddin	I	do	
6	Inayat Khan	I	do	
7	Annant Venkatesh Kati	II	do	
	M. Sc. Final 1340 F.—1931.			
1	Muhd. Khalilur Rahman	I	Osm. Univ. College.	
2	Nazir Ahmad Taher	I	do	
3	Muhd. Zulfaqar Husain Faruqi	II	do	
	M. Sc. (Final) 1341 F.—1932.			
1	Sayyid Shah Muhammad	II	Osm. Univ. College.	
2	C. Soraiya Narayan Murti	II	do	
	M. Sc. Final 1342 F.—1932.			
1	Sri Raj Pershad	III	Osm. Univ. College.	
2	K. Srinivas Iyengar	II	do	
3	Muhammad Nazir Husain Effendi	II	do	
4	Ghulam Jilani	II	do	
5	Rangnath Rao, Kamtikar	II	do	

LL. B. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION 1840 FASLI—(1929.)

Roll No.	Name	Division	College	Remarks
20	Krishnaji Govind Rao Hatnalikar	I	Osm. Univ. College	
8	Digamber Rao Chowdri	I	do	
16	Sayyid Muhammad Murtaza	I	do	
46	Muhammad Yamin Zubairi	I	do	(Ex-student)
5	Trimbak Rao Khursale	I	do	
33	Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar Chisthi	I	do	
32	Muhammad Abdur Rauf	I	do	
10	D. Kishen Rao	I	do	
39	Basvapa Alur	II	do	(do)
40	Saiduddin Khan	II	do	(do)
38	Narhar Rao Rinjalkar	II	do	
15	Syed Zameer Ali	II	do	(do)
42	Kishen Rao Chowdry Desai	II	do	
2	Bapu Rao Desmukh	II	do	
29	Muhammad Zakaullah	II	do	
17	S. Shanker Rao	II	do	
1	Agha Jafar Husain	II	do	
18	Rai Niranjun Pershad	II	do	
31	Mirza Shakoor Beg	II	do	
37	Narsing Rao Desmukh	II	do	
30	Muhammad Shabbir Ali Khan	II	do	
36	Muhammad Naziruddin	II	do	
9	Dharam Rai	II	do	
18	Shanker Rao Sadavarte	II	do	
7	Hamid bin Shabbir	II	do	
12	Rai Hind Kishore Mathur	II	do	
11	Rai Bindiah Chand Mathur	II	do	
22	Guru Das	II	do	
19	Shanker Pershad	II	do	
25	Govind Rao	II	do	
6	J. Teerath Anand Pornaik	II	do	

LL. B. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION 1341 FASLI – (1931)

Roll No.	Name	Division	College	Remarks
6	Pandit Rao Kulkarni	I	Osmania University College	
14	Sayyid Ghaus Muhiuddin Razvi	I	do	
4	Bhavan Rao	II	do	
2	Anna Rao	II	do	
8	Chakand Ramchander Rao	II	do	
5	B. N. Chobe	II	do	
9	Khwaja Moinuddin	II	do	
10	Ramchander Reddy	II	do	
15	Sayyid Mahmud Ali	II	do	
34	Muhammad Bashir Ahmad	II	do	Ex-student.
31	Guru Nath Rao Apranji	II	do	do
1	Uttam Rao Maharolakar	II	do	
22	Manik Rao Parlikar	II	do	
32	Gokul Das	II	do	do
28	Muhammad Mojis Ali	II	do	
33	Muhammad Badruddin Khan	II	do	do
27	Muhammad Abdur Razzaq	II	do	do
85	Muhammad Abdul Hameed	II	do	
29	Mukand Rao	II	do	
24	Muhammad Habibullah Faruqi	II	do	

LL. B. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION, 1942 FASLI—(1933)

Roll No.	Name	Division	College	Remarks
8	Ismail Ahmad Minai	I	do	
15	Muhammad Rahmatullah	I	do	
5	Illendala Ram Chander Rao	I	do	
17	Shanker Narayan Gode	I	do	

No.	Name		Class		Ex-student.
19	Muhammad Abbas	.. :	I	do	
24	D. Manik Rao	.. :	I	do	
18	Muhammad Sadruddin Ansari	.. :	I	do	
14	Ragnath Rao Mahajan	.. :	I	do	
12	Dhonidar Sangi	.. :	I	do	
22	Muhammad Muslehuddin	.. :	L	do	
7	Bhimrao Deshpande	.. :	II	do	
32	Ghulam Hafiz Khan	.. :	II	do	do
25	Venkobarao Talikotkar	.. :	II	do	do
2	Ahmed Abdul Qayyum Siddiqi	.. :	II	do	do
33	Muhammad Fazle Haq	.. :	II	do	do
29	Sayyid Nuruddin	.. :	II	do	
37	K. Hanmanthachari	.. :	II	do	
31	Muhammad Abdul Hai	.. :	II	do	
6	C. Aga Reddy	.. :	II	do	
20	Eta Laxmiah	.. :	II	do	
21	Laxmi Kaut Rao	.. :	II	do	
9	M. Bhimsen Rao	.. :	II	do	do
35	Muhammad Wahid-uz-Zaman	.. :	II	do	do
1	Muhammad Abul Khair Muzharulhaq	.. :	II	do	
36	K. Vidyanand	.. :	II	do	
8	Bhimshinachari Upadhya	.. :	II	do	

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LL. B. (FINAL) EXAMINATION 1334 F.—1925.

Arranged in order of Merit.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
1	Sayyid Muhammad Ahsan	I	
18	Arab Ganpat Rao	I	
16	Kalimuddin Ansari	I	
19	Murtanji Rao	I	
5	Ramchandar Rao Kartarikar	I	
9	Abdul Aziz Khan	I	
20	Narhar Rao Wargantiwar	I	
6	Mir Siadat Ali Khan	I	
18	Latif Ahmad Faruqi	I	
12	Abul Fakhr Muhammad Abdul Wahid	I	
10	Muhammad Abdul Alim	I	
4	Mir Hasnuddin	I	
2	Sayyid Anisuddin Ahmad	I	
17	Muhammad Gauhar Ali	I	
15	Qari Sayyid Kalimullah Husaini	I	
3	Mir Jafar Ali Sadiq	I	
7	Muhammad Sharifuddin	I	
8	Ahmad Abdul Bashir Khan Arab	I	
11	Abdul Majid Siddiqi	I	
22	Hidayat Ahmad	I	
21	Muhammad Waliullah	I	
28	Hanmant Narayan Patankar	I	

LL. B. (FINAL) EXAMINATION 1335 F.—1926.
Arranged in order of Merit.

Roll No.	Name	Class	Remarks
	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—		
30	Vasdev Prashad	I	
14	Renukadas Rao	I	
7	Khwaja Burhanuddin	I	
28	Qazi Muinuddin Husain	I	
29	C. P. Nagnath	I	
25	Sayyid Qalandar Husain	I	
22	Sayyid Abdul Alim	I	
19	Shesh Rao Kamtikar	I	
32	Muhammad Abul Hasan	I	
15	V. Rajeshwar Rao	I	
26	Krishna Rao Deshmukh	I	
12	Dattatraya Rao	I	
6	Budh Singh Yadav	I	
10	Muhammad Husain Siddiqi	I	
33	Qurban Ahmad	I	
1	Sayyid Muhammad Ahsan	I	
2	Muhammad Ilyas Khan Kheshgi	I	
3	Sayyid Ahmad Ali	I	
9	Muhammad Jehangir Ali Siddiqi	II	
20	Mir Siddiq Ali	II	
24	Abdul Munim Saidi	II	
4	Sayyid Aminuddin	II	
16	Sayyid Sibt-e-Nabi	II	
27	Sahibzada Khwaja Mir Muhammad Ali Khan	II	
18	Sayyid Shah Ali Sani Nahri	II	
31	Muhammad Vazir Ali	II	
11	Khawja Muhiuddin	II	
17	Saif bin Sultan Husainul Qaiti	II	
32	Muhammad Abdul Muiz	II	
5	T. Anantha Reddi	II	

Arranged in order of Merit

Roll No.	Name	Class
	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.	
7	Sayyid Ziaul Arifin Razvi	I
11	Muhammad Abdur Rauf	I
4	Benkat Pershad	I
3	Inder Karan	I
12	Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sarvari	I
5	Bhikaji	I
10	Manik Rao	I
13	Mir Waris Ali	I
6	Parbhakar Damodar Shendarkar	I
15	Raza Muhammad Khan	I
8	Sayyid Yusuf	I
2	R. Raj Pershad	I
1	Abul Khairat Muhammad Kamaluddin	I
14	Pasmamla Narsivan Rao Sharma	I
16	Sayyid Abdul Jabbar	I
9	Krishnachari Joshi	I

Roll No.	Name	Class
	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.	
20	Omar Daraz Khan	I
34	Vem Kunti Ratnakar Rao	I
6	Suraj Chand	I
26	Muhammad Ahmad Ansari	I
29	Muhammad Abdul Aziz	I
22	Ghulam Moinuddin Ghazi	I
1	Imtiaz Hosain	I
14	Sayyid Mahmud Ahmad	I
35	L. Jairam Pershad	I
4	Jiwan Rao Babalgaonkar	I
12	Sayyid Muhammad Husaini	I
10	Sayyid Ghaus Mohiuddin	I
2	Pervaili Anant Ramaiyah	I
3	Jadubans Pershad	I
30	Muhammad Abdul Ali	I
15	Sayyid Mahdi Husain	I
28	Muhammad Husain Khan	I
23	Kirat Chand	I
25	Madhohari Marhikar	I
17	Shaikh Tajammul Husain	I
21	Ghulam Dastagir	II
31	Sayyid Mukhtar Ali Khan	II
7	Sayyid Ahmad	II
24	Govind Rao Deshpande	II
18	Sayyid Muhd. Obaidullah Kazimi	II
5	Khawja Muhammad Abdul Baqi	II
33	Mir Kazim Ali	II

RoM No.	Name	Class	Remarks
	LL. B. (FINAL) EXAMINATION 1337 F.—1928.		
27	Muhammud Badshah Khan	II	
32	Mir Zahir Ali Khan	II	
16	Sayyid Viqar Ahmad	II	
18	Azizuddin Ahmad Siddiqi	II	
9	Sayyid Rafiuddin	II	
8	Sayyid Ahmad Ali	II	
	LL. B. (FINAL) EXAMINATION 1338 F.—1929.		
	Arranged in order of Merit.		
	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.		
2	Ashuth Rao Balkundi	I	
5	Trumbak Rao Maharulakar	I	
12	Ghulam Md. Hafiz Nasir-ud-din Ahmad Ansari	I	
20	Md. Munim Khan	I	
22	Narayan Rao	I	
28	Hanmanth Rao Vishnu	I	
13	Md. Jalaluddin	I	
24	H. Ram Lal	I	
1	Ahmad Abdul Majid	I	
8	Sayyid Saadat Ali	I	
14	Md. Jamaluddin	I	
3	Bhagwan Rao Chapergaonkar	I	
6	Khawja Muhammad Ahmad	I	
4	Bhimachari Kunhalkar	I	
10	Sayyid Abdul Mannan	I	

No.	Name		Class	Remarks
18	Md. Abdul Qadir Qureshi	..	II	
19	Md. Maqbul Husain	..	II	
25	M. Sesh Reddy	..	II	Ex-Student
27	Ali Muhammad Khan	..	II	do
21	Madan Mohan Lal	..	II	
26	Sayyid Muhammad Hasan Razvi	..	II	
16	Muhammad Sakhawat Mirza	..	II	
9	Sayyid Abdur Rab	..	II	

LL. B. (FINAL) EXAMINATION 1939 F—1930.

No.	Name		Class	Remarks
28	Wahidullah Khan	..	I	
2	Ahmad Abdullah-al-Masdusi	..	I	
10	G. N. Harvalkar	..	I	
22	Ghaus Muhammad Khan	..	I	
11	Chandar Mohan Lal	..	I	
18	Muhammad Abdur Rab	..	I	
13	Devi Parshad Misra	..	I	
9	J. B. Joshi	..	I	
27	D. Narsihvan Rao	..	I	
19	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur	..	I	
12	Muhammad Hamidullah	..	I	
21	Ghulam Muhammad	..	I	
1	Mir Ahmad Husain	..	I	
6	Bashir Ahmad Tahir	..	I	
5	Mirza Iqbal Ahmad Beg	..	I	
30	Raghunath Bhusari	..	I	Ex-Student.
29	Hanmanta Chari	..	I	
8	Mir Tilawat Ali Zaidi	..	I	

LL. B. FINAL EXAMINATION 1839 F.—1930.

Roll	Name	Division	College	Remarks
25	Muhammad Safi	II	Osmania University College	
4	Mir Asad Ali Shah	II	do	
31	Muhammad Abdus Salam	II	do	
28	Govind Rao Nagapurkar	II	do	
17	Mir Zahuruddin	II	do	
26	Muhammad Ghaus	II	do	

LL. B. FINAL EXAMINATION 1840 F.—1931.

Roll	Name	Division	College	Remarks
1	Srinavas Rao Goderkar	I	Osmania University College	
9	Muhammad Mir Khan	I	do	
5	Gopal Rao	I	do	
7	Malikarjan Apatodkari	I	do	
2	Qazi Fasihuddin Ahmad Siddiqi	II	do	
8	Gangadhar Rao Patki	II	do	
10	Narhar Rao Bakshi	II.	do	
18	Sheikh Chand	II	do	Ex-student
11	Bhimrao Deshpandya	II	do	do
4	Gopalrao Gonde Rao Nagesh		do	

LL. B. FINAL EXAMINATION 1841 FASLI.—1882.

Roll No.	Name	Division	College	Remarks
13	Sayyid Zamir Ali	I	Osmania University College	
29	Narsing Rao Desmukh	I	do	
18	Krishnaji Hatnalikar	II	do	
24	Muhammad Zakaullah	I	do	
26	Muhd. Abdul Ghaffar Chishti	II	do	
32	N. Kamriah	II	do	
2	Bapu Rao Desmukh	II	do	
1	Agha Jafar Husain	II	do	
15	Shanker Pershad	II	do	
28	Muhammad Yamin Zubairi	II	do	
31	S. Shanker Rao	II	do	Ex-student
35	Gopal Rao Morumkar	II	do	
4	Trimbak Rao Kharsale	II	do	
30	Narhar Rao Ranjalker	II	do	
33	Sayyid Zafar Husain	II	do	do
6	Hamid bin Shabbir	II	do	
20	Keshan Rao Desmukh	II	do	do
37	Mir Ahmad Ali Khan	II	do	

LL. B. FINAL EXAMINATION 1342 F. 1933.

Roll No.	Name		Division	College	Remarks
13	Sayyid Ghaus Muhiuddin Razvi	:	I	Osmania University College	
18	Sayyid Mahnud Ali	:	I	do	
3	Bhavan Rao	:	II	do	
2	Anna Rao	:	II	do	
7	Chakunta Ramchandar Rao	:	II	do	
34	Mirza Shakur Beg	:	II	do	Ex-student
10	Khwaja Moinuddin	:	II	do	
6	Pandit Rao Kulkarni	:	II	do	
15	Gokul Das	:	II	do	
30	Qazi Muhammad Abdur Rauf	:	II	do	Ex-student
17	Manik Rao Parlikar	:	II	do	
20	Basvappa Alur	:	II	do	do
27	Sayyid Muhammad Murtaza	:	II	do	do
32	Govind Rao	:	II	do	do
8	B. N. Chobe	:	II	do	
1	Uttam Rao Maharolakar	:	II	do	
9	Muhammad Habibullah Faruqi	:	II	do	
29	Shanker Rao Sadavarte	:	II	do	do
28	Muhammad Shabbir Ali Khan	:	II	do	do
11	Muhammad Abdul Hameed	:	II	do	
33	Guru Das	:	II	do	do
31	Kishen Rao Desai Chowdari	:	II	do	do
35	Marpati Ramchander Rao	:	II	do	do

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

M. B. B. S. (FIRST PROFESSIONAL) EXAMINATION 1340 F.—1931.

Roll No.	Name	Division	College	Remarks
11	Mir Mustafa Ali Zaidi ..	I	Osmania Medical College	
9	Muhd. Ghaus ..	I	do	
7	Muhd. Abdur Rab ..	I	do	
6	Muhd. Husain ..	II	do	
4	Afif Ahmad Quraishi ..	II	do	
15	Fal Bahadur ..	II	do	
1	Ahmad Abdul Alim ..	II	do	
18	N. Girachariya ..	II	do	

M. B. B. S. (FIRST PROFESSIONAL) EXAMINATION 1341 F.—1932.

Roll No.	Name	Division	College	Remarks
4	Muhd. Hasnuddin Khan ..	I	Osmania Medical College	
10	Mir Akbar Ali ..	I	do	
1	Abu Muhd. Ghayasuddin ..	II	do	
8	Muhd. Munirur Rahman ..	II	do	
14	Muhd. Nazir Muhiuddin ..	II	do	Ex-student
7	Muhd. Masihuddin Ahmad ..	II		

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks

M. B. B. S. (First Professional) Examination 1842 F.—1988.

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks
8	Sayyid Abdul Majeed	..	..	I	Osmania Medical College	
10	Khwaja Muhd. Shuaib	..	..	II	do	Ex-student
9	Yusufuddin Ansari ..	..	..	II	do	
19	Mirza Hamidullah Beg	..	..	II		
12	Sital Singh	..	..	II		do
8	Muhd. Mahmud Ali	..	..	II	do	
11	Satnarayan	..	..	II	do	do
17	Muhd. Abdul Waheed Khan	..	..	II	do	
2	Sayyid Abdul Hamid Bokhari ..		..	II	do	

M. B. B. S. (Second Professional) Examination 1840 F.—1931.

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks
6	Ghulam Murtaza	..	..	II	Osmania Medical College	
5	Sayyid Abdus Samad	..	..	II	do	
2	Ahmad Husain	..	..	II	do	
1	Abu Taher Muhd. Abdul Qadir ..		..	II	do	

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks

M. B. B. S. (Second Professional) Examination 1841 F.—1932.

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks
3	Muhd. Husain	..	..	II	Osmania Medical College	
6	Muhd. Ghaus	..	..	II	do	
7	Mir Mustafa Ali Zaidi	..	..	II	do	
1	Ahmad Abdul Alim	..	..	II	do	
4	Muhd. Abdur Rab ..	..	..	II	do	
8	N. Gurachariya	..	..	II	do	

M. B. B. S. (Second Professional) Examination 1842 F.—1933.

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks
7	Mir Akbar Ali	..	..	I	Osmania Medical College	
3	Fal Bahadur	..	..	I	do	
10	Afif Ahmad Quraishi	..	..	II	do	Ex-student
1	Abu Muhd. Ghayasuddin	..	..	II	do	
3	E. Srinivas Reddi ..	..	..	II	do	do
9	Sayyid Rashiduddin Husain	..	..	II	do	do
2	Muhd. Hasnuddin Khan	..	..	II	do	
4	Muhd. Masihuddin Ahmad	..	..	II	do	
6	Muhd. Munirur Rahman	..	..	II	do	
5	Nazir Muhiuddin ..	..	..	II	do	

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks

M. B. B. S. (THIRD PROFESSIONAL) EXAMINATION 1340 F.—1931.

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks
9	Sayyid Nizamuddin Ahmad	..	..	II	Osmania Medical College	
13	Muhd. Ibrahim Ali Khan	..	..	II	do	
14	Muhd. Munawwar Ali	..	..	II	do	
15	S. Vasudev	..	..	II	do	
10	Shankar Rao Jadhu	..	..	II	do	
2	Abul Muani Ghulam Nabi	..	..	II	do	
11	Ghulam Ahmad	..	..	II	do	
16	N. Q. H. Siddiqi	..	..	II	do	
12	Kanwal Chander	..	..	II	do	
7	Sayyid Arifullah Qadri	..	..	II	do	
4	Hakim Muhd. Abdur Rahman	..	..	II	do	

M. B. B. S. (THIRD PROFESSIONAL) EXAMINATION 1341 F.—1932

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks
1	Ahmad Husain	..	..	II	Osmania Medical College	
4	Abul Kalam Muhd. Badruddin		..	II	do	Ex-student
6	D. Tulsi Das	..	..	II	do	do
3	Sayyid Ali	..	..	II	do	do
5	Ahmad Abdul Waheed Khan	..		II	do	do

M. B. B. S. (THIRD PROFESSIONAL) EXAMINATION 1342 F.—1933

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks
3	Mir Mustafa Ali Zaidi	..	..	I	Osmania Medical College	
4	Muhd. Abdur Rab	..	..	II	do	
8	Ghulam Murtaza	..	..	II	do	Ex-student
5	Muhd. Ghaus	..	..	II	do	
2	Muhd. Husain	..	..	II	do	
7	Sayyid Abdus Samad	..	..	II	do	do
9	Khurshid Ali	..	..	II	do	do
6	N. Gorachariya	..	..	II	do	

M. B. B. S. (FOURTH PROFESSIONAL OR FINAL) EXAMINATION 1341 F.—1932

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks
10	Muhd. Munawwar Ali	..	..	II	Osmania Medical College	
6	Shanker Rao Jadhu	..	..	II	do	
11	S. Vasudev	..	..	II	do	
4	Sayyid Arifullah Qadri	..	..	II	do	
5	Sayyid Nizamuddin Ahmad	..	..	II	do	
3	Hakim Muhd. Abdul Rahman	..	..	II	do	
7	Ghulam Ahmad	..	..	II	do	

M. B. B. S. (FOURTH PROFESSIONAL OR FINAL) EXAMINATION 1342 F.—1933.

Roll No.	Name			Division	College	Remarks
2	Ahmad Husain	..	..	II	Osmania Medical College	
5	Sayyid Ali	....	..	II	do	
6	Abul Muani Ghulam Nabi	..	..	Completed	do	Ex-student
7	Kanval Chander	..	..	do	do	do
8	Muhd. Ibrahim Ali Khan	..	..	do	do	do

B. E. Part I. Examination 1340 F.—1931

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
1	R. K. Venkat Narsimham	II	Osmania Engineering College	
4	Safdar Ali Sharif	II	do	
5	Muhd Ahmadullah Siddiqi	II	do	
6	Muhd. Abdul Basit	II	do	
7	Muhd. Abdul Wahab	II	do	
8	Muhd. Osman	II	do	
10	K. Rama Swami	II	do	
11	Vidyasagar Nehra	II	do	

B. E. Part I. Examination 1341—1932

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
1	R. Dwarka Pershad	II	Osmania Engineering College	
2	M. Khurshid Ali	II	do	
3	P. R. Reddy	II	do	
5	Chandu Lal	II	do	
7	Sayyid Kazim Husain Razvi	II	do	
9	Muhd. Abdus Samad Khan	II	do	
16	Sayyid Yusuf Husain	II	do	Ex-student
17	Ghulam Jilani	Completed	do	do

B. E. Part I. Examination 1342 F.—1933

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
3	Khwaja Muhd. Wasay	II	Osmania Engineering College	
12	Muhd. Mohsinuddin Haqqani	II	do	
13	Muhd. Yaqub Ali	II	do	
16	Muhd. Abdul Waheed Khan	II	do	Ex-student
20	Venogopal	II	do	
21	T. N. Pillay	Completed	do	do

B. E. Part II or Final Examination 1341 F.—1932.

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
3	K. Ramswami	II	Osmania Engineering College	
4	Muhd Ahmadullah Siddiqi	II	do	
6	Muhd. Abdul Basit	II	do	
7	Muhd. Abdul Wahab	II	do	
8	Muhd. Osman	II	do	
9	Vidyasagar Nahra	II	do	

B. E. Part II or Final Examination 1342 F.—1933.

Roll No.	Name	Class	College	Remarks
1	Chandu Lal	II	Osmania Engineering College	
2	Khurshid Ali	II	do	
3	T. N. Pillay	II	do	
4	R. Dwarka Pershad	II	do	
5	P. R. Reddy	II	do	
6	Muhd. Abdus Samad Khan	II	do	
7	Sayyid Kazim Husain Razvi	II	do	
10	Safdar Ali Sharif	II	do	
11	R. K. Venkat Narsimham	II	do	

FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

B. T. Examination 1889 F.—1980.

Roll No.	Name				Class	Remarks
1	Muhammad Muhiuddin Quraishi	..	..		III	Osmania Training College
2	Muhammad Murtaza Husain	..	..	..	III	do
8	Mirza Ibrahim Ali Beg	..	..	..	II	do
4	Sayyid Tajammul Husain	..	..	..	III	do
5	Hoshdar Khan	..	..	..	..	II	do
8	P. Krishna Reddi	..	..	..	..	III	do
9	Maslehuddin Faruqi .	..	..	..	III	do

B. T. Examination 1340 F.—1931

Roll No.	Name				Class	Remarks
1	Ghulam Dastgir Faruqi	..	..	..	..	III	Osmania Training College
3	Sayyid Hamiduddin	..	..	..	..	III	do
4	Fakhruddin Ahmad..	..	..	..	..	II	do
5	Muhd. Yaqub Khan	..	..	..	..	II	do
6	Sayyid Husain Zaidi	..	..	..	..	II	do
8	Muhd. Ibrahim	..	..	..	..	..	III	do
9	Mazharul Islam	..	..	..	..	..	II	do

Diploma in Education Examination 1841 F.—1982

Osmania Training College.

Roll No.	Name			RANK		Remarks
				Theory	Practice	
1	Abul Makarim Faiz Muhd. Siddiqi	..	..	I	I	
2	Muhd. Ijazullah Khan	..	..	..	II	II	
3	Sayyid Wahid Ali Jafari	..	..	II	II	Distinction in Science.
4	Muhd. Badruddin Hasan Siddiqi	..		II	I	
5	Abdul Wahab	..	..	..	III	Passed	
6	Ali bin Ghalib	..	..	..	II	II	
7	Sahibzada Mir Ahmad Ali Khan	..		III	II	
8	Sayeeduddin Khan	..	..	..	II	Passed	
9	Mirza Osman Ali Beg	..	..	..	II	II	
11	Narayan Singh	..	..	..	III	II	
12	S. Srinivas Chari ..	..	..	..	III	II	Ex. student.
18	Ghulam Sarvar Khan	..	..	..	III	Passed	Ex-student.
14	Keshav Vaman Indorekar	..	..	..	III	do	do

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION EXAMINATION 1342 F.—1933

Osmania Training College.

Roll No.	Name		RANK		Remarks
			Theory	Practice	
1	Sayyid Jafar Ali	..	II	I	Distinction in Science.
2	Halit Ahmad Faruwqi	..	II	I	
3	Habib Khan Sandozai	..	II	II	
4	B. Ramaiya	..	II	II	
5	Sayyid Muhd. Saleh Hashimi	..	II	II	
6	Muhd. Arif Husain	..	II	Passed	
7	Muhd. Abdur Rahim Khan	..	II	I	
8	Muhd. Abdur Rahim Khan Golcondavi	..	II	II	
9	Muhd. Abdul Halim Kosgavi	..	III	II	
10	Sayyid Muhd. Hasan Askari	..	II	Passed	Distinction in English.
11	Mir Habib Ali	..	II	I	
12	Babu Singh	..	II	II	
13	Muhd. Abdus Subhan Subhani	..	II	I	
14	Muhd. Sayeed	..			

V. HONORARY DEGREES.

SULTAN-UL-ULUM.

Azur 1333 F.—Oct. 1923 .. His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

LL. D.

Aban 1334 F.—Sept. 1925 .. Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur, Sayyid Husain Bilgrami,C.S.I.

Dai 1336 F.—Dec. 1926 .. Nawab Sir Ahmad Husain Amin Jung Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.A., B.L.

Dai 1337 F.—Dec. 1927 .. Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, (Sir Akbar Hydari)

Dai 1338 F.— 1928 .. Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur B.A. I.E.S. Bar.-at-Law.

VI.—FELLOWS WHO HAVE DELIVERED ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Name	Date
Nawab Wali-ud-Daulah Bahadur	..28th September 1925.
Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur	..4th December 1926.
Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Yamin-us-Saltanat	..1st December 1927.
Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, M.A., B.L., LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.S.I.	..23rd March 1929.
Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur, M.A., B.L., (*Oxon*). ..	..30th January 1930.
Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL. B.	..6th August 1931.
Nawab Sir Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL. D. ..	..9th March 1933.
Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (*Oxon*.)	..8th February 1934.

VII. Forms.

(i) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FOR EXAMINATIONS.

(1) MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

FORM (A) *for pupil candidates.*

Name	..	..	..	Urdu / English
Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application		..		
Father's name and occupation	..	..		Urdu / English
Race and Religion	..	..	..	
Address	..	..	..	
School from which the candidate is appearing and the period of study			..	
Group or groups in which the candidate has passed previously specifying the roll No. and the year of the Examination		..	..	
Subjects of the Examination in which the candidate desires to be examined				
Where to be examined		..	..	
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the examination and the Register No. of the respective year should also be stated			..	

Date.................... *Signature of the Candidate.*

Certificate of the Head Master.

I hereby certify that...........is a student of the Matriculation Class of (School)...........
......He attended.....days out of......in which the school was kept open during the current academical year. He has completed the prescribed course, and his character has been good.
I further certify that the date of his birth is........and that his age on the 1st day of Shahrewar 134 F., will be............

Signature of the Head Master.

FORM (B) *For private candidates and teachers.*

Name	}	Urdu English
Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application ..		
Father's name and occupation	}	Urdu English
Race and Religion		
Address		
School in which the candidate is employed		
School in which the candidate was educated and the period of study ..		
Group in which the candidate passed with roll number and date of Examination		
Where to be examined		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the Examination (Centre, and the Register No. of the respective year should be stated)		

Date.....................

Signature of the Candidate.

Certificate from a recognised authority.

I certify that................has prosecuted a satisfactory course of study for the examination ....and that he is sufficiently prepared to appear at the examination. He possesses a sufficient knowledge of Urdu to enable him to express himself in that language both in speech and writing with ease and with grammatical correctness.

I further certify that the date of his birth is......and that his age on the 1st day of Shahrewar 184 F., will be...............

Signature of a recognised authority.

(2) INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

FORM (A) *For College candidates.*

Name ... ... } Urdu
                        } English

Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application ..

Father's name and occupation ... ... } Urdu
                                      } English

Race and Religion ... .

Address ... .

Matriculation Examination or its equivalent which the candidate has passed, date of passing and the class in which he was placed ..

College or Colleges at which the candidate has studied and the time at each

Optional subjects and whether Theology or Morals will be taken ..

Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the examination (Centre, and the Register No. of the respective year should also be stated) . . . .

Dated. . . . .

Signature of the candidate.

Certificate for College Candidates.

I hereby certify that . . . . is a student of this college. His character has been good and he has studied in this college during the period mentioned in this application. He has shown satisfactory progress in his subjects of study. The other facts mentioned are correct.

Dated. . . . .

Signature of the Principal.

Certificate for Ex-College candidates.

I hereby certify that . . . . was a student of this college during the year . . . . . . and has appeared at the Intermediate Examination of the year . . . . . . from this college. His character has been good and the facts mentioned in this application are correct. In view of his attainments he can hope to secure a pass in the next Intermediate Examination.

Dated. . . . .

Signature of the Principal.

FORM (B) *For teachers and other private candidates.*

Name	.. ..	{ Urdu { English
Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application	..	
Father's name and occupation	.. .. ..	{ Urdu { English
Race and Religion	.. .. ..	
Address	.. .. ..	
Matriculation Examination or its equivalent which the candidate has passed, date of passing and the class in which he was placed	..	
Nature of employment and period of service	.. ..	
Optional subjects and whether Theology or Morals will be taken	..	

Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the examination. (Centre and the Register No. of the respective year should also be stated) .. ..

Dated..............

Signature of the Candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that.......................................

(i) is a Nazir or Inspector of schools of.............District in the service of the Educational Department of His Exalted Highness' Government

or (ii) is a whole-time teacher in the School.............recognised by the Educational Department

or (iii) is a Laboratory Assistant in the.............College

or (iv) is a whole time Librarian in the Osmania University College or in the Asafia Library and that by the date of this application he has rendered continuous and approved service for......years........months.

His character is good and in view of his attainments he can hope to secure a pass in the Intermediate Examination.

Dated..............

Signature.....................

Divisional Inspector of Schools, or Principal of a College, or the Head of the Library.

(8) B. A. EXAMINATION.
FORM (A) *For College candidates.*

Name ... ... $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Urdu}\\\text{English}\end{array}\right\}$

Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application ... English

Father's name and occupation ... ... $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Urdu}\\\text{English}\end{array}\right\}$

Race and Religion ... ...

Address ... ...

Intermediate Examination or its equivalent which the candidate has passed, date of passing and the class in which he was placed ...

College or Colleges at which candidate has studied and time at each ...

Subjects of Examination ... ...

Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the examination (Centre and the Register No. of the respective year should also be stated) .. ..

Dated............................

Signature of the Candidate.

Certificate for College Candidates.

I hereby certify that.............. is a student of this college. His character has been good and he has studied in this college during the period mentioned in this application. He has shown satisfactory progress in his subjects of study. The other facts mentioned are correct.

Dated..........................

Signature of the Principal.

Certificate for Ex-College Candidates.

I hereby certify that.........was a student of this college during the year......and had appeared at the B. A. Examination of the year.......from this college. His character has been good and the fact mentioned in this application are correct. In view of his attainments he can hope to secure a pass in the next B. A. Examination. .. ..

Dated..........................

Signature of Principal.

FORM (B) *For teachers and other private candidates.*

Name	... ...	Urdu / English
Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application	... ...	
Father's name and occupation	... ...	Urdu / English
Race and Religion	... ...	
Address	... ...	
Intermediate Examination or its equivalent which the candidate has passed, date of passing and the class in which he was placed	... ...	
Nature of employment and period of service	... ...	
Subjects of Examination	... ...	

Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the examination (Centre, and the Register No. of the respective year should also be stated) .. ..

Dated...............

Signature of the Candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that....................

(1) is a Nazir or Inspector of Schools of...........District in the service of the Educational Department of His Exalted Highness' Government

or (2) is a whole-time teacher in the School.........recognised by the Educational Department

or (3) is a Laboratory Assistant in the...........College

or (4) is a whole-time Librarian of the Osmania University College or in the Asafia Library and that by the date of this application he has rendered continuous and approved services for..........years ....months.

His character is good and in view of his attainments he can hope to secure a pass in the B. A. Examination.

Dated...............

Signature..........

Divisional Inspector of Schools or Principal of a College, or the Head of the Library.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

Name .. .. } Urdu / English

Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application .. ..

Father's name and occupation .. .. .. } Urdu / English

Race and Religion .. ..

Address .. ..

B. A. Examination or its equivalent in which candidate has passed, date of passing and the class in which he was placed .. ..

College at which the candidate has studied and time of study .. ..

Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the examination (Centre, and the Register No. of the respective year should also be stated) .. ..

Dated............

Signature of the Candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that.........is a student of this college. His character has been good and he has studied in this college during the period mentioned in this application. The other facts mentioned are correct.

Dated............

Signature of the Principal.

M. Sc. (Final) Examination.

88

Name .. .. } Urdu
                                 English

Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application

Father's name and occupation .. .. .. } Urdu
                                                     English

Race .. .. Religion

Address .. ..

B. A. or B. Sc. Examination or its equivalent examination } Examination   Date of passing
in which the candidate has passed, date of passing and the
class in which he was placed .. ..

Year or years, in which the candidate has appeared for the examination
with Roll No. and Centre.

Dated.................

Signature of the Candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that.............is a student of this college. His character has been satisfactory and he has prosecuted a regular course of study for the period prescribed under the Rules and the facts mentioned in the application are correct.

(5) LL. B. (Previous) Examination.

88 *Name	{ Urdu / English
Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application ..
Father's name and occupation	{ Urdu / English
Race and Religion .. .. ..
Address .. .. ..
B. A. Examination or its equivalent in which candidate has passed, date of passing and the class in which he was placed ..
Colleges at which the candidate has studied and time of study ..
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the examination (Centre, and the Register No. of the respective year should also be stated) .. ..

Dated...............

Signature of the candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that.........is a student of this college. His character has been good and he has studied in this college during the period mentioned in this application. The other facts mentioned are correct.

Dated...............

Signature of the Principal.

LL. B. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.

Name .. .. } Urdu / English

Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application ..

Father's name and occupation .. .. } Urdu / English

Race and Religion .. .. ..

Address .. .. ..

Date of passing the LL. B. Previous Examination and the class in which the candidate was placed.. .. ..

College at which the candidate has studied and time of study .. ..

Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the examination (Centre, and the Register No. of the respective year should also be stated) .. ..

Signature of the Candidate.

Dated.....................

Certificate.

I hereby certify that..........is a student of this college. His character has been good and he has studied in this college during the period mentioned in this application. The other facts mentioned are correct.

Signature of the Principal.

Dated.....................

M. B. B. S. (First Professional) Examination.

Name		Urdu English
Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application ..		
Father's name and occupation		Urdu English
Race and Religion		
Address		
Intermediate Examination or its equivalent, which the candidate has passed, date of passing and the optional subjects taken		
Year or years if any in which the candidate has appeared for the examination		

Dated............134 *F.*

Signature of the candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that.............is a student of this college. His character has been good and the facts mentioned in the application are correct. He has been a regular student of the college during the period and is eligible to appear at the Examination. The required certificates are herewith attached.

Dated............134 *F.*

Signature of the Principal, Medical College.

M. B. B. S. (Second Professional) Examination.

Name	.. ..	} Urdu English
Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application	..	
Father's name and occupation	.. .. ..	} Urdu English
Race and Religion	.. ..	
Address	.. ..	
Whether the candidate has passed the First Professional Examination	..	Date of passing with Roll No.	Division
Year or years if any in which the candidate has appeared for the examination		

Dated...................134 F.

Signature of the Candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that................is a student of this college. His character has been good and the facts mentioned in the application are correct. He has been a regular student of the college during the period after passing the First Professional Examination and is eligible to appear at the Examination. The required certificates are herewith attached.

Dated...................134 F.

Signature of the Principal, Medical College.

M. B. B. S. (THIRD PROFESSIONAL) EXAMINATION.

Name ‥ ‥ ‥ ‥ ‥ } Urdu
                              English.

Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application ‥

Father's name and occupation ‥ ‥ ‥ } Urdu
                                                  English

Race and Religion ‥ ‥ ‥ ‥

Address ‥ ‥ ‥ ‥

Whether the candidate has passed the Second Professional Examination ‥ Date of passing Division
                                                                                       with Roll No.

Year or years if any in which the candidate has appeared for the examination

Dated.......................134 F.

                                                      Signature of the Candidate.

                              Certificate.

I hereby certify that.............is a student of this college. His character has been good and the facts mentioned in the application are correct. He has been a regular student of the college during the period after passing the Second Professional Examination and is eligible to appear at the Examination. The required certificates are herewith attached.

Dated.......................134 F.

                                  Signature of the Principal, Medical College.

M. B. B. S. (FOURTH PROFESSIONAL) EXAMINATION.

Name	..	..	..	..	..	Urdu English
Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application				..	..	
Father's name and occupation	..	..	..	..	..	Urdu English
Race and Religion	..	..	..	..	..	
Address	..	..	..	..	..	
Whether the candidate has passed the Third Professional Examination		Date of passing with Roll No. ..				Division
Year or years if any in which the candidate has appeared for the examination						

Dated.................134 *F.*

Signature of the Candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that.......................is a student of this college. His character has been good and the facts mentioned in the application are correct. He has been a regular student of the college during the period...............after passing the **Third Professional** Examination and is eligible to appear at the Examination.   The required certificates are herewith attached.

Dated.................134 *F.*

Signature of the Principal, Medical College.

B. E. Part I.—Examination.

Name	.. ..	} Urdu English
Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application	..	
Father's name and occupation	.. ..	} Urdu English
Race and Religion	.. .. ..	
Address	..	
Intermediate Examination or its equivalent, which the candidate has passed, date of passing and the optional subjects taken ..	.. ..	
Year or years if any in which the candidate has appeared for the examination		

Dated.................134 F.

Signature of the Candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that....................is a student of this college. His character has been good and the facts mentioned in the application are correct. He has been a regular student of the college during ....and is eligible to appear at the Examination. The required certificates are herewith attached.

Dated............ ....134 F.

Signature of the Secretary, Engineering College.

B. E. (Part II) Examination.

Name .. .. } Urdu
English

Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application .. :

Father's name and occupation .. .. :

Race and Religion .. .. .. :

Address .. .. :

Whether the candidate has passed the B. E. (Part I) Examination, date of passing and the optional subjects taken.

Year or years if any, in which the candidate has appeared for the Examination. .

Dated...................184 F.

Signature of the candidate.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that.............is a student of this college. His character has been good and the facts mentioned in the application are correct. He has been a regular student of the college during.............. after passing his B. E. (Part I) Examination.

Dated...................184 F.

Signature of the Secretary, Engineering College.

(4) DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION EXAMINATION.

Name .. .. { Urdu / English

Date of birth and age at the time of submitting the application

Father's name and occupation .. .. .. { Urdu / English

Address .. ..

Race and Religion .. .. ..

B.A. Examination or its equivalent in which candidate
has passed, date of passing the Examination .. .. .. Examination with the name of University

Subjects .. .. .. Optionals .. Special

Year or years, if any in which the candidate has appeared for the Exami-
nation, with Roll. No. and Centre .. ..

Date of Passing

Dated.............. *Signature of Candidate.*

Certificate.

I hereby certify that.............is a student of this college. His character has been good and that the facts mentioned in the application are correct. He has prosecuted a regular course of study in the college the prescribed period and that he is fit for the Examination.

Dated...................

Principal, O. T. College

(D) DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION EXAMINATION.

This is to certify that...........has prosecuted a regular course of study for a period of......academic years (From.......134 F. to 134 F.) after passing his............Examination. He has attended ....lectures out of...........lectures delivered during the period.

He has completed the practical as well as the extra subject course (in which examination is not to be held).

Dated...................

Principal, O. T. College.

(*ii*)   FORMS OF ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Certificate of attendance of................in the Osmania University College during the years ....

Subject	No. of lectures in the College	No. of lectures attended
English . . :		
Optionals . . :		
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		
Theology or Morals . :		

I certify that.............has attended and satisfactorily completed the course of studies in Physics.

Dated..........................   *Professor.*

I certify that.............has attended and satisfactorily completed the course of studies in Chemistry.

Dated......................... ....   *Professor.*

I certify that.................has attended and satisfactorily completed the course of studies in Biology.

Dated......................   *Professor*

I certify that..................'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of studies prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.

Dated........................   *Principal.*

B. A. Examination.

Certificate of attendence of..............in the Osmania University College during the year..........

Subject	No. of lectures in the college	No. of lectures attended
English	..	
Optionals	..	
Theology or Morals	..	

I certify that.............has attended and satisfactorily completed the course of instruction in Physics.

Professor.

Dated................................

I certify that............has attended and satisfactorily completed the course of instruction in Chemistry.

Professor.

Dated..............................

I certify that..................'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of studies prescribed for the B. A. Examination.

Principal.

Dated......................

M. A. Examination.

This is to certify that...............has prosecuted a regular course of study in the Osmania University College for...............academic years (with effect from...............134...............to...............184 Fasli).

He has attended...............lectures out of...............lectures in...............(subject) given in the College during the said period.

Dated...............184 F.

Principal.

M. Sc. Examination.

This is to certify that...............has prosecuted a regular course of study in the Osmania University College (with effect from...............184...... to...............134...... Fasli).

He has attended...............lectures out of...............lectures in...............(subject) given in the College during the said period.

Dated...............134 F.

Principal.

M. B. B. S. First Professional Examination.

This is to certify that............has prosecuted a regular course of study in Anatomy (including Embryology) of...........lectures extending over two long and short terms from 188 F. to 188 F. with demonstrations and dissections of the whole human body.

Dated.................

Professor of Anatomy.

This is to certify that............has prosecuted a regular couse of study in Physiology of.......... lectures extending over two long and short terms from 188 F. to 188 F.

Dated.................

Professor of Physiology.

This is to certify that...............has attended in 188 F. a course in Practical Histology of.......... meetings of two hours each extending over two short terms.

Dated.................

Professor of Practical Histology.

This is to certify that...............has attended............meetings of two hours each in physio-logical Chemistry and...........meetings of two hours each in experimental physiology.

Dated.................

Professor.

M. B. B. S.—Second Professional Examination.

This is to certify that...............has prosecuted a regular course of study in Materia Madica (including Therapeutics) of...............lectures extending over two long and short terms.

Dated.....................

Professor of Materia Medica.

This to certify that...............has attended...............meetings of two hours each of Practical Pharmacy from 18₄ F. to 18₄ F.

Dated.....................

Professor of Pharmacy.

This is to certify that...............has attended a course of study in Hygiene of...............lectures, (including Practical Demonstrations) and instruction in Vaccination extending over one long term in 18₄ F.

Dated.....................

Professor of Hygiene.

M. B. B. S.—THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

This is to certify that.................has attended a course of study in Pathology (including Bacteriology) of..............lectures extending over two long terms from 184 F. to 184 F.

Professor of Pathology.

Dated................

This is to certify that..................has attended..............meeting of two hours each in Practical Pathology from 184 F. to 184 F.

Professor of Practical Pathology.

Dated................

This is to certify that.................has attended a course of study in Medical Jurisprudence of............lectures extending over one long term from 184 F. to 184 F., and has attended..............meetings of *Post Mortem* Examinations.

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Dated................

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B. E. EXAMINATION

Part I Examination.

This is to certify that...................has prosecuted a regular course of study in the Engineering College during the year 184   F. to 184F, after passing the............Examination, and out of...........lectures delivered at the College has attended................lectures.

Dated.........................

Secretary, Engineering College.

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION EXAMINATION.

This is to certify that...............has prosecuted a regular course of study in the Osmania Training College after passing his B. A. Examination (with effect from............184......to............
He has attended........lectures out of............lectures given on different subject in the College, which amounts to......per cent.

Dated.........................184   Fasli.

Principal.

(f) LL. B. (PREVIOUS OR FINAL) EXAMINATION.

This to certify that..............has prosecuted a regular course of study in the Osmania University College for................academic years (with effect from............184   to..........134   Fasli).

He has attended........lectures out............lectures given in the College during the said   period.

Dated 19   .

Principal.

(iii) FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES

Name in full as entered in Diploma ..

Father's name .. .. ..

Degree or degrees taken .. .. Year or years of Convocation at which the Degree or Degrees were taken.

Present occupation .. ..

Permanent postal address .. ..

Whether he elects to pay an annual fee or a composition fee ..

Dated........................198 .

Signature.............

(IV) FORMS OF AGREEMENT AND SECURITY BONDS FOR UNIVERSITY LOAN FUND.

(1) *Form of Agreement.*

I..............................s/o...................................residing in...............hereby agree that I would repay the loan of B.G. Rs........that would be advanced to me by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in various instalments as would be required by me for purposes of study in foreign coun-tries, in monthly instalments which shall be one-fourth of my salary in........years, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

In the event of my failing to pay either the principal amount or the interest as stated above, I shall be held personally responsible for the amount that might remain due by me, to recover which I hereby authorise His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in the Osmania University to take action against me in accordance with the Public Demands Recovery Act No. 4 of 1308 Fasli.   I further agree to remain in Government service till the repayment of the full amount of the loan or for 5 years (whichever period be less).   In the event of my failing to abide by this condition, the Government would be entitled to recover the full amount with compound interest at 8 per cent. in lump sum.

In token of my above undertaking I sign this in the presence of two witnesses.

(2) *Security Bond.*

Whereas the Government Osmania University have agreed to advance to... son of........................a total loan of B.G............... in various instalments, each of which will be considered as a separate loan for the purpose of studies in foreign countries in accordance with the " University Loan Fund " rules. I..................................as his surety hereby agree that the said borrower shall repay the loan in........years by monthly instalment which shall be one-fourth of his salary with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum and in the event of the said borrower failing to repay the full amount or any part of the loan with interest, I shall pay the same in full. In the event of my failing to pay the said amount, the Government in the Osmania University would be entitled to recover it in accordance with the Public Demands Recovery Act No. 4 of 1308 F. I further agree not to transfer or incumber in any way my property of the value of.................consisting of...................................of which I am the sole owner till the repayment of the full amount of the loan.

HISTORY AND LEGEND
IN
HYDERABAD

DECEMBER
1953

contents

HISTORY AND LEGEND
IN
HYDERABAD

Along the stream of time, the region between the Godavari and the Krishna has always been the home of history and legend.

Briefly, there have been three main stages in the march of time in the Deccan. The prehistoric going back to the Stone Age and even the food-gathering period of the primitive man; the protohistoric with its epical richness as depicted in the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*; and finally the historic which, of course, overlaps the protohistoric from days preceding the advent of Buddha.

Perhaps in no other compact region in our country, the three periods are more representatively illustrated in stone and plaster, in caves and rocks, in paint and pigment and in relics, inscriptions and sites having scenic associations with ancient glory.

Primitive artifacts, megalithic tombs and terracotta figurines take us thousands of years back from the age of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro. The land of the three lingas, Telingana (trilingana), and its numerous associations with the *Ramayana* link us up intimately with the protohistoric period. The discoveries at Maski, the Asokan inscriptions and Ajanta and Ellora portray the greatness of the Buddhistic period, while many archæological monuments tell of the great days of the Andhras, including those of the last of the Andhras, the Kakatiyas.

Then come the massive footprints left behind by the Muslim conquerors from Muhammad Tughlaq right down to the Moghuls, and the Vijayanagar interlude which has its own conspicuous place in the annals of the Deccan.

All this living past is there not merely for the delight of the archæologist, the antiquarian and the historian, but also for all those who take pride in our rich cultural heritage, yet how few can claim to have even heard of them, except perhaps of Ajanta and Ellora.

Space and time prevent a detailed description of all the places of interest and nearly 5,000 monuments which embellish the Deccan, but it is hoped that this slim volume will

make up for the singular lack of any comprehensive publication, as well as serve as a guide to visitors, tourists and enthusiasts.

For practical reasons the treatment here is district-wise. This would seem to put into background the most important places, but the visitor and the sight-seer would be well-advised to consult the State's tourist organization, which, incidently, happens to be included in the Department of Information and Public Relations, Hyderabad, before drawing up an itinerary.

While railways and buses can take the visitor almost anywhere in the State, the question of accommodation and facilities cannot be answered here for want of relevant data, but with pre-planning it is always possible to arrange for both if only the proper quarters are contacted. In most places there are traveller's bungalows and similar places for staying overnight if necessary. In many cases it is possible to visit a site and return to the district headquarters within the day, where there is rarely any serious lack of hotel or other accommodation for the visitor.

T HE district of Adilabad is 7,000 square miles in area and contains some of the best forests in the State. It is bounded on the north, east and west by the river Penganga, which during its course assumes the name of Wardha and Pranhita until it meets the Godavari, which forms the southern boundary of the district, near Chinnur. The centre of the district is characterized by a plateau containing hill ranges which reach a height of 2,000 feet in some places. These uplands cover nearly half the area of the district and are the home of the well-known tribe of Rajgonds and the lesser known sub-tribes of Kolams, Thottis, Naikpods and Pradhans.

Historically, the northern portions of the district, including the present taluqs of Kinwat, Boath, Adilabad, Utnur and Rajura seem to have formed a part of the Berar. The taluqs of Sirpur and Asifabad were ruled by the Gonds for many centuries, while the taluqs of Chinnur, Lakshettipet and Nirmal have been inhabited by Telugu-speaking population for a long time.

Monuments of Yadava rule which lasted upto 1320 can be noticed in the northern part of the district in the fort and temples of Mahur, the temple and hot water springs of Onakdeo, where one of the earliest Marathi inscriptions on record has been discovered, and in the temples at Jainad, Chandur and Rajura.

The eastern parts of the Adilabad district, comprising the taluqs of Sirpur, Asifabad and portions of Rajura and Utnur were under the Gonds since at least the 15th century. Sirpur seems to have been the frontier town of the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal. It finds prominent mention in the campaign of Malik Kafur, the general of Alauddin Khilji, and was stormed by him on his march to Warangal in 1310 A.D. The campaign has been graphically described by the court-poet Amir Khusro, who probably accompanied the army of Malik Kafur in the Deccan.

Adilabad district has 38 places of interest, few of them renowned or well-known, but

some of them still deserving a brief note.

ADILABAD

The town itself has a fine mosque of the later Muslim period, and a temple where an annual fair is held.

ASIFABAD

In Asifabad is a 16th century temple constructed in Indo-Aryan style. West of the military quarters archæological operations have brought to light wood-fossils dating from the prehistoric period.

At Gangapur in Asifabad taluq a 15th century Vaishnavite temple is a notable monument. A similar Vaishnavite temple of 17th century can be seen at Jainad in the same taluq.

At Pangri and Pareshwar there are prehistoric sites where neolithic implements such as flakes, cores and similar objects are in a fair state of preservation. An Indo-Aryan temple dating from the 14th and 16th centuries is a prominent feature at Wakdi.

BOATH

In Boath taluq there are prehistoric sites containing neolithic implements at Dhonor, Islapur and Kuntla. The Kuntla falls are also worth a visit.

In Gudi Hatnur there is a fine 17th century temple built in the Hemadpanthi style, while cairns and menhirs are relics of prehistoric burial grounds. At Gurg too there is a similar ancient cemetery comprising of stone circles. At Prochera there is a waterfall near which a site containing neolithic implements has also been discovered.

Samangadh and Sonagadh have 17th and 18th century forts built in the Muslim military architectural style, while at Sonagadh there are prehistoric burial grounds and neolithic sites also.

KINWAT

MAHUR in Kinwat taluq is the most important historical place in the district. One of the most ancient temples in the Deccan is the temple of Renuka Devi at Mahur. Renuka Devi figures in the legend of Parasurama, who is said to have slain his mother at the bidding of his father. The goddess is also known as Ekaviradevi and figures prominently in Hindu mythology. The name "Mathapur", from which the word Mahur is derived, refers to this goddess only. The place seems to have been important from very early times.

The Dattatraya cult, which received great impetus in the medieval ages through

the Nathpanthi gosains of Matsyendranath and Gorakhnath cults, and through the author of the popular book *Gurucharitra*, has flourished in Mahur for the last eight centuries. Mahur has been described as one of the places where Dattatraya resides.

The Mahanubhava cult, which grew in Maharashtra in the 13th century A.D. as a parallel to the Bhagavata cult, looked upon Mahur as one of its most important centres. Mahur came to be associated with many Mahanubhava saints who have enriched the spiritual and literary life of Maharashtra during and immediately after the period of the Yadava rulers of Devagiri. Even now there is a well-known Mahanubhava monastery at Mahur which draws people of that sect from far and near. The temple is 184 feet square and 54 feet high.

The gosains from the north established themselves in Mahur about five centuries ago. The founder of the Mahur monasteries of gosains, Sidhanath, seems to have flourished in the 14th century. There is a big temple known as Shikhar dedicated to Dattatraya under the management of gosain jagirdars of the place. Documents pertaining to grants, attributed to Aurangzeb and dating from 1696 A.D., are to be seen at Mahur in the custody of the gosains. West of Mahur, at the foot of a hill, are the rock-cut temples of Pandolena of distinct Brahminical style dating from 7th to 9th centuries.

Besides the temples of Dattatraya and Shikhar, Mahur has a very ancient fort which has figured prominently in history. It seems to have been originally constructed by the Yadava rulers, but in the disturbed periods following it was held by the local chieftains until it fell to the Bahmani rulers in 1420 A.D. Mahur remained the headquarters of the province of Berar under the Bahmanis, and later on, when the local dynasty of Imad Shahis, established itself in Berar, it became their principal military stronghold. The place passed to the Moghuls along with the province of Berar in 1592 A.D. Local tradition still points to the ruins of a palace where Shah Jahan and his consort took refuge from the forces of Jehangir. These ultimately became a part of the State in 1724. Other features in Mahur are the Idgah, the Dargah of Sonapir and the Mavali tank.

At **ONAKDEO** there are hot springs whose sulphur waters have medicinal value. Popular legend associates them with Rishi Sarabhanga whose hermitage might have been near here. An annual jatra is held here in November.

The 18th century Dargah of Hazrat Sadruddin and Hazrat Badruddin is a notable feature of Sakhapur, while at Timurni the Dargah of Shah Lutfullah resembles a typical Pathan tomb.

LAKSHETTIPET

Here 13th and 14th century fortifications typify Hindu military architecture of the

later period.

MANIKGADH

The strong fortress of Manikgadh, nearly 1,700 feet high, and situated in inaccessible territory, was held by the Gond Rajas of Chanda whose sway extended in the north to Nagpur and in the south nearly upto the Godavari. They maintained their independence till the end of the 16th century when they began to give nominal allegiance to the Moghuls, and then to the Marathas, to whom they finally succumbed in 1751 and lost the kingdom of Chanda.

Tradition asserts that the Gond rulers began their rule in the 9th century, though this seems to have been based mainly on hearsay. Sirpur was their capital until the Rajas transferred it to Chanda in the 16th century.

Today the Gonds are one of the principal tribes of Central India and retain to the full their tribal customs, traditions and manners. Every year Gonds and other tribes gather in their thousands at the annual fair at Keslapur, a sylvan village.

NIRMAL

In southern Adilabad, the town of Nirmal is of historic interest. It seems to have been held originally by the Velmas until it was taken in the latter part of the 18th century by Mirza Ibrahim Baig Zafruddaula, also known as Dhaunsa, a general of the Second Nizam. This nobleman reconstructed the present fortress of Nirmal, the architects being Frenchmen in the Nizam's service. The Saradmahal, which is now used as a travellers' bungalow, is on the site of the old buildings constructed by this chieftain. After his death his sons rebelled against the Nizam, who had to march upon Nirmal and reduce the fort. The estate was then confiscated and Nirmal became a part of the State.

Other places worth seeing in Nirmal are the Mahadeo temple and its sculptures, the 17th century Jami Masjid, and Ibrahimbagh with its gardens and fountains.

Today Nirmal is the home of a fine wood, lacquer and toy industry which has become known even outside India, and a visit to one of these cottage industry factories is instructive.

MﾠORE people have heard of Ajanta and Ellora than of Aurangabad. But the story of this historic district on the Bombay border is almost as interesting as these famous masterpieces in art and architecture.

The earliest trace of human habitation in this district was discovered in the shape of a paleolithic artifact at Moongi on the left bank of the Godavari. Antiquities of the Stone Age, have been discovered at several places in the district but the regular history begins *circa* 300 B.C., that is, at the beginning of the early Andhra period. Since then man's genius has continuously exerted itself in fathoming the deepest recesses of the human soul. These sublime efforts have manifested themselves in monuments at various places, which are permeated with a spiritual glow.

The Pandavas during their exile are said to have wandered into the Aurangabad district, and also to have constructed the massive hill fortification of Deogarh (Deogiri, Devagiri).

The Surpanath hill near Kannad in the district is pointed out as having been the residence of Surpanakha whose ears and nose were cut off by Sri Lakshmana.

The expedition of Alexandar made the Greeks acquainted with India and soon they also found the sea route. In those days the Dakshinapatha (Deccan) was under great vassals (Mahamandalesvaras), and hereditary land-holders (Poligars), who owed allegiance to the overlords of Tagara and Plithana (Paithan).

Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, sent Dionysius into the southern parts of India about B.C. 268, and it was then that Tagara became known to the Greeks. It is also mentioned by Arrian that on the arrival of the Greeks in the Deccan "Tagara was the metropolis of a large district called Ariaca, and that Tagara and Plithana were the principal marts in Dachanabades." All kinds of merchandise from throughout the Deccan were brought to Tagara and thence conveyed on carts to Barygaza, now Broach. Ptolemy agrees with Arrian in placing Tagara and Plithana to the north of Godavari, but the

position of Tagara has not been quite identified, although attempts have been made to fix it near Daulatabad (Deogarh), Bhir, Junagar and Gulbarga.

Plithana is evidently Paithan, as it was about twenty days journey from, or 230 miles south of Broach; and if Ptolemy's latitude and longitude be correct, Tagara should be 87 miles north-east of Paithan, or near Maiker in Berar.

The more general statements of Arrian and Ptolemy, however, place Tagara ten days' journey east of Paithan, which would bring it near Nanded on the Godavari. The remark in the *Periplus* that coarse dangaris, and very much fine linen, and muslins of sorts, and mallow coloured stuffs, and other merchandise were taken to Tagara from " parts along the coast," would seem to show that Tagara was also in connection with the Bay of Bengal ; and it is known that even as early as the time of Sakya Muni, Kalinga on the east coast was noted for the manufacture of fine muslins.

On the silver screen of Deccan history then flashed the Greeks (Yavanas), Scythians (Sakas), and Parthians (Sahs), and the Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalachuriyas and Yadavas, till we reach 1295 A.D. when Muslims first arrived in the Deccan—Aurangabad district being almost the very first to feel their presence.

Ramadeva (Ramachandra) was the last of the independent Yadavas (1271-1310 A.D.), but his Minister, Hemadpanth, is now more well-known than the king himself.

Hemadpanth, or Hemadri, was not only the author of many books on Hindu law and other subjects, but also the originator of the Hemadpanthi style of temple architecture, as typified by numerous Hemadpanthi temples in the State today.

Alauddin Khilji was the first to invade, defeating Ramadeva in 1295 A.D. when the Yadavas became vassals of the Khiljis. Shankara, the last of his line, rebelled and was put to death in 1310.

The romance of Deval Devi and Khizr Khan,which is the subject of *Ashiqa* of Amir Khusro, occurred during this period and it was also during this period that Deogiri came under the sway of the Khiljis, though the fort changed hands several times till 1318 when it finally became an Imperial stronghold—Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah, Alauddin's successor, himself entering the fort. In *Nuh Sipahr*, Amir Khusro relates some of the incidents of this conquest.

Aurangabad district was also the scene of the exploits of the famous slave Kafur Hazardinari, Alauddin's favourite who rose to be the Malik Naib of the Khilji Empire and the main power behind the throne. He was murdered in Delhi only 35 days after Alauddin's death.

The district of Aurangabad twice had the privilege of becoming the seat of a united India. The first attempt was made by Muhammad Tughlaq during the first half of the 14th century, while Aurangzeb spent his last 25 years in the Deccan with Aurangabad more or less as the headquarters of his government.

Aurangabad has been the home of Maratha saints and litterateurs, who initiated great spiritual and literary movements. Notable authors whose works to this day illuminate the pages of Indian literature are many. Among the very first was Salivahana.

whose *Kosha* was a dictionary consisting 4,00,000 kathas, or Prakrit verses, in compiling which he had the assistance of no less than six authors. Among Salivahana's other works are *Salivahana Saptasati, Salihotra* and *Gajachikitsa.*

Paithan was once a seat of Sanskrit learning. Here also lived for a time the famous Maratha saint Gnaneshwar, torch-bearer of a great religious message, who attacked the snobbery of Sanskrit pundits and wrote a commentary on *Srimad Bhagwad Gita*, which has become a masterpiece of Marathi literature. By carrying to the common man religious literature that was until then locked up in classic Sanskrit, he created a revolution.

Another Maratha saint was Eknath. He was the first Maratha social reformer to launch an open attack on untouchability. Eknath's grandson, Mukteshwar, was also a great Marathi poet.

In the latter days, Sri Ramdas Swami (1608-1681 A.D.) also travelled in the district. He was the spiritual guru of Shivaji, and in Saka 1571 (A.D. 1649) Shivaji Chatrapati became his disciple. During his life-time, Sri Ramdas Swami was considered an incarnation of Maruti or Hanuman. He was also a Prakrit writer and his *Das Bodh, Sphut Abhang*, the *Samas Atmaram* and *Manachei Slok* are well-known. Similarly, Amrit Rao (1698-1753) is noted for his *katav* style of writing which consists of padas of 60 syllables each. Among his well-known books are *Draupadi Vastraharan, Jivadasa, Durvasa Yatra, Ramchandra Varnan, Ganapati Varnan*, and a novel *Druvacharita.*

Among the Muslim writers were Kazi Shahabuddin Zawali, who was called "king of sages" by his contemporaries, Shahnawaz Khan Samsamuddaula (1669-1751), the author of *Ma'athir-ul-Umara*, and Gulam Ali Khan Azad (born 1704).

Aurangabad is, and has always been, famous for its attractive textiles, like Jamiwar, Mashru and Kamkhab, well-known to connoisseurs since 17th century.

AJANTA AND ELLORA

No visitor should leave India without seeing the rock-cut temples of Ajanta and Ellora. If he is a lover of the beautiful, the visit will seem to him a pilgrimage, for few other sites of past glory enshrine a nobler monument of man's artistic achievement.

Ajanta is 65 miles north of Aurangabad city, while Ellora is 18 miles from the city. There are excellent facilities for staying in Aurangabad and visiting the two places. Both places are too well-known to need any description and the following is only meant as *hors d'œuvre.*

Though cave-architecture is to be found in various other localities of Hyderabad State and in other parts of India, yet nowhere such an admirable combination of architecture, sculpture and murals is to be seen in such great abundance and excellence as at Ajanta.

In a beautiful glade circling the Waghara amidst superb scenery are the caves of Ajanta consisting of twenty-four monasteries and five temples, some of which are 2,000

years old. The crescent-shaped rock which overlooks it seems to have attracted the fancy of Buddhist monks who selected this site for their cloister, some three centuries after Gautama the Buddha (563 B.C.—483 B.C.) had founded their order. For about a thousand years, their pious hands chipped with chisel and mallet the living rock, fashioning lofty and spacious shrines and monasteries.

It is noteworthy that the Buddhist rock-hewn monasteries were principally excavated along the trade routes, where, like the Christian monasteries of the Middle Ages, they ministered to the needs of travellers. In former times Ajanta lay on one of the main routes from the north to the kingdom of the south and was known as the " Gateway of the Deccan."

This rock-hewn architecture consists mainly of two parts : *chaityas* or chapels and *viharas* or monasteries. There are twenty-nine of them including five *chaityas*, the largest chamber hardly less spacious than the auditorium of a modern theatre. Most of these are so constructed that a flood of natural light pours into them at some time of the day. Both the facade and the inside of these chambers, popularly called caves, are decorated with sculptures. On the walls inside are frescoes. The exuberance of sculpture and painting leaves an unforgettable impression on the mind. Here Indian art attained the zenith of artistic development and revealed a rhythm of life whose robust vitality still amazes us. As has been stressed by an English critic, very rarely in the world's history has there come together such true symphony of the three arts—painting, sculpture and architecture —as is so beautifully harmonised at Ajanta.

Almost all the walls, ceilings, pillars, etc. of all the caves retain traces of frescoes, but Caves I, II, IX, X, XVI and XVII possess a stupendous wealth of frescoes, most of which represent scenes from the Jataka-stories of Buddha's previous births in various forms—human, animal, reptile, bird and others.

The antiquity of these caves and frescoes ranges from the 2nd century B.C. to the 7th century A.D. Despite the long intervals which separate these paintings in time, there is a unity of conception and design which is truly remarkable. These frescoes draw their themes from Buddhist folk-lore and relate the many legends woven round the life of Buddha. Though the dominant motif is religious, the paintings in their range and treatment are in reality an epic of the life of the people during eight centuries.

Next to the divine and serene atmosphere which hangs round the figures of Buddha and Bodhisattavas, garlands of beautiful womanhood knitted round the figures of rajas, noblemen and sages and sprinkled haphazard like flowers in scenes painted all over the walls, bear ample testimony to the overflowing passion for woman-worship, as next only to the gods.

The caves are on the second terrace and the 250 feet high perpendicular rock where they commence is in the form of a semi-circle. The exquisite workmanship of the past masters of the chisel and the easel lends an ecstatic charm to the glorious manifestation of Nature in this beautiful place.

The Ajanta caves contain several figures of foreigners, such as Persians and Bactrians, but the most interesting group is in a painting in Cave I representing the Iranian embassy from Khusrav II, King of Persia (A.D. 591 to 628) to Pulakesin II (A.D. 609 to 610) of Maharashtra.

Tabari, the Arab historian, gives clear evidence of the close relations between the two kings. The date would be about 625 A.D.

The drinking scenes are copies of a picture by Indian artists of the same Khusrav II and his famous queen, Shirin.

Cave XVII at Ajanta has a painting of the embassy of Persian king Bahram Gaur (A.D. 420-440) to the king of Malwa.

ELLORA

About a hundred miles from Ajanta, another crescent-shaped hill was likewise cut to make the rock-hewn temples and monasteries of Ellora. Unlike Ajanta, the caves here belong to the three great religions of India—Buddism, Jainism and Hinduism. The earliest caves—Caves I to XII, belong to the Buddhist religion and range from the second century B.C. to 7th century A.D. Of these, Cave X is the only *chaitya* at Ellora, whereas the remaining eleven caves are *viharas*, some of which are even three-storeyed. The next in order are the Hindu caves—Nos. XIII to XXIX, which may date from the 9th to 12th century A.D. Of this group, Cave XVI, the Kailasa, is the largest, most elaborate and a miracle of patient human industry. And, according to an inscription carved on it, is an achievement of the Rashtrakuta Prince Krishna I, latter half of the 8th century A.D. The main temple is totally detached and is situated in the middle of a quadrangular courtyard which is surrounded on three sides by rows of sculptured galleries containing mostly subjects and scenes from the Saivaite Pantheon, while the fourth or western side has the entrance through a portico. The Kailasa temple, 164 ft. in length, 109 ft. in breadth and 96 ft. in height, scooped out of a single rock, is lavishly carved and sculptured with life-size animals and images of gods and goddesses. No nobler monument exists of Hindu genius, daring and skill.

Although hewn from the living rock, the Kailasa is intricate in design with ceilings, pillars, and galleries full of bas-reliefs. Episodes from the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* occupy two of the walls. The elephant pediment of the main temple is a remarkable work of art in itself. The other caves stretch along the hillside on either side of the Kailasa.

The third group, which is exclusively of the Jaina Cult, comprises of caves Nos. XXX to XXXIV. These caves are interconnected and their architecture and sculpture apparently show a downward trend when compared with the two former sets. The architecture of these caves is a poor imitation of the great Kailasa and is also called Chhota Kailasa. The sculptures are mostly those of Jainas and Tirthankaras, and Indra and Indrahi, with their typical associations, adorn the more important positions in the

halls and galleries, as such the architecture of these Jaina Caves and their sculptures are probably wanting in the all-permeating spirituality, grace and calm of the Buddhist caves and the gorgeousness and vigour of the Hindu excavations.

In almost all the three sets of caves are to be found inscriptions which help in dating them, and here and there are patches of frescoes which, on account of their poverty of imagination and technique, fall far behind the superb murals of Ajanta.

Perhaps the most striking impression of the amazing works of art at Ellora is to be obtained late in the afternoon when the setting sun shines straight into the interiors, and gives the rock a brilliant crimson hue, seemingly bringing to life the colossal Buddhas carved in the cells at the back of many of the caves.

Ellora is probably named after a legendary king, Raja Elu, who is said to have founded the village and excavated the Kailasa out of gratitude for having been miraculously cured of a disease he was suffering from. The cure is believed to have been effected by the waters of a tank near Ahalya Bai's temple, close to Ellora. The tank is even now known as Raja Elu's tank.

Both Ajanta and Ellora can be visited from Aurangabad which is on the Central Railway, 233 miles from Bombay and 320 miles from Hyderabad-Secunderabad. Visitors from Bombay have to change at Manmad on the broad-guage system of the Central Railway and from there proceed by the metre-guage train to Aurangabad. Convenient connections for important trains can be had at Manmad both on the outward and on the return journey. Visitors from Hyderabad can leave Hyderabad late in the evening and arrive in Aurangabad next morning. An air service also connects Bombay with Aurangabad. The State Hotel, Aurangabad, run by the Central Railway, is an excellent place to stay.

Ajanta was known from times immemorial, but unsettled conditions in the Deccan precluded popularity as well as proper caretaking. The British came to know of Ajanta in 1819, but it was not until Fergusson published his paper on rock-cut temples that general interest was fully aroused in 1843. Subsequently, the Government of India stationed Major Gill at Ajanta who copied a magnificient series of frescoes in 1857 which were exhibited at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, London, and perished with it in fire in 1866.

Since then, however, the State has been taking a keen interest in Ajanta and Ellora, and from 1920 has taken special sedulous care of both monuments. Professors Lorenzo Cecconi and Orsini were employed to repair and renovate the frescoes, which work they did with the help of Indian experts.

Following integration of the State with the Republic of India, both Ajanta and Ellora have become a charge upon Government of India's Archaeological Depart-

ment, though the State's department of Archæology continues to act as their agent.

AHALYA BAI TEMPLE

This temple built by Ahalya Bai in the 13th century is famous for its Jyotirlingam. The temple is in Kannad taluq not very far from Ellora.

ANTUR

There is an ancient fort at Antur upon the summit of a ghat which projects into Khandesh. Persian inscriptions on pillars, and in a mosque inside the fort, date from 1591, 1598, 1616 and 1625—the Nizamshahi period.

AURANGABAD CITY

This city has many interesting features for the sight-seer, unique among them is the water-supply system built by Malik Ambar, the founder of the city, in 1610. The Panchakki or water-mill still exists and is a beauty spot. Some of the 17 original underground channels are still in use. Close to it are the Dargah of Baba Shah Musafir, the spiritual preceptor of Aurangzeb, a mosque and a serai.

The Naukhanda Palace and Kali Masjid are other constructions dating from Malik Ambar's time. The palace was enlarged and finished by the first Nizam. The Shah Gunj Jami Masjid is the principal place of Muslim worship. This mosque and the Chowk Masjid were built by Shaista Khan in the reign of the first Nizam, Asaf Jah I.

Lal Masjid, a later Moghul mosque, is so called because of its red stone architecture. Qila Arak is also a Moghul palace, later extended by the Nizams.

The mausoleum of Rabi'a Daurani, Aurangzeb's Queen, is the Taj of the South in every respect except architectural greatness, and called Bibi-ka-Maqbara. The mausoleum was designed after the Taj Mahal at Agra, and erected between 1650 and 1657. It is situated in a beautiful garden laid out with fountains and cypress trees. Portions of the tomb are in pure white marble, the remainder being in beautiful stucco plaster with very rich specimens of arabesque.

AURANGABAD CAVES

Less than a mile north-west of Bibi-ka-Maqbara are three sets of Buddhist caves dating from the 2nd to 7th century A.D. They represent both the chaitya and vihara types, but while some caves have remained unfinished, others have been damaged by land-slides.

The caves may be generally compared with those of Ajanta in architecture and

sculpture—although they have almost been stripped of their frescoes by the inclemencies of weather. Cave III (vihara) has a carved frieze representing Sutasome Jataka, which is more prominent and pronounced here than that in Cave XVII at Ajanta, a fresco. Similarly, the two groups of votaries in front of the Buddha in temple III are the best specimens of their kind. The sculptures are life-size and full of life. The dresses of the figures are scanty and the coiffeurs and contours of the bodies of the female figures, and the matted locks of the male votaries are extremely pleasing and realistic. The figure of Padmapani, with eight panels representing Buddhist litany on either side of the figure, is superior to any group either at Ajanta and Ellora or anywhere else in India. Likewise, the dance scene in the same temple, with Tara in the middle and three female votaries on either side, may well stand comparison with the Nataraja scene in Cave XVI at Ellora.

Much has been done to repair and conserve these caves and to make them accessible by constructing a fair-weather road from the Begumpura Darwaza of Aurangabad. A flight of steps has been constructed from the foot of the hill and a bridle path has been made out on the brow of the hill to communicate with all the three sets of caves.

BHOKARDAN CAVE

At Bhokardan there is an underground excavation comprising of chambers, shrines and a verandah facing a quadrangular court. The sculptures belong to the Vaishnavite cult and the cave may be ascribed to the 8th or 9th century A.D. from the characters of the carved inscription in its verandah. As the cave has been hewn out on the bank of the Kelna, the waters of the river used to cause constant damage to it, but this has been checked by the construction of a strong masonry dam which has ensured the safety of the cave. There is also a neolithic site in Bhokardan.

In the same taluq there are Buddhist caves dating from 6th to 7th century A.D. at Ghatotkatch. The Baitalbari fort, also in the Bhokardan taluq, has some remarkable fortifications, bastions and inscriptions.

DAULATABAD

Daulatabad is Deogiri (Devagiri) of old, and this is where Muhammad Tughlaq set up the capital of his Indian Empire after shifting from Delhi.

The place is celebrated as the capital of the Seunas, more commonly known by their assumed name of Yadavas, who rose from the position of feudatories of the Chalukyas to that of independent princes. Bhillamma I, who threw off allegiance about 1187, is said by Hemadri to have founded Deogiri. His grandson, Singhana, acquired practically the whole of the Western Chalukyan kingdom.

Ala-ud-din Khilji captured the fort in 1294, and this event marks the first invasion of the Deccan by the Muslims. The fort was restored to the Raja on his agreeing

to pay tribute, but later expeditions were undertaken on account of default. Deogiri was occupied by Malik Kafur in 1307 and 1310 , and in 1318 the last raja, Harpal, was flayed alive.

In 1338, Muhammad Tughlaq attempted to transfer his capital from Delhi to Deogiri and his unfortunate subjects were forced to migrate to the new seat of government. After a period of seventeen years, the citizens were permitted to return to Delhi, but most of the exiles were so disconsolate that they preferred to undertake the wearisome journey of six hundred and ten miles northwards rather than remain in that city. He changed Deogiri to Daulatabad and from here he directed his campaigns against the rajas of Warangal. Troubles having broken out in northern India, the king left his new capital to suppress them. During his absence, the Muslim governors of the newly acquired provinces revolted, and in the confusion which ensued Zafar Khan, the governor of Gulbarga, succeeded in capturing Daulatabad, which remained in the possession of the Bahmanis until 1526 when it was taken by the Nizam Shahis, to be again wrested from them by Akbar. After the fall of Ahmadnagar, the Nizam Shahi capital was transferred to Khirki, the present Aurangabad, and Daulatabad was retaken to remain in their possession until it was captured in 1633 by Shah Jahan's general. It remained part of the Moghul empire until after Aurangzeb's death, when it came into the possession of Asaf Jah, the first Nizam of Hyderabad.

The fortress is built upon a conical rock, scraped to a height of 150 feet from the base. The hill upon which it stands, rises almost perpendicularly from the plain to a height of about 2,250 feet above sea level. The outer wall is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in circumference with three lines of fortifications between it and the base of the upper fort. The outer wall formerly enclosed the ancient city of Deogiri, but a village is now all that remains.

The fort has altogether eight gates , and several pieces of ordnance are still to be seen on the bastions.

An interesting feature of the fort is its underground passage, known as " the Andheri," cut in the bowels of the rock. Here and there in the dark passage are pitfalls designed to throw the uninitiated down into the deep moat below. The end of the passage has been provided with a large iron grating on which fire used to be kindled at the time of invasion in order to make the passage intolerably hot and smoky for the invader. There are some unfinished caves cut under the great rock of the fort which from their mode of excavation and carving, appear to be contemporaneous with the Ellora caves—particularly those of the Hindu period.

Besides the fortifications, the chief buildings are the Chand Minar and Chini Mahal. The Chand Minar, which is 210 feet high and 70 feet in circumference at the base, was erected by Ala-ud-din Bahmani to commemorate his conquest of the fort. The basement is 15 feet high, containing twenty-four chambers and the whole pillar was originally covered with glazed Persian tiles of much beauty. It is considered as one of the most striking pieces of Muslim architecture in Southern India. To the south of this, is a small

mosque, with a Persian inscription giving the date of its erection as 849 Hijri (1445). The Chini Mahal, or 'china palace,' which was once a building of great beauty, is 40 feet to the right of the eighth gate of the fort. It was here that Abul Hasan Tana Shah, the last of the Qutb Shahi kings, was imprisoned by Aurangzeb in 1687.

Very little is left of the buildings of the old Hindu period except, the remains of Kali-ka-Deval, the middle portion of which was converted into mosque by Malik Kafur. Close to this mosque is the Jami Masjid which has Hindu pillars and lintels. This is said to have been constructed by Mubarak Khilji in 1313 A.D. and later on the coronation of Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani, the first Sultan and founder of the Bahmani Dynasty, was performed in this mosque in 1347 A.D. Firishta has given a graphic description of the ceremony.

Apart from this, there are a clear water spring, known as the 'Kaori Tanka', an elephant pool called the Hathi Houz, Janardhan Swami's Samadhi, and some palaces attributed to Shah Jahan and some others to the Nizam Shahi kings of Ahmadnagar.

Daulatabad fort is about one mile from the railway station of that name on the road to Ellora, but the fort can be conveniently visited from Aurangabad on the trip to Ellora caves by road, as there are no cars available at Daulatabad station.

JALNA

Jalna has many old buildings dating from the Muslim period but the only protected monument in the town is a neolithic site where cores, flakes and similar antiquities were discovered.

Thirty miles from Jalna station is the Assaye battlefield where Wellesley defeated the Marathas on the fateful 23rd of September 1803, a turning point in the history of British India. The battle may be said to have anticipated the fate of the French armies at Waterloo because the Maratha army was French trained and staffed with Frenchmen.

Local tradition not only places the founding of the town as far back as the days of the *Ramayana* but also asserts that Shri Rama himself lived here for a time. It is said that the town was then named Janakpur.

During Akbar's time Abul Fazal received the town as a grant and lived here for a time as shown by his correspondence with Prince Danial.

KHULDABAD

Khuldabad, four miles west of Daulatabad, is a town of tombs and mausoleums and here lie burried saints, sovereigns and courtiers. Aurangzeb ; Abul Hasan Tana Shah, the last king of Golconda ; Ahmad and Burhan Nizam Shahs, kings of Ahmednagar ; Malik Ambar ; Prince Azam Shah ; Khan-i-Jahan; Munim Khan; Bani Begum, great-grand-daughter of Aurangzeb ; Asaf Jah I, the first Nizam ; Nasir Jung Shaheed; and

saints Zainul Haq, Burhanuddin and Raju Qattal are those whom history has known and whose tombs and graves can be seen even today.

Also in the taluq are two serais built by Aurangzeb, at Fardapur and Ajanta Serai, a Jami Masjid constructed by Nizam I and the Baradari of Salar Jung I.

PAITHAN

Easily accessible too is Paithan, 35 miles south of Aurangabad. It is beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Godavari and is looked upon by the Hindus as a sacred place.

According to tradition Paithan was founded by Brahma who, after having created the world, selected this spot on the banks of the sacred Godavari, as his residence.

Brahma is said to have named his abode Patan ("flourishing city"), by which appellation it continued to be known until the god, becoming jealous of the superior attractions of the other holy places which had come into existence after he had established himself at Paithan, changed the name of the place to Pratisthan, a Sanskrit term signifying that the city resembled the celestial abode of the gods.

From this circumstance, it is alleged, the city acquired additional sanctity, which enabled it to compete sucessfully with its rivals. These particulars and many others of a similar nature are set forth in the *Prathisthan Mahatmya*, a legendary account of the origin of the city.

In ancient Pali literature and the records of the Buddhist bhikshus, 'Patitthana' has been mentioned as the southern terminus of the Savatthi-Patitthana trade-route and described as a flourishing town nestling on the banks of the Godavari. Arrian, the Greek traveller, has called this town ' Pleithan ', and Ptolemy, the Egyptian geographer and astronomer, travelling in India in the first half of the second century A.D. recorded that ' Baithana ' was the capital of ' Siro Polomaios ', Pulumavi II (138–70 B.C.), and the author of the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* called the town by the name of ' Poethana," while Pliny, the Roman Historian of the first century A.D., pays a high tribute to this town by stating that it is " the glorious capital of the Andhras."

In one of the inscriptions of the Pithalkhora Caves and also in the *Pratisthana Mahatmya*—a legendary account which deals with the events relating to the founding of the city—the name of the town is recorded and preserved as ' Pratisthana.' In one of Asoka's inscriptions, mention is made of Buddhist missionaries having been sent to the 'Petenikas,' which can be no other than the people of Paithan.

Known to the ancients by various names, and celebrated for exporting textiles, beads and onyx stone through Barygaza (modern Broach), the town of Paithan, was the sub-capital of the *Andhrabhrityas*, a branch of the great Andhra stock. Originally, the Andhra kings had their capital at Dhanyakatak (modern Amaravati) near the delta of the Krishna but towards the end of the first century A.D. they felt the necessity of having

another capital in the north-west to protect their dominions from the inroads of the northern tribes—the Sakas, the Pahlavas, the Yavanas and others. In this way the kingdom of the Andhras was, for diplomatic reasons, divided into two parts, each with a separate capital at Dhanyakatak and Paithan respectively, and the branch of the ruling house that established itself at Paithan, adopted the humble title of *Andhrabhrityas*—"the vassals of the Andhras." Later, this dynasty took the independent title of " Satavahanas."

Archæology has revealed traces of the ancient capital of the Andhras in the form of square and round Andhra coins with swastika, bodhi tree and other designs, and of brick structures, houses and drains, while terracotta figurines, semi-precious stones and clay beads, ivory and shell objects, go far back into the prehistoric phase of India's history and bear affinities to Mohenjo Daro culture and beyond.

In the fourteenth century the sect of Mahanubhava, devoted exclusively to the worship of Krishna, was founded at Paithan.

Many of the ancient buildings at Paithan are now in ruins, but the modern town contains several temples decorated with fine wood carving, and some of the houses also are covered with handsome designs in sculptured wood.

The Nagaghat at Paithan is an important bathing ghat on the Godavari. It was built about 1734 A.D., and consists of a long flight of steps leading down to the river between two bastions. Near it are two temples, one of which is dedicated to the god Ganapati.

A well in the courtyard of a certain mosque is still pointed out as the well into which Salivahana threw clay figures, and thereby hangs an interesting legend. According to the most reliable account, some Brahmins used to live in Pratisthana and they had a widowed sister. Sesha, the king of serpents saw her one day on the banks of the Godavari and, assuming human form, married her. Salivahana was born but his uncles abandoned the mother and the child, and she had to make a living through domestic service. From his childhood this strange and gifted child took delight in clay figures of horses, soldiers, elephants, etc., afterwards throwing them into a well.

Meanwhile, the famous Vikramaditya of Ujjain consulted astrologers and ascertained the particular man who was going to kill him. He organized an elaborate search and found his mortal foe in the person of Salivahana. He marched to Pratisthana with a large army and attacked Salivahana, when all the clay figures that Salivahana had thrown into the well came out endowed with life and attacked Vikramaditya's forces. Salivahana was victorious and set up his rule.

Salivahana's military conquests made him the supreme ruler of Dakshinapatha and he made Paithan into a rich and great capital city.

It was then that he introduced his own era which remains to this day as the Saka Era, dating from the begining of the vernal equinox 79 A.D. (*Bilgrami and Willmott*).

The shrine of Shah Maulana Sahib is still in good condition and perpetuates the

memory of one who saved the city from divine wrath.

Hemadri or Hemadpanth was one of the most distinguished personalities associated with Paithan. A Brahmin of the Shukla Yajurved and the Madhiandin Sakha, he became Prime Minister of Mahadev, the Yadava King of Deogiri, and afterwards of Ramchandrasen his successor.

Hemadri has left behind many famous treatises such as *Chaturvarga Chintamani* and *Ayurvedarasayana*, etc., on various subjects. The Marathi character called Mod or Modhi is also said to have been first introduced by him.

Hemadri and Madhava are regarded as the two pillars of the Dharma Shastra.

PITHALKHORA CAVES

This set of Buddhist caves, *chaityas* and *viharas*, is carved in a ravine surrounded by a picturesque forest and is situated in the Kannad taluq of Aurangabad district. A seven-mile cart-track, branching off from the Kannad-Outramghat road, leads to the site and a circuitous footpath—about 300 yards long—descends down to the caves.

The caves, as their architecture, carvings, frescoes and inscriptions all indicate, belong to the earliest phase of Buddhism and, with their animal and griffin motifs and cross-slanting designs, resemble the architecture and sculpture of Sanchi to a very considerable extent.

This set of important early Buddhist caves has not so far received the attention which it rightly deserves.

SILLOD

Anwa village in this taluq has a 12th century temple having a beautiful round ceiling on the Mahamandapa with exquisite carvings and sculpture.

The Tatlan (Vaishagadh) fort is a protected monument in Jinjala village and its fortifications, bastions and inscriptions are notable.

BHIR

FAR from the madding crowd, in the picturesque hinterland of Hyderabad, the district of Bhir nestles among rivers, ravines and green hills, where at one time railway, telegraph and post office were almost unknown, but where amenities of civilization are now available. In Purli, traces of prehistoric culture have been discovered and similar artifacts probably await any Leonard Woolley or Carter who may undertake a survey.

According to tradition, Bhir was called Durgavati during the time of the Pandavas and Kurus, and its name was subsequently changed to Balni; but Champavati, Vikramaditya's sister, after capturing it, called it Champavatinagar. Nothing definite is known of its history; but it must have been included successively in the kingdoms of the Andhras, the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, and the Yadavas of Deogiri, from whom it passed to Muslim kings of Delhi.

Bhaskaracharya, India's renowned medieval mathematician and astronomer, and author of *Lilavati* and the *Siddhanta Shiromani*, is believed to have made the first reference to Bhir. In his works which are dated *circa* 1114 to 1128 A.D. it is related that Bhaskaracharya was born in Vijjal Vida, in the Sahya range, which is akin to "Beed" or Bhir.

THE TOMB OF THE ROYAL TOOTH

Bhir definitely appears in history in 1326 A.D., when Muhammad Tughlaq passed through it and changed Champavatinagar to Bhir. It is said by Firishta that he lost one of his teeth here, which was buried with royal pomp. This tradition is still prevalent in Bhir, and a small tower built on a mountainous track at Ranjani, eight miles southeast of Bhir town, is pointed out as the tomb of the royal tooth.

After the Tughlaqs, the town fell successively to the Bahmani, the Nizam Shahi and the Adilshahi kingdoms, and eventually the Moghuls captured Bhir in 1635. During the Asaf Jahi period the boundaries of the Suba were always shifting, while great portions

passed into the hands of the Marathas.

The battle of Rakshasbhuvan took place in the Bhir district in 1763, on the bank of the Godavari, about 70 miles north-west of Bhir, where Nawab Nizam Ali Khan was defeated by Raghunath Rao and Madhav Rao and though Vithal Sunder, the Prime Minister, and Vinayakdas, his nephew, were killed the incendiarism of Nizam Ali Khan at Poona was partly requited.

Another historical significance which attaches to Bhir district is that it was the birth place of Devi Ahalya Bai, who was born *circa* 1725 at Chondhe. Her father, Mankojee Scindia, was a patel of the place. Devi Ahalya Bai was born in the State but the perfume of her creative, constructive and artistic career has permeated the whole world to this day.

Bhir district has offered a fertile field for the free play of poetic genius in Marathi literature. Nine poets of the first rank were born in the district, of whom Mukund Raj and Dasopant are of immortal fame. Mukund Raj was looked upon as the oldest poet in Marathi before the discovery of the treasures of the Mahanubhavi literature. His literary brocades are woven out of the warp and woof of philosophy and poetry. The *Vivek Sindhu*, the *Paramamrita* and the *Panchi Karana* are some of his outstanding creations. The *samadhi* of Mukund Raj is at Ambajogai, in a lovely glen which resonates with the sweet music of cooing birds and a babbling brook.

Dasopant is the most prolific writer in Marathi, almost unexcelled by any other contemporary, irrespective of language. He also flourished in Ambajogai between 1550 and 1615 A.D. He was a profound scholar of philosophy as revealed in *Srimad Bhagwad Gita*. He wrote volumes of commentary. A fragment of his works which has been published covers 1,080 pages, but the MS could fill 15,000 printed pages. As he could not obtain paper he wrote on " pasodi "—thick khaddar cloth. One such piece is in an excellent condition of preservation and measures 24 by 2½ cubits. Lovers of art and literature should see that this precious memento is not lost. Dasopant preached that activism, " Karma Yoga, " was the keynote of the *Gita*, and anticipated Lokmanya Tilak centuries ago.

BHIR CITY

Two temples in this city, the Khanqah and the Khandeshwari Deval, are among the many notable features of the city. Though the superstructures still stand in lovely surroundings, the worshippers have lost regard for them. The main temple has lost the images of its deity, styled Kanakeshwar, but it is called Khanqah temple. This temple is a beautiful island in a tank almost square in plan, and with a fine parapet of chiselled masonry on one side. The temple is approached by a causeway of solid 62 feet masonry. The whole scene portrays the high sense of beauty and cultural values of medieval times.

The other temple, known as Khandeshwari Deval, is perched on an eminence

200 feet away from the town. The original image is missing and a detached sculpture of Mhalsa and Khandoba is placed as a deputy for worship. The salient features of the temple are the two dipdans which rise to 45 feet. These towers are built on square bases. Their girth above the square basement is over 48 feet while at the top they taper up to 28 feet.

Among the other monuments of interest are the dargah of Pir Bala Shah, a mile and half from the town towards Patoda, which was built in 1778, and the Jami Masjid which is in the centre of the town. The masjid has an inscription indicating that it was constructed in 1660 A.D. The dargahs of Shahinshah Wali and Mansur Shah are also important shrines.

The water system of Bhir, like all other historical places in the Deccan such as Aurangabad, Poona and Satara, has a *khazana baoli* or a reservoir tank from which pipes were introduced in the town.

Road Transport buses running from Jalna, Aurangabad, and Yarmala *via* Ambajogai have made Bhir accessible.

AMBAJOGAI-MOMINABAD

This is a twin city with the river Jivanti in between, and the town of Amba on the northern bank.

The Pancham Jainas of Amba are said to be the descendants of a feudatory of the Chalukyas, and are now represented by the Pancham Lingayats. In one of the bastions of the town is an old temple, built during the reign of Singhana, the Yadava king of Deogiri, which contains an inscription dated 1240. A number of ruined cave-temples, both Brahmanical and Jaina, are situated in the vicinity.

Most important is the temple of Ambajogai, on the bank of the Jivanti, which consists of a small pavillion in the middle of a courtyard, and a great hall 90 feet by 45 cut in the rock. It is supported by four rows of pillars.

The *samadhi* of Mukund Raj, the Marathi poet, is also located here.

DHARUR

A fort built by Ahmadnagar kings and a mosque built in the Hindu style of architecture are prominent features here. The mosque was built by one of Muhammad Tughlaq's generals.

PURLI

Purli is the seat of a Swayambhu Jyotirlinga, self-created luminous phallus of Siva. There are two others : one at Aundha in Parbhani, and the other at Verul in Aurangabad. In the whole of India there are 12 such Jyotirlingas, those at Kasi and Rameshwar being the most prominent ones. The main temple was constructed by Devi Ahalya Bai, and an inscription on the silver leaf of the door bears testimony to this. At one time Purli was the centre of Brahminic learning.

BIDAR

VIDHARBHA of *Mahabharata* fame is the Bidar of today. The great epic relates how King Nala, of Malwa, came to woo Damayanti the beautiful, the daughter of Raja Bhim Sen of Vidharbha. Faizi, Akbar's poet laureate, has rendered the romance in immortal Persian. The *Mahabharata* also sings of Sri Krishna and His love for the sister of Raja Rukma, another King of Vidharbha. This princess renounced the world and followed Krishna to the forest of Bhatkuli. And as one glides down the stream of time one sees again the "Sweet-voiced" Peri Chehreh of Bidar winning over Prince Alauddin from his consort, Malikai-Jehan.

Modern investigations in epigraphy and numismatics have proved conclusively that the ancient kingdom of Vidharbha, which is mentioned repeatedly in early Sanskrit literature, corresponded with Berar and Khandesh, but the name, curiously enough, survives in Bidar, which may have been an important town.

Kalyani the capital of the later Chalukyas is a historic place in Bidar district. Bilhana, the great Sanskrit scholar, has in his inimitable *Vikramadeva Charitra* immortalized Vikramaditya's reign. The glory of Kalyani in his reign is recorded in the following *neswara* : " There has not been, there is not and there will not be on the surface of the earth a city like Kalyana."

The later Chalukyas (974 to 1190 A.D.) were the last to rule a unified Deccan and the disintegration which followed upon their collapse has lasted to this day. The Yadavas of Deogiri and the Kakatiyas of Warangal were the first to revolt against the Chalukyas and become independent. In the later part of the 12th century so weak had the Chalukyas become that Bijjala the Kalachuri, a soldier of fortune, usurped the throne and set himself up as a ruler at Kalyani, the Chalukyan capital.

Firishta and Muhammad Salih both described Bidar as the seat of the government of the Raes of the Deccan, but their information seems to have been based merely on tradition, and probably what they mean is that Bidar was a flourishing provincial seat when it

was besieged and captured by Muhammad Tughlaq, then Prince Jauna Khan, in 1322 A.D. Genarally speaking, the history of Bidar begins with the Muslim conquest of the Deccan, and lasts till it was finally captured by the hosts of Aurangzeb.

Bidar is a place to delight the heart of the poet and artist, as well as the archæologist. There is something about the red walls and cactus-covered ruins, which makes a strong appeal to the æsthetic sense, while at the same time conjuring up visions of a romantic past. The poetry which seems to express the spirit of the place in the most appropriate language is that of Omar Khayyam :

> *Think ! in this battered caravanserai,*
> *Whose doorways are alternate night and day,*
> *How sultan after sultan, in his pomp,*
> *Abode his hour or so, and went his way.*

Fifteen kings ruled at Bidar, and among them were rulers of every type familiar to the reader of eastern literature. The righteous ruler, the cruel tyrant, the valiant leader, and the decadent weakling, all have their place in the annals of the Bahmani and the Baridi dynasties.

BAHMANI KINGDOM

In 1345 the centurians of the Tughlaq army raised the standard of revolt first in Gujerat and then in the Deccan, while Kanhayya Naik declared himself independent in Warangal in 1346. Muhammad Tughlaq's generals were unable to quell the rebellion in Daulat-abad despite the changing fortunes of warfare, and ultimately a centurian Hasan, entitled Zafar Khan, marched upon Daulatabad after reducing Bidar and set himself up as Abul Muzaffar Alauddin Bahman Shah Hasan Gangu. Thus was launched into history the famous Bahmani dynasty which lasted from 1347 to 1525.

The dynastic title Bahmani is of controversial origin. According to Firishta, " it has been asserted that he (Ala-ud-Din) was descended from Bahman, one of the ancient kings of Persia, and I, the author, have even seen a pedigree of him so derived in the royal library of Ahmudnuggur, but it was probably only framed after his accession to the throne, by flatterers and poets, for I believe his origin was too obscure to admit of its being traced. The application of Bahmuny he certainly took out of compliment to his master, Gungoo, the Brahmin, a word often pronounced Bahman. The king himself was by birth an Afghan."

Gangu was a Brahmin astrologer due to whose recommendation Hasan, his servant, was taken into the Imperial Army by Muhammad Tughlaq.

The Cambridge History of India, however, asserts that this version is absurd and that Alauddin Hasan claimed descent from the Iranian hero Bahman, son of Isfandyar, as shown by recently found inscriptions.

Bahman Shah made Gulbarga his capital but in 1423 the ninth of the Bahmanis,

Ahmad Shah Wali, changed the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar. According to Dr Ghu-
lam Yazdani, " historians have given various reasons for the transfer of the capital from
Gulbarga, among which the old Indian tale of the hunt of a fox by dogs and the extra-
ordinary courage of the latter also occurs. This tale is not worthy of consideration, for it
had been told by Indian writers in connection with the foundation of other ancient towns.
The real reasons for the choice of Bidar were its central position in the kingdom, its natural
defences, and its invigorating climate. The three principal divisions of the Deccan—
Telingana, the Carnatic and Maharashtra—converge towards Bidar; and the situation of
the city on the brink of a plateau about two hundred feet above the adjoining plains would
have made it difficult to attack in those days. The perennial springs and the abundance
of verdure and fruit trees, which are still the attractive features of Bidar, must have further
influenced the king in preferring it to Gulbarga for the seat of his government." Thus
Bidar soon became a great and flourishing capital.

THE BARID SHAHIS

By 1492, the Bahmani empire disintegrated into the kingdoms of Ahmadnagar, Berar
and Bijapur, whose Governors became independent and founded the Nizam Shahi, the
Imad Shahi and the Adil Shahi dynasties, while Qasim Barid, a Bahmani Minister,
set himself up as the ruler in defiance of the helpless Mahmud Shah Bahmani and his
successors—the nominal kings. Thus came the Barid Shahis of Bidar. Ali Barid was
the first of the dynasty to become Shah formally in 1549.

In 1619 Ibrahim Adil Shah II annexed Bidar to the Adil Shahi kingdom and ended
the Barid Shahi rule. Bidar remained a part of the Adil Shahi kingdom till 1656. In
1656, Aurangzeb captured Bidar in 27 days. It continued to be under the Moghuls till
Nizam I founded the Asafia kingdom.

Qasim Barid was a Turk from Georgia, who was brought to the Deccan as a young
boy by Khwaja Shihabuddin Ali Yazdi and given in service to Muhammad Shah Bah-
mani III. He was an expert in handwriting and also played well on musical instruments.

Ali Barid, the third of the line, was so cunning that historians have styled him ' the
Fox of the Deccan '—Rubah-e-Deccan.

CITY OF A THOUSAND LEGEND

Around Bidar have grown legends of kings, saints and jinns as could be expected
for even though the saint and the king were very different types of individuals, yet both
played an essential role in the same cultural complex. Nearly all Bidar legends contain
references to some holy man who appeared at crucial moments to deliver a message of
inspiration or to prophesy the downfall of the wicked and the victory of the righteous.
The influence of these saints continued after their death, for the tombs of holy men

provide places of worship, second only in importance to the mosque.

Everywhere it is remarkable that the functional significance of the tombs and mosques is still alive and active, while the " secular " architecture reminds one of some beautiful piece of medieval armour, in its remoteness from the conditions of life. But to the average fifteenth century inhabitant of Bidar, the fortifications and palaces must have seemed far more exciting than the religious buildings.

Most beautiful of all Bidar tombs is that of Ahmad Wali. In this building, Persian designs of great loveliness are crowded into every available space of wall and ceiling, while inscriptions in gold and precious stones gleam out from a blue and vermilion background, conveying to those who can decipher them glimpses of Sufic philosophy and the mysticism of Islam.

In this connection it is significant that the Sufic inscriptions which line the walls and ceiling are expressions of a philosophy which bears a very close resemblance to "Bhakti." The tomb of Ahmad Shah is an interesting example of the sacred spot whose " mana " is so strong that it overcomes the ordinary religious differences and draws people together in a common desire to worship.

Most significant is the attempt to forge a common Indo-Muslim culture, for though the architectural inspiration undoubtedly came from Iran, many features do integrate Indian motifs with the Iranian and the Arab.

Conspicuous is the use of the Swastika as an ornament in the tomb of Ahmad Shah Wali and the audience hall in the fort. On the southern wall of Ahmad Shah Wali's tomb is a large black calligraphic device in which the two names of the Prophet, Muhammad and Ahmad, have been inscribed in the form of a beautiful Swastika.

In the audience hall, 'Ali, the name of the Prophet's cousin and the fourth Caliph, is similarly made up into another Swastika on the tiles.

In such a city of saints and " Jinns " one is not surprised to find that the tombs of the wicked kings, Humayun the tyrant, and Muhammad Shah III, who murdered his innocent old minister, have been destroyed by lightning and lie in heaps of blackened ruin. Retribution seems to have acted in Bidar as inevitably as in the old fashioned fairy tale.

BIDAR FORT

One fact of historical importance connected with the Bidar fort is that it marks the first use of gunpowder in the Deccan. The fort was constructed (1429-32) by Ahmad Shah Wali on the site of an old Hindu fort known even now as the Purana Qila. As a result of the invasion by Sultan Mahmood Khilji of Malwa fortifications had been destroyed and had to be rebuilt during the reign of Nizam Shah Bahmani (1461-3), but it was during the reign of Muhammad Shah Bahmani that alterations were probably made to safeguard against gunpowder.

The fort has a triple moat on the southern side, a double on the north-western and a

single on the other sides. It has seven gates. Notable palaces and pavilions are Rangin Mahal, Chini Mahal, Turkash Mahal, Gagan Mahal, Takht Mahal and the Hall of Audience while the Thousand Cells is a subterranean structure. The Solah Khamb Mosque and the Virasangayya Temple are also conspicuous. A beautiful cistern marks the site of the La'l Bagh or Ruby Garden.

The Rangin Mahal is a masterpiece in brick, stone, plaster and wood and is decorated with exquisite Persian tile-work and mother-of-pearl inlay. The architecture in various courts of the palace belong to both the Bahmani and Baridi periods.

Turkash Mahal was built for a Turkish wife of some Bahmani king; but here again the Baridi kings have left their stamp too. Gagan Mahal, or the heavenly palace, was originally built by Bahmani kings and extended by Baridi rulers. The Hall of Audience was also called the *Jali Mahal* on account of screens of trellis-work, traces of which are still found. The Takht Mahal was built by Ahmad Shah Wali and is so called because its magnificence led the public to consider it the throne room of the Bahmani kings.

Hazar Kothri, or thousand cells, are a group of underground rooms. The rooms do not number thousand but the designation is based on a tradition that this part of the fort was one time honeycombed with underground vaults and secret passages. Evidently these were intended to be the escape-valve in case of serious trouble when safety demanded flight or concealment.

The Solah Khamb Mosque, also known as Zanana Masjid because it is near the harem, is so called because of its 16 columns. Originally it was the principal mosque, Masjid-e-Jami of Bidar, where State functions of religious character as well as Friday prayers were conducted. It was here that in 1656 Aurangzeb hastened to have a *khutba* recited in the name of Shah Jahan as a proclamation of Moghul sovereignty. An inscription found in the vicinity establishes that the mosque was constructed during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Bahmani by Qubli Sultani. The mosque ranks among the largest in India.

Virasangayya's temple is on the eastern side of the Long Gun Bastion which is on the tip of a spur. The Long Gun itself is beautifully carved, the patterns representing the chain, beads (Rudraksha or Rudra's eyes), leaves with stalks and birds—an excellent example of Hindu workmanship. The temple has a Saivite deity, and the western chamber contains the samadhi of Virasangayya, a local hero who is said to have been a Lingayat.

The guard-houses and passages, which once provided shelter for panthers and other beasts, have been cleared of the debris of centuries, while excavation work in the fort has revealed unexpected subterranean apartments, and a secret passage leading outside the city walls.

An old legend maintains that vast treasures taken from the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar lie hidden in Bidar fort and it is said that the secret of their hiding place remained for generations in a certain family of seneschels, which, although offered

large sums of money to reveal the secret, preferred to carry it to the grave.

THE TOWN

The town enjoys a picturesque situation on the brink of a plateau which commands the plains around.

Bidar can appropriately be also called ' the City of Seven Springs ', because abundant water is provided by seven natural springs having a perennial flow.

Walled, fortified and having five gates, the town has many mosques, tombs, monasteries and other monuments of note, but it is not possible to describe all of them. The Chaubara, the Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan, Takht Kirmani, Jami Masjid, the Khass Mahal, Cheeta Khana and Ali Bagh, the Mosque of Khalilullah Khan, the tomb of Multani Padshah, the Mosque of Khan Jehan Barid, the Haveli of Afzaluddowla are noteworthy buildings. Among the monasteries are those of saints and religious leaders such as Nur Samnani, Abul Faiz, Waliullah, Ali Husaini, Mahbub Subhani, Makhdum Qadri and Minatullah Bi. Some of these saints have their tombs in the suburbs, which are regarded as shrines.

Bidar is unique in having four old schools of physical or military training. These schools are in the four quarters of the city and are called: The Manhiyar Ta'lim or Bangle Seller's school in the north, the Abbas Pansali ki Ta'lim or water miller's school in the south, Noor Khan ki Ta'lim in the east and Siddiq Shah ki Ta'lim in the west. In these schools old military exercises, fencing, wrestling and similar subjects were taught.

The Chaubara is a tower reported to be the stump of the dipdan of a lofty temple, but architecturally it is Islamic and resembles the towers of western Asia notably that of the great mosque at Samarra.

The Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan is not only the most imposing building of the Bahmani period, but in its plan and architecture it is a unique monument in India. Mahmud Gawan, the founder of the Madrasa, had himself come from Gilan, and as even during his stay in the Deccan he was continually in correspondence with eminent personages in Persia, it is not unlikely that he brought engineers and craftsmen from that country to design this building. The plan, however, for such institutions in Islamic countries had become stereotyped in the beginning of the fourteenth century A.D., if not earlier; for the Madrasas at Marrakesh, Fez, Rabat and other places in north-west Africa, have almost the same plan, although they do not possess either the stately round minarets which existed here, or such grand entrances as that which once adorned the eastern facade of the Madrasa of Bidar. The latter features evidently came into the Deccan from Persia, and a striking resemblance may be noticed between the plan, the architectural style and the decorative detail of this building and those of the Madrasa of Khargird near Meshhed. The latter was built in A.D. 1444 by order of Abu'l-Muzaffar Khan son of Shahrukh

Mirza, and the mosaic workers were two artisans from Shiraz.

The Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan was built in A.D. 1472, that is, twenty-eight years after the Madrasa at Khargird, which, according to the authorities who have visited the school, in its palmy days was the finest building of its kind in Khurasan. Another school which enjoyed a high reputation both for the beauty of its architecture and for the high standard of its learning, particularly mathematical studies, was Ulugh Beg's Madrasa at Samarqand built in 828 H. (A.D. 1425). According to Firishta, Mahmud Gawan was a great scholar and ' in Mathematics he had few equals.' That he was familiar with the college of Ulugh Beg at Samarqand is thus extremely likely, and this surmise is strengthened when we learn further that Mahmud Gawan ' remitted annually valuable prsents to several learned men in Khorassan,' some of whom apparently were on the staff of Ulugh Beg's College. Mahmud Gawan, under the aegis of the Bahmani kings, who were enthusiastic patrons of learning and architecture, was thus able to found a college at Bidar on the same magnificent lines as its prototypes in Khurasan and other Islamic countries, and he not only staffed it with eminent divines, philosophers, and scientists, but also equipped it with a library of 3,000 valuable manuscripts.

In 1696, the building suffered great damage from lightning which deprived it of half of its front and half of its southern wing.

GAWAN'S MARTYRDOM

One of the greatest personalities of the Deccan, Mahmud Gawan suffered a tragic fate. After 35 years of distinguished and exceptional service to the Bahmani Kingdom, he was cruelly put to death on April 5, 1481, at the ripe age of 78. At that time there were two factions, the Deccanis led by Malik Hasan, Miftah the African and others, and the foreigners among whom was Mahmud Gawan. The Deccani party conspired against Mahmud Gawan.

According to the *Cambridge History:* "They induced the keeper of his seals, an African, to affix his private seal to a blank paper, on which they wrote, above the seal, a letter to the Raja of Orissa, informing him that the people of the Deccan were weary of the tyranny and perpetual drunkenness of their king and urging him to invade the country. The paper was read to the king when he was drunk, and he at once sent for Mahmud Gawan, who insisted on obeying the summons, notwithstanding the protests of his friends, who warned him that mischief was brewing. The king made no inquiries and did not even require the production of the messenger with whom the letter was said to have been found, but when Mahmud appeared, roughly demanded what was the punishment due to a traitor. ' Death by the sword,' replied the minister, confident in his innocence. The king then showed him the letter and, having read it, he exclaimed, 'By God, this is a manifest forgery! The seal is mine, but the writing is none of mine, and I know nothing of the matter.' The king, disregarding his protestations of innocence, rose to leave the hall

and, as he did so, ordered an African named Jauhar to put him to death. The minister knelt down and recited the short symbol of his faith, and cried, as the sword fell, ' Praise be to God for the blessing of martyrdom!' "

When Muhammad III Lashkari, the King, learnt of the forgery, he gave way to paroxysms of grief and remorse and tried to atone for his foul deed. The least he could do was to give a splendid burial. The procession was escorted by Prince Mahmud, as he himself was unable to accompany the funeral owing to the refusal of the nobles to march with him.

Mahmud Gawan's tomb is 2½ miles south of Bidar. No monument worthy of his rank could be erected, and his remains rest under the shade of some neem trees. But it is apt that the date of his execution is given by two chronograms '*the story of the unjust execution,*' and ' *the guiltless Mahmud Gawan suffered martyrdom.*'

Muhammad Lashkari could hardly survive his sin and died in 1482, only a year after Gawan's martyrdom, at the early age of 28 years.

Apart from his historical achievements, Mahmud Gawan also left to posterity, works in prose and poetry among which his *Riazul Insha*, letters, still exists.

A short distance from the Madrasa towards the fort is a gateway having at present a hall. This building is now called the Takht-i-Kirmani, throne of Kirman, on account of its containing a couch associated with the saint Khalilullah. Though a Bahmani structure, its columns carry devices copied from temples. The string of Rudraksha-beads carved on the border of the arch-head is another Hindu decorative motif while the back wall of a landing in the recess of the main arch is decorated with effigies of two tigers— main feature of the gateways of forts in the Deccan and emblematic of Narasimha and the Prophet's son-in-law who is also known as the Lion of God because of his valour.

The couch is in the middle of the hall and is held in great reverence by the people who flock to see it during Muharram.

Between the Madrasa and Takht-i-Kirmani is another building, where the fourth Nizam, Nasiruddoulah Bahadur, was born and where his father, Sikander Jah, lived for three years.

The so-called Cheeta Khana, or Leopard House, is a structure which belies its name, because, from its plan and construction it is evident that it was not built for keeping leopards. It is not known how it came to be called Cheeta Khana.

SUBURBS

Bidar's suburbs are littered with tombs and monuments too numerous to mention.

Eight Bahmani tombs are grouped at Ashtur a mile and six furlongs east of the town. Of these the tombs of Ahmad Shah Wali and others have been already mentioned.

The tomb of Alauddin Shah II, who died in 1436, must have been a magnificent building when intact, for such features as have survived show a great improvement in its

decoration. Alauddin was a cultured prince fond of literary pursuits, though weak in administration. He built a large hospital at Bidar and endowed lands from whose income medicines, food and drink were provided for the sick. He also appointed vaids and hakims to treat patients. Occasionally he personally addressed the Friday congregation in the Jami Masjid and was regarded as an orator.

A comparative study of the Bahmani tombs demonstrates in the clearest manner the gradual deterioration of the political power of the dynasty.

BARIDI TOMBS

The group of Baridi tombs is about 10 furlongs west of Bidar city. Among them the most notable is the tomb of Ali Barid, the third of the line and the first to assume royal titles.

The word Barid means a courier or messenger, and this office was probably held by the forebears of Ali Barid.

Ali Barid was most powerful of the Baridi kings and also ruled the longest from 1542 to 1580. He was fond of architecture and he built his own tomb.

Replete with other architectural features, the tomb of Ali Barid is said to be one of the most proportionate building of its type. About the style of the building, however, experts hold different opinions. Some consider it to be a great improvement upon the heavy and sombre architecture of the Bahmani tombs, while others find fault with its top heavy dome and narrow base. The tomb is, however, beautifully decorated and on the walls inside many well-known verses from the Persian poet Attar are inscribed on beautiful tiled-panels.

Numerous other shrines and tombs of saints and sinners are scattered round the walled city but it is not possible to describe all of them. Among them, the protected monuments are the Kali Masjid, the shrine of Hazrat Khalilullah and Amir Fakhrul-Mulk Gilani's tomb. The Kali Masjid is an elegant Mosque built in dark-grey granite and is quite different in style from the local Bahmani and Baridi styles. From a Persian inscription inside the Mosque, dated 1604 A.D., it is said to have been built by one Abdur Rahman Rahim during the reign of Aurangzeb.

Hazrat Khalilullah was the spiritual preceptor of Ahmad Shah Wali. The real tomb is surrounded by a lofty octagonal enclosure. The entrance of the tomb has a beautiful inscription in Naskh carved in prophery.

Amir Fakhrul-Mulk Gilani's tomb is on a large stepped platform and belongs to one of the ministers of the Bahmani kings and is seen for miles around.

THE BARBER AND THE DOG

The tombs of the barber and the dog are probably among the curios of Bidar's sepulchral abundance.

The barber's tomb is in the vicinity of the Idgah. It is a small structure but its

finials resemble those of the Tughlaq tombs of Delhi, while the dome is similar to those built by the early Sultans of Delhi. Nothing is known about the person buried there, and he may or may not have been a barber.

The tomb of the dog is on the Udgir road, and built in the Baridi style. Firishta in the account of Ahmad Shah Wali describes the story of a dog which through its character-istic instinct of devotion saved the life of a person, while its master suspecting the animal to be disloyal, killed it. The master when he was apprised of the courage of the dog much regretted his hasty judgement and built a dome over its grave outside the town of Bidar. Firishta further writes that the tomb still exists, but except for the popular tradition men-tioned there is no evidence whatever that the present structure is the tomb to which Firishta refers to in his work.

RAN KHAMB

These are four pillars close to the old Udgir road as one goes from Ibrahim Barid's tomb to that of Qasim Barid II. The distance between the two pairs of pillars is 591 yards and the space between the pillars themselves at each end is 11 feet nine inches. The pillars are seven feet high.

Apparently they seem to be the goal posts in a polo ground, but some Muslim scho-lars have expressed the view that these posts mark the eastern and western limits of the sacred grounds in which the Baridi kings are buried. Literally 'Ran Khamb' itself is 'pillar of combat.'

HABSHI KOT

Habshi Kot, literally " Abyssinian Fortress," is a hillock east of the city. It is the legen-dary home of buried treasures. According to one legend, a pious young man who used to pray in the Kot suddenly became rich through the patronage of an Abyssinian giant. According to another story, the people of Bidar see occasionally a gigantic Abyssinian rolling and baking cakes of enormous size on the roof of a ruined tomb which, owing to the absence of a dome and parapet, resembles a Indian *chulla* (oven) and *tava* (iron pan).

There is no doubt that the place at one time was occupied by Abyssinians in the service of Bahmani and Baridi kings, and as there were several revolts in which Abyssin-nians took an active part and were afterwards severely punished for their misconduct, it is likely that strange stories were set afloat about their fabulous wealth or atrocious character. Habshi Kot has several tombs, a mosque and a well or baoli. The tombs seem to have been built during both the Bahmani and Baridi periods.

THE SEVEN SPRINGS

Bidar has seven natural springs from which water flows perennially. These are named

as follows: (*i*) the Aliabad spring, situated some two and half miles to the north-west of Bidar, (*ii*) the spring of Chamkora Mari situated at a distance of one and half miles from Bidar (chamkora is a kind of shrub which is cultivated there), (*iii*) spring of Sayyidus Sadat, (*iv*) spring of Farh Bagh, (*v*) the spring of Shukla Tirath, a mile east of Bidar from which pipe lines have been laid to serve the village of Agrar, (*vi*) the spring of Sheik Nur Samnani, one mile from the town of Bidar, and (*vii*) the Papnasa spring.

Most of them are pretty and pleasant beauty-spots well worth a picnic.

From the Aliabad springs, water is fed through underground canals or *karez* to Naubad a pleasant village on the Udgir road, some four miles west of Bidar. The *karez* system was evidently designed by Persian engineers.

A similar *karez* was laid out for the Bidar town and fort, and a line of nine man-holes from Fateh Darwaza to the moat of the fort can still be traced. Among the people of Bidar it is known as Jamuna Mori.

Sayyidus Sadat is the title of saint Muhammad Hanif, believed to be a native of Gilan who came to Deccan during the reign of Ahmad Shah Wali.

West of the shrine is the spring now named after him because of an inscriptional tablet fixed into the wall above the mouth of the spring. The waters of the spring are believed to possess medicinal properties and people, especially credulous women desirous of children, flock in large numbers to bathe in the cistern in front of the orifice in the rock-wall whence the waters gush out. Actually the waters contain iron and sulphur, and are wholesome for drinking.

FARH BAGH

Farh Bagh, or the Garden of Joy, is the site of an old Moghul garden laid out by the Moghul Governor, Mukhtar Khan, in 1671. It is a mile and a half south-east of Bidar. Here water oozes out from the bosom of a rock and the valley below is divided into natural terraces.

A veritable beauty spot, traces of cistern and artificial cascades can still be seen. Among these cascades are a dharamshala, a temple with several deities, including the images of Ganesha and Nandi, some samadhis and a mosque. The mosque has Persian inscriptions which are a masterpiece of the art of calligraphy. The garden with all its buildings was made over by the Nizams to the keepers of the Hindu shrine and excepting the mosque the place is still in the possession of the pujaris of the temple.

PAPNASA

This spring is regarded as sacred, and is a much frequented place of pilgrimage. It can be reached from the 87th milestone on the Hyderabad-Udgir road, whence a cart track leads to a pleasant grove in which mango and guava trees abound.

A temple built in recent times houses a number of images and deities which were

formerly placed under various trees near the pool.

The pool is formed by water flowing out of a natural spring in the rock-bed, and here people bathe to wash their sins away.

North of glen is a massive dike built to retain rain-water for irrigation. The tank probably dates back to pre-Muslim times.

KAMTHANA TANK

The Kakatiya kings were renowned for building tanks for irrigation, and it is quite likely that the Kamthana tank with its massive dike was built during their rule.

Kamthana is a village some six miles south-west of Bidar. The earthwork embankment, over a mile in length, had several sluices but it appears that they were not used properly because the dike seems to have been breached occasinally by the pressure of water in the Bahmani period. A Marathi inscription carved in the masonry even today warns the people not to allow the water to overflow the embankment. The inscription also records that the dam was breached and subsequently repaired by the order of Ibrahim Barid Shah in 1579.

Here again, Persian engineers later constructed an underground channel from tank to a reservoir away towards the north. It is not unlikely that the reservoir was originally situated in the middle of a garden.

PREHISTORIC SITES

There are a number of neolithic sites containing artifacts in Bidar city, fort and suburbs. In the suburbs the sites are near the Chamkora, the Papnas, the Aliabad and the Sadat springs, and behind Bibi Bandagi's tomb.

Modern Bidar which straggles among the ruins of the old town is a lively little place famous for the production of a beautiful kind of metal work known as " Bidri ware," the making of which has been carried on since the days of old Bidar.

HOMNABAD

This place is sacred to the memory of another great personality of Bidar–Manik Prabhu.

Manik Prabhu flourished at Homnabad in the early years of the 19th century. Throughout his life he preached the unity of all religions and came to be respected and venerated by all communities. Manik Prabhu's compositions reveal mystical lines. His disciples carry on his traditions at Homnabad even today and the Manik Prabhu Mutt in that place is a great centre of attraction for Hindus and Muslims throughout the year.

KALYANI

Kalyani, situated on the old road from Tuljapur to Hyderabad, is still a town of some

size. Originally, it was the capital of the Western-later-Chalukyas, and is mentioned in na inscription of the Chalukya emperor, Pulekesin, foun dat Bharangi in Mysore State. In the middle of the 10th century A.D. Malkhed was the capital of the Rashtrakutas who intervened between the early and the later Chalukyas and ruled over the Deccan for over two centuries. But Tailapa (973-997), the reviver of the Chalukyan rule, made Kalyani his capital. In the 11th century, during the reign of Somesvara I, Kalyani was "beautiful so that it surpassed in splendour all other cities of the earth."

Apart from its place in history, Kalyani enjoys the unique reputation of being the birth place of Mitakshara Law.

AUTHOR OF MITAKSHARA

Vijnaneshwar, one of the greatest Hindu jurists, flourished in the Chalukyan court and gave to the world what is known today as the Mitakshara Law. Mitakshara includes personal law which is followed by the vast majority of Hindus, the main exception being the province of Bengal, which follows the Dayabhaga Law.

The Chalukyas were a Scythian race, and derived their origin from one of the four classes of Buddhist followers called Chailaka. The Chalukyas claimed their descent from Manu through Hariti, and were known as Agnikulas, from their devotion to the worship of fire. They were included in the thirty-six races of the Kshattriyas and belonged to the Lunar family. According to tradition, they had fifty-nine predecessors on the throne of Ayodhya before they arrived in southern India. Their signet of Varaha or Boar, which was used by the Valabhis as well, was adopted after their conversion to Brahmanism; and their insignia also included a peacock-fan, an elephant-goad, a golden sceptre, and other symbols. On entering the Deccan, they overcame the Kalachuryas, the Rathas and the Kadambas. They ruled over Kuntala Desa and Karnata Desa, and their capital was Kalyani. The former included Maharashtra, and the latter comprised much of the Chola and Ballala kingdoms. The power of the Chalukyas was at its highest in the sixth century, from the reign of Pulekesin to the reign of Vikramaditya. Pulekesin is said to have conquered Chera, Chola, and Pandya, and to have performed the Aswamedha or horse sacrifice, by which he proclaimed his suzeranity from the Ganges (Godavari?) to Ceylon. Perhaps this refers to Satyasraja the second Pulekesin, who is known to have defeated Harsha Vardhana, the king of Kanoj, and the most powerful monarch in northern India. " Kuntala Desa stretched from the Narbada on the north to somewhere about the Tungabhadra on the south, having the Arabian Sea for its border on the west, while it reached to the river Godavari and the Eastern Ghats on the N.E. and S.E."

In the middle of the 12th century the Chalukyans were ousted by the Kalachuris and with the fall of the latter, Kalyani ceased to be a capital.

A GREAT REFORMER

Basava, the greatest social and religious reformer of medieval Deccan, was Bijjala's Prime Minister, and he preached a religion which protested against the narrow restric·

tions of caste, and the snobberry of the upper classes. He insisted on the worship of one God, Siva, and man's complete surrender to the deity. His was truly a protestant religion aiming at unity of all classes in a monotheistic creed.

Basava's creed attracted thousands of followers who are known as the Lingayats and Veerashaivas. During his own life time Basava had to fight against the prejudices and passions of his countrymen and had to leave Kalyani following what was really a revolution which ended the Kalachuri interlude.

The Lingayats, who are most numerous in the Karnatak country, are in reality the spearheads of the reformist movement among the Hindus and are today a great force in the life of the Karnatak country. Kannada literature has been greatly enriched by the devotional and philosophical contributions of Lingayat saints and scholars. Their contribution known as the Vachana literature occupies a conspicuous place in the Kannada language.

According to the two inscriptions of Muhammad Tughlaq in the fort of Kalyani the place was included in the territory annexed to the Sultanate of Delhi, consequent on the fall of Deogiri of the Yadavas, and was later transferred to the Bahmani Dominions.

The Bahmanis rebuilt the old Hindu fort at Kalyani to suit their warfare based on gunpowder. On the splitting up of that dynasty Kalyani became part of the Baridi territory, which had Bidar for its capital, but it was soon taken over by the Adil Shahis of Bijapur who, according to the inscriptions carved on the walls of the fort, made important additions to its defences.

After the conquest of Bijapur Aurangzeb's army plundered Kalyani and it was included as a district of the Suba of Bidar in the Moghul Empire.

UDGIR

Udgir is a walled town with a strong citadel and is memorable on account of a great battle fought between the Marathas and the first Nizam, the founder of the present dynasty. In 1760 the Maratha army numbering nearly 60,000 attacked the Nizam and in spite of the brave attempts of the latter defeated him. A treaty was concluded after this battle according to which the Nizam had to part with the greater part of his territory.

According to the auther of *Hadiqatul 'Alam*, this treaty concluded " a peace pregnant with a thousand mischief. "

Udgir Fort and Bagh-i-Husn are of Bahmani origin. They were rebuilt during the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb and have Persian inscriptions to that effect. The inscriptions range from 1576 to 1805 A.D.

During the wars between the Imperialists and Bijapuris Udgir, which was then one of the strongest forts in the Bijapur Kingdom, was frequently besieged. The last mention of it occurs in 1635, when it surrendered to Shah Jahan's commander-in-chief after a siege of some duration.

S ACRED to the memory of great saints and religious leaders who are universally vene-rated by Hindus and Muslims alike, Gulbarga is perhaps the "holiest" of Hydera-bad's districts. While other districts may be famed for archæology, architecture, art, industry or history, Gulbarga has inherited an unrivalled tradition of spiritual glory.

Here lies buried Jayatirtha, the celebrated commentator on Sri Madhava's teachings.

And the eternal footprints which great saints like Hazrat Khwaja Banda Nawaz, Shri Sharana Basaweshwara have left on the sands of time continue to illumine the path of salvation for hundreds of thousands of devoted pilgrims to this day.

As one looks back upon the tapestry of time, Gulbarga district stands out of the mists of history as a province of consequence from very ancient times. Although there are veiled references to this region in the *Ramayana*, it does not appear in history until 750 A.D. when the warlike Rashtrakutas established themselves in the Deccan over the ashes of the Chalukyan empire. The Rashtrakutas were the chieftains of Lattalur, the Latur of today, and they ruled the Deccan from Manyakheta, which survives today at Malkhed, Gulbarga district.

According to contemporary literature Manyakheta was a fair and prosperous city and the Rashtrakuta empire in its golden days extended all over the Deccan including central India, southern Gujerat and part of modern Mysore. Krishna, Govinda and Amoughravarsha, the most celebrated of Rashtrakuta emperors, were patrons of art and learning as soldiers and in their court flourished the earliest Kannada writers, most of whom were Jains. The famous Kailasa at Ellora is an everlasting memorial to Rashtra-kuta greatness.

Salman Tajir, the famous Arab navigator and trader, who visited the court of Amou-ghravarsha, described him as one of the four great monarchs of the world, the other three being the Caliph of Baghdad, the Emperor of Constantinople and the Emperor of China.

About 1000 A.D. Manyakheta was destroyed by the Parmars of Malwa and the power of the Rashtrakutas declined.

They were supplanted by the later Chalukyas, who set themselves up as rulers of the Deccan at Kalyani, another city which still exists in Bidar district. Vikramaditya Chalukya, was the most celebrated of his line, and it was in his court that the Mitakshara Law can be said to have originated.

In 1310 A.D. Gulbarga came under the Khiljis and records are available which describe how the Delhi Government appointed Muslim officers at Kalyani, Sagar and other places in the district. By 1348 A.D., however, Gulbarga again managed to free itself, when Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani declared himself independent and made Gulbarga his capital.

JAYATIRTHA AND HIS DUALISM

The Bahmani period (1347-1525 A.D.) is renowned for two great personalities and a book : Jayatirtha and Hazrat Khwaja Banda Nawaz, who were contemporaries, and *Gurucharitra*. It is well known that the reorientation of Indian philosophy in post-Buddhist India was accomplished by five great philosophers of south India—Sankaracharya and his disciples,Vallabhachary and Nimbarka, and Ramanujam and Sri Madhava, who founded the Adwaita, Visishtadwaita, and Dwaita schools of thought respectively. As is also well known, Madhava's philosophy based on Dwaita or dualism was subjected to taunts and criticisms by the Adwaita pandits, who asserted that it was unintelligible. It was Jayathirtha who removed this stigma by means of his *Nyaya* and *Sudha*, two great and masterful treatises interpreting the Dualism of Vedanta philosophy.

Jayatirtha was born in the early years of the 14th century in Gulbarga district and succeeded Madhava's disciple Akshobhayatirtha. He dedicated his life to spreading the gospel of his Master, and spent years in the taluqs of Yadgir and Malkhed. His works and teachings had a wide influence which extended far beyond Deccan. The religious reformers of Bengal belonging to the Chaitanya school were particularly influenced by Jayatirtha's *Nyaya* and *Sudha*. Jayatirtha died at the close of the 14th century and lies buried at Malkhed.

PATRON SAINT OF THE SOUTH

Hazrat Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz, popularly known as Khwaja Banda Nawaz, was one of the greatest Muslim saints in the Deccan. Born in 721 A.H. he came to Gulbarga during the reign of Feroz Shah Bahmani. He was the spiritual heir of Khwaja Naseeruddin Chirag-i-Delhi, and belonged to the Chishti school of Sufism. He is held in universal veneration by people of all castes and creeds, who regard him as the patron saint of the south. His spiritual influence has guided thousands of people to salvation.

Khwaja Banda Nawaz was also a prolific writer and nearly 80 books in Persian and

Urdu are attributed to him. His sermons dating from 1396 A.D. are some of the earliest contributions to Urdu literature. He died in 825 A.H. at the age of 104 and his tomb in Gulbarga still radiates spiritual glory.

Testifying to the fusion of culture is *Srngaramanjari*, a book on Rhetoric in Sanskrit which was written by St Akbar Shah, a grandson of Hazrat Khwaja.

Gurucharitra came to be written some time in the 15th-16th century after the Dattatraya cult had gained ascendancy in the district and in the Deccan. Irrespective of historicity, Dattatraya came to be worshipped as a great yogi and philosopher, and consciously or unconsciously attempts were made to liken him to the sufis of Islam. Thus Dattatraya was looked upon as a great fakir and impressions were made only of his footprints instead of his image. The town of Gangapur in the district was the greatest centre of Dattatraya cult, and it still attracts thousands of devotees every year. The gurus mentioned in *Gurucharitra* were supposed to be the incarnations of Dattatraya, and many a miracle is attributed to them.

SPIRITUAL REVIVAL IN 19TH CENTURY

With the downfall of Bijapur at the hands of the Moghuls in 1685, Gulbarga became a part of the Moghul empire, which soon engulfed the kingdom of Golconda also. By 1724 the district became a part of the Nizam's dominions and figured prominently in the struggles between the Nizams and the Marathas.

In the 19th century there was another revival of the spiritual tradition of Gulbarga when Shri Sharana Basaweshwara and Manik Prabhu began their campaign of religious teachings and uplift of humanity.

Sharana Basaweshwara was a Lingayat saint of a high order who was born in Andola taluq of Gulbarga. His *samadhi* at Gulbarga is one of very great importance and attracts thousands of devotees every year.

BEDARS OF KRISHNA VALLEY

The Krishna Valley in the district is peopled by the homogeneous and ancient tribe of Bedars who still retain strong tribal consciousness. Shorapur is their stronghold and their chieftains still survive at Shorapur, Devdurg, Hulihaider and other places. They have been prominent at various times in history such as during the Bahmani-Vijayanagar struggle in the 15th and 16th century and the invasion of the Deccan by Aurangzeb. One of Aurangzeb's generals, Diler Khan, was worsted in his fight against the Bedars and Aurangzeb cried out in admiration " Praise to the Bedars and curses to the Dilers."

GULBARGA CITY

Originally Kalburgi, Gulbarga was a town of parochial importance until the Bah-

manis made it their capital. It has a strong fort which used to have a small Arab-Sikh garrison. The fort has a great mosque which is said to have been built in 1347. It is the largest covered mosque in India, having no courtyard. Modelled after the mosque of Cordova in Spain, its interior has the appearance of a grand old cathedral with long aisles. It has a large dome surrounded by smaller ones which present a curious spectacle. The area of the mosque is 38,016 square feet.

Next in importance is the Dargah of Khwaja Banda Nawaz, which has a dome about 80 feet high. Within the dargah premises are a *Naqqar Khana*, a caravanserai for pilgrims, a madrasa and an exclusively carved stone mosque which was built by Aurangzeb. The tombs of the Bahmani kings, the dargah of saint Ruknuddin and the tomb of Shah Siraj-uddin are also of interest. Shah Sirajuddin is said to have spiritually influenced Khwaja Banda Nawaz and is believed to have attained the age of 111 years.

SHARANA BASAWESHWARA

The Sharana Basaweshwara temple is a good example of 19th century architecture. The *kalas* on the *sikhara* of the temple was installed in 1949 after a period of 90 years. About a century and quarter ago, at Aralgundagi, a village in the Jewargi taluq of Gulbarga district, in a pious Lingayat family of the Salokya lineage, Shri Sharana Basaweshwara took birth. He did not descend to the world with the dazzling fame of a divine *avatar*. He came from the simple folk of our own villages, unassuming, unsophisticated, unostentatious, and unsullied by the grime of urban civilization.

After receiving whatever education he could at the village *pathshala*, Sharana Basaweshwara married; but already he was drinking deep of the nectar of spiritualism and, though outwardly adhering to the routine of married life, he inwardly developed intuitive knowledge and mystic experience. He would shower on all those who approached him for alms and assistance all the material possessions of his family, without pausing for a moment and without even thinking of the requirements of his own near and dear ones.

This led to a schism in the family and his brothers demanded a division of the property. So the joint family broke up. Shri Sharana Basaweshwara gave a free hand to his brothers to take whatever they liked of the ancestral property, being contented with whatever was left to him. He then led the life of a farmer for some time.

What a strange farmer he was ! No fencing was needed for his fields. The village cattle were welcome guests to graze there. Far from driving away the cattle and birds that came to feed on his crops, he placed in his fields large vessels of water for them to drink from. These vessels survive even to this day as eloquent evidence of this saint's overflowing love for all living things. Thus Shri Sharana Basaweshwara practised in his life what was preached in the *Vedas* and the *Upanishads*.

Once it so happened that Shri Sharana Basaweshwara was returning home early in the morning after collecting sacred leaves and flowers for his *puja*, when some thieves

waylaid him. He disclosed to them that he had no money with him at the moment, but he would bring money for them from his house if only they allowed him to do so. The thieves allowed him to go home, never believing, of course, that he would come back. But, to their surprise, he came back with the money and humbly apologized for the delay. Remorse seized the thieves and they fell prostrate before him and took an oath that they would lead an honest and pious life in the future.

Such instances are innumerable even in the early life of this godly man.

Having at last decided to lead a life of renunciation, *sadhana* and service, after the death of his wife and children when he was 35 years of age, he left his village on a pilgrimage to Kalyan, with which place the imperishable glory of Basaweshwara is associated. But on his way he found that the land was in the grip of a great famine ; and realizing that serving humanity in distress was more important than pilgrimage, he gave up his idea of going to Kalyan and organized famine relief on an extensive scale to tens of thousands of starving people at Farhatabad, near Gulbarga.

For months together, this feeding of the hungry continued, and his fame spread far and wide. The people came to him and requested that he should make Gulbarga his permanent abode. To their great joy, he agreed to do so.

From now on Shri Sharana Basaweshwara's was a life dedicated to the ministration of the suffering millions. Every minute of his remaining life was spent in healing the moral, material and spiritual wounds of the toiling and moiling masses ; in feeding the poor ; in wiping the orphan's tears ; in soothing and guiding the sinner ; in serving the sick and curing the diseased by his extraordinary powers.

Shri Sharana Basaweshwara demonstrated to the world, both by example and by precept, the eternal values and verities of life, its essential goodness and basic oneness ; and exhorted all round him to drink deep at the fountain of God's abounding grace and to live in peace and amity, mutual co-operation and unity. He transcended all the artificial barriers of caste and creed that divided humanity into small fragments and discordant groups, and rallied under his banner of Bhakti devotees from all castes and creeds including Muslims. Many a miracle is attributed to him : he is said to have brought back the dead to life, to have restored sight to the blind, and cured incurable diseases with his *prasad*.

Even to this day people from far and wide flock to his *samadhi* for the fulfilment of their hearts' desires. He was a beacon light to all in his time, and even today his message is the kindly light that leads millions of his devotees amid the encircling gloom of earthly life. Although his physical existence came to a close years ago, his ethereal and spiritual existence is eternal and his message immortal. Shri Sharana Basaweshwara is popularly known as Sharana Basappa and for 15 days in March every year a great

fair is held at Gulbarga to commemorate the death anniversary of this Lingayat saint.

MONUMENTS

The full list of other main places of interest in Gulbarga city and suburbs is : Tomb of Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani. Tomb of Mahmud Shah I. Large Bijapur Arch and Afzal Khan's Mosque inside the Dargah premises. Chand Bibi's Tomb. Siddi Ambar's Tomb. Ismail Mokhs' Mosque and grave. Shah Bazar Mosque and Hammam. Chor Gumbad. Old Idgah. Dargah of Hazrat Shaikh Sirajuddin Junaidi. Langar-ki-Masjid. Dargah, Mosque and Serai of H. Kamal Mujarrad. Qalandar Khan's Mosque and Tomb. (Qalander Khan was the Governor of Gulbarga after the capital was transferred to Bidar in 1422 A.D.) Hirapur mosque and well attributed to Chand Bibi. Ferozabad Remains. Bahmani Tombs at Holconda.

Chand Bibi's tomb built in characteristic Bijapur style is said to have been built by Chand Bibi but she was never buried in it and the tomb is really empty. The Chor Gumbad is one of the seven *gumbads*, domes, of Gulbarga. It is lofty and colossal having underground labyrinths which were used by robbers and thugs at one time. Col. Meadows Taylor also lived here for a time and he has mentioned it in his books. Langar-ki-Masjid is peculiar in its construction, having an elephant-back roof resembling that of a Buddhist *chaitya* and its sloping caves are supported by elephant-trunk brackets.

Holconda, at the 18th milestone on the Homnabad road, has five beautiful tombs resembling the seven domes of Gulbarga, but is not known who are buried there.

Ferozabad town and fortress were built by Feroz Shah Bahmani (1397-1422 A.D.) on lines similar to Akbar's Fatehpur Sikri. Feroz was asked by the Saint Banda Nawaz to quit Gulbarga and remove his capital to some other site. Feroz Shah selected the banks of the Bhima for the site of the town and the fortress. Inside the fort walls are remains of large palaces, a Jami Masjid, Turkish baths, kitchens and various other buildings which remained incomplete.

Here Feroz housed his harem of 800 women of various nations and led a gay life. The new town was his Capua but never superseded Gulbarga as the administrative capital.

At Gogi, inside the premises of the Dargah of H. Chanda Shah Husaini are the graves of four Adil Shahi kings, Yusuf, Ismail, Ibrahim and Mallu, in a roofed gallery and there is also the tomb of Fatima Sultana, sister of Ali Adil Shah, close to which there is an ordinary mosque in late Bijapur style. The Dargah of the saint for whom these potentates had a profound spiritual attachment is a plain grave surrounded by a square enclosed compound of exquisite trellis screens executed in plaster.

At the southern side of the Dargah is an elegant mosque built in chaste Bijapur style. The mosque is known as the Kali Masjid on account of the dark grey stone used in its construction. This edifice was erected by Fatima Sultana.

In the town is a double-storeyed 4-partitioned mosque known as 'Arba' Masjid,

in which is a Persian inscription of Muhammad Tūghlaq.

ALAND

Here is the Dargah of H. Shaikh Alauddin Ansari (locally known as Ladlay Sahib) who was the spiritual leader of H. Khwaja Banda Nawaz of Gulbarga.

MALKHED

Here lies buried the great philosopher-saint Jayatirtha.   Once the mighty capital of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, it has now dwindled down to a small village with a scanty population.   The town nestles on the right bank of the Kagna, a tributary of the Bhima and lies at a distance of about three miles from Malkhed Road railway station.

The town served as the capital of the Rashtrakutas from the 8th to 10th century A.D.   Some altered temples and sculptures, an old fort and fragments of carvings, images, and inscriptions, which lie scattered about in the various localities of the village and the surrounding fields, go to show its magnitude and extent.   Malkhed lost its lustre consequent on its sack at the hands of the Paramara ruler, Siyaka, in 962 A.D. and no further account of the town is heard until it was included in the Bahmani domains in the 14th century,   and later annexed by Aurangzeb to the Moghul Empire of Delhi towards the end of the 17th century.

In the time of the Rashtrakuta King Amoughravarsha I, however, Malkhed seems to have been a great centre of Jaina religion, literature and culture.   Jinasena, the great guru of Amoughravarsha and author of several works noticed below, Mahendra, a Jaina mathematician, Gunabhadra, Puspadanta and Ponna (Kannada writer) seem to have made Malkhed their home.

Jainism must have been an active force in the lives of kings and commoners alike at this time.   We find Amoughravarsha renouncing the kingdom to become an ascetic in his old age and later Indraraja IV also renounced the kingdom and ended his days " according to the Jaina form of renunciation."   Numerous records at Sravana Belagola and other places in the south record the munificence of various Rashtrakuta kings ; and contribute to the fame of Malkhed and its rulers.

A number of Jaina and other works are stated to have been composed in this place (1) *Adipurana* and (2) *Parsvabhyudaya Kavya* both by Jinasena are the famous productions of the time of Amoughravarsha.   *Amoughavritti*, a great commentary on the Sanskrit grammar of Sakatayana is named after this Rashtrakuta king and was probably the result of his patronage.   *Ganita-sara*, a work on mathematics by Mahavira is another work that . we owe to his encouragement of learning.   There is considerable basis for believing that the Kannada work on Poetics, *Kavirajamarga*, was from the pen of Amoughravarsha himself ; nor is there any doubt about the merit of his beautiful kavya *Ratnamalika* which according to his own statement " he composed when he had abdicated the throne on account of the growth of ascetic spirit in him."

The famous *Uttara Purana*, the sequel to *Adipurana*, was composed in the reign of

Krishna II by Gunabhadra. Puspadanta was evidently the most famous author of this reign although only three of his works have survived to his day, namely (1) *Mahapurana* or *Tisatthi-purisa-gunalamkara*, (2) *Jasahacariu*, an *Apabhramsa* work in four chapters, and (3) *Naya-Kumaracariu*, another apabhramsa work in nine chapters. Two other works are also famous as having been composed during the reign of Krishna II namely Jvala-malini-kalpa of Indranandi in 939 A.D. and Yasastilaka-compu of Somadeva in A.D. 959. The Kannada poet Ponna was highly honoured and was conferred the title Ubhayabhasa-chakravarti by the king.

Malkhed in Rashtrakuta times " scraped the sky by its mountain-like high palaces " and is called " the champion of the celestial city, crowded with people and with flower gardens."

The modern villages of Malkhed, Seram and Nagai—within a mile or so of each other—appear to have been the localities and suburbs of one and the same great City of Malkhed. The abundance of ancient mounds, inscriptions, carvings and other materials of old Hindu temple-architecture which are littered over in these villages when exposed and pieced together account for the glorious capital of the Rashtrakutas, who played such an important part in the political and cultural evolution of the Deccan and the south.

Nagai is sacred to Digamber Jains; while Gangapur is the town of the Dattatraya cult.

Nagai is of antiquarian interest because of the mantap of 16 carved pillars forming the entrance to the hall of a shrine which still retains the Chalukyan star-shaped base. It has two big inscribed slabs of black stone. Nearby is a Digamber Jain temple with two Jina images, the one in Adytum being a standing figure with a five-headed snake as canopy and worshippers at the feet. There is also a Hanuman temple with a beautiful carrot-shaped dipdan. There are also Kali Masjid and a Muslim shrine in the locality.

At Seram the Panch Linga Temple with its five shrines and the monolithic dipdan are most prominent. These remains belong to the 11th and 12th centuries A.D. There are also some Jaina temples, sculptures and inscriptions of the 11th to 13th centuries in the town.

SAGAR

Fortifications, gateways, dargahs and the Jami Masjid indicate that Sagar was of considerable political and religious importance during the Bahmani and Adil Shahi rule, as is evidenced by the number, extent and grandeur of the monuments. Persian inscriptions range from 1713 A.D.

SHAHPUR

Here are tombs of Adil Shahi kings and a ruined fort supposed to be built by the

rajas of Warangal, but Persian inscriptions show that the modern fort was built by the Bahmani and Adil Shahi kings.

On the top of the hill is an old temple, a ruined mosque and two dargahs. There are also prehistoric avenues and menhirs here.

SHORAPUR

The Shorapur fort is said to have been originally built by the Bender Rajas–Naikas–but there is nothing left of the original fort. On a gateway of the present fortifications of the town is a Persian inscription giving the name of Aurangzeb and the date 1117 A.H.

In the town are the palaces of the present Raja of Shorapur, which have excellent collections of old historic documents, paintings and other valuables.

On an eminence to the north of the town is the Taylor Manzil and a Mahal attached to it left by Col. Meadows Taylor, who has bequeathed momentoes of his life in the Deccan together with his biography *My Life* and several other novels in which events of his own life and contemporary incidents have been collected that give a good picture of 19th century Deccan.

He has also a good collection of historical novels to his credit, which commemmorate events of the reigns of Bijapur kings. Taylor Manzil has been maintained as a local museum and guest house by the Archæological Department.

Shorapur taluq has some beautiful rapids which are close to the temple of Chaya Bhagwati on the banks of the Krishna. Hundreds of tourists visit these waterfalls every year.

YADGIR

The fort at Yadgir was built by Feroz Shah Bahmani, but it is probable that this was also the site of a fort built by the Yadavas, or the rajas of Warangal. In Yadgir taluq again, there are many places of prehistoric interest.

HYDERABAD

O NE of the few twin cities of the world, the capital of Hyderabad State is the Budapest of India. A sheet of water, as noble as the blue Danube, separates the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, which like Budapest have similar old and new streets and suburbs.

Mosques and minarets, bazars and bridges, and hills and lakes, remind one of Constantinople, while to stand on the Hussainsagar bund, at sunset, is to catch a fleeting illusion of the Bay of Naples or the Ionian scenery.

Perched on the top of the Deccan plateau nearly 2,000 feet above the sea, romantic as the Alhambra, the twin cities sprawl over 96 square miles of hills and hillocks, plains and valleys, lakes and rivulets. Contrasting scenes meet at every turn of the road. Oriental bazars hobnob with streets of western inspiration, and typical Indian villages suddenly appear in all their rustic greenery after a spell of palaces and boulevards. The architecture is as varied as the history of the city has been colourful. Ancient Indian, Saracenic, Moghul, colonial English and French, modern German and American and modern Indian styles of architecture create an atmosphere of exuberance and richness, wealth and variety of the conflict of civilizations and the tremendous pace of history.

Unlike Delhi and Mathura, Paris or Rome, Hyderabad is but an infant. It had no history until King Ganapati, the famous Kakatiya king, built a kutcha fort on the grim rocky prominence now known as Golconda. It was then called Mankal according to *Maathire Alamgiri*. The Kakatiyas became independent of the Chalukyas and the dynasty was founded by King Rudradeva. The Thousand Pillar Temple at Hanamkonda owes its origin to him. King Ganapati was succeeded by his daughter Rudrama, during whose rule Marco Polo visited the Kakatiya kingdom and was impressed by her administration. After Pratap Rudra II (1296-1325), the Kakatiya dynasty

gave way to Muslim power in the south.   Still there was no Hyderabad.

In the reign of Muhammad Shah III (1463), the thirteenth king of the great Bahmani dynasty which reigned in the Deccan for nearly two hundred years, troubles arose in Telingana, and a Baharlu Turk of Hamadan, Sultan Quli by name, who had been a slave in the imperial household, was appointed to pacify the country and to clear the land of the robbers who had overrun it.   The Kakatiya fort of Golconda was ceded to this young Turk.   The young Turk's performance of the task entrusted to him surpassed the expectations of all.   The condition of the Bahmani kingdom at this time was such that   an appeal to arms would probably have hastened its downfall, and the young man was consequently compelled to rely on his diplomatic tact and personal charm of manner.   Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he laboured, he soon succeeded in restoring order, thus securing the confidence placed in him by the ladies of the harem, and winning useful friends among non-Muslims and those amirs of the empire who had lands in Telingana.

Under Mahmud Shah IV (1482), Sultan Quli became an amir of the empire, with the title of Qutb-ul-Mulk, receiving as his jagir Golconda with the surrounding country. Shortly after receiving this grant he was appointed commander-in-chief in Telingana, a position which strengthened his hands considerably.   In 1512 Qutb-ul-Mulk, who had for some time been practically independent, followed the example which had been set by Yusuf Adil Khan, Ahmad Nizam-ul-Mulk, and Fath-ullah Imad-ul-Mulk, the governors of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Berar, and, throwing off his allegiance to the now feeble house of Bahman, proclaimed himself independent sovereign of the territory which he had hitherto ruled in the king's name.   Assuming the style of Sultan Quli Qutb Shah, he made Golconda his capital.

Sultan Quli had already replaced the old Kakatiya mud fort with a strong fortress of stone which the surrounding country yielded in large quantities.   His fort received many and substantial additions at the hands of his descendants and successors.   The Qutb Shahi kings of Golconda did not, like their neighbours, the Adil Shahi kings of Bijapur, run mad on architecture, but they built and built well, in spite of a depraved preference for stucco for buildings other than fortifications.

Thus came into being Golconda, but Hyderabad had to wait till 1591.   In that year Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the fifth king of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda, grew weary of his fortress capital, which was then so overcrowded with habitations as to be both unhealthy and unpleasant as a place of residence.   While hunting one day on the south bank of the river Musi, he was attracted by the fresh and green appearance of the site on which the city of Hyderabad now stands, about six miles from the fortress of Golconda, and selected it as the site of his new capital.

He called the new city Bhagnagar after the lady of his love, Bhagmati, to meet whom he used to cross the Musi on horseback while yet heir-apparent.   When the city grew

it was renamed Hyderabad. The first work taken in hand was the laying out of four bazars, at the entrance of each of which a great arch was erected on the principal road, the space within the arches being designated the *Char Kaman* or "four arches," which name it still retains.

To the south of this space was erected the Char Minar which is to this day the most conspicuous landmark in the city of Hyderabad, and even figured on the obverse of the Hyderabad rupee.

One of the earliest buildings to be taken in hand, by a devout Muslim sovereign founding a new city, was the *Jami Masjid*, or principal mosque, where all the inhabitants may meet for the general Friday prayers. This was founded in A.H. 1006 (A.D. 1597-98) according to a Persian inscription over the gateway.

The next work to be undertaken was building a permanent bridge over the Musi to connect the new city on its south bank with the old fortress capital of Golconda. This bridge still exists and is known as the old bridge. It is the westernmost of the four bridges which now span the river between Hyderabad and its northern suburbs, and is carried on twenty-three pointed arches. Over it runs the old highroad from the north-western gate of the city, through Karwan, to the principal gate of Golconda. The building of the bridge was followed by the building of a hospital and public baths, and the king's architects then set to work to design the royal palace, which was built on some open ground to the east of the Char Minar, probably the site now occupied by the Nizam's palace known as the *Purani Haveli*, though the present palace, despite its name, is not that built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah. An ornamental cistern called the *Gulzar Hauz*, or "cistern of the rose garden," was constructed at the same time. This cistern still exists in the centre of the *Char Kaman*, but there is little in its surroundings that recalls a rose garden. The *Dad Mahal*, or hall of justice, a building which was unfortunately destroyed by fire when Ibrahim Khan was *subahdar* of the Deccan, was also built at the same time. Another building of the same date, which cannot now be traced, was the *Nadi Mahal*, or river palace.

According to Firishta, the city of Hyderabad lies among the trees on the south bank of the river Musi, a city "the like of which for beauty and cleanliness, is not to be found in the whole of Hindustan east, west, south, or north. Its compass is near five leagues, and its bazars, unlike those of other cities of India, are laid out on a fixed plan and are spacious and clean, and through them run water channels beside which grow shady trees."

This is somewhat highly coloured, but the situation of the city is undeniably beautiful. Of its aspect, from the hill on which the Falaknuma Palace now stands, the *Kuh-i-Tur* or 'Mount Sinai' of Qutb Shahi days, Colonel Meadows Taylor writes : "from one favourite point of view of mine, the city lies stretched before you, the graceful Char Minar or gate of the four minarets, in its centre; the gigantic Mecca mosque standing out nobly; while the large tank lies at your feet, and the bold rock of the fort of Golconda rises in the distance. From hence, a rising sun gradually lighting up every object in the clear morn-

ing air, and the growing, glittering landscape terminating in the tender blue of the distance, (the scene) is inexpressibly beautiful." ✓

At least it must have seemed so to Shah Abbas, son of Tahmasp Safavi, and his ambassador who came to the court of Golconda *via* Goa with many valuable Iranian presents, in 1603. He remained in "the dilkusha garden of Hyderabad" till 1609. There were other ambassadors too. Husain Baig Qubchachi, another Persian ambassador, came in 1614 and returned in 1616. In 1617 Mir Makki and Munshi Jadoo Rao represented Jehangir at the court of Golconda. But these friendly relations only increased Delhi's appetite for the territories and riches of Golconda, and Aurangzeb, as viceroy of the Deccan, nearly conquered Hyderabad at the instigation of Mir Jumla, the double dealing Qutb Shahi Prime Minister. Mir Jumla will also be remembered for his conquest of Assam as a Moghul Commander-in-Chief. This first encounter with Delhi ended in a truce while Aurangzed hastened back to contest the imperial throne following Shah Jahan's illness. Abdulla Qutb Shah, however, had no illusions, and when Aurangzeb captured the throne of Delhi, King Abdulla placed upon his seal and coinage the pathetic legend: *it has come to a good and auspicious conclusion.* This motto is usually referred to as a prescience of the fall of the Golconda.

Meanwhile, Abul Hasan Qutb Shah, familiarly known as the Good King Tana Shah, came to the throne. He began as a pious *darvish*, but soon became the merry monarch of the Deccan, not unlike Muhammad Shah revelling in drinking, feasting and orgies. The administration, however, was ably carried on by two Brahmins, Madanna and Venkanna (Akanna), who governed the country in accordance with Hindu principles. Aurangzeb seized upon this as a pretext, and invaded Qutb Shahi territories in 1684 but actually the seige of Golconda began in 1687 and lasted eight months. Repeated treachery, despite the bravery of Abdur Razaq Lari, gave the fort to Aurangzeb and the kingdom of Golconda became just another Moghul district. It remained so until Mir Qamruddin Chin Qilich Khan made himself independent of the Moghul court. Emperor Farrukh Sayyar had made him viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Feroz Jung in 1713 but the Moghul kingdom was in decadence and the tussle for the throne continued until Muhammed Shah became king. In all this and in meeting the invasion of Nadir Shah and stopping the massacre of Delhi, Nizam-ul-Mulk played a conspicuous part and was rewarded with the title of Asaf Jah. He was then one of the ablest statesmen of the time even though his advice fell upon deaf ears. He declared himself independent of the Moghuls in 1724, and founded the Asafia dynasty.

The later Nizams, neither so wise nor so capable, maintained themselves somehow amid the conflicting new powers of the time—the Hon'ble East India Company, the Frenchmen and the Marathas. In this sempiternal conflict, the Nizams steadily lost, despite their playing one off against the other, until John Company became Queen Victoria's empire. Thereafter the Nizams were as good as any other ruler at the mercy of the British Crown.

Regarded as one of the six largest cities in India, Hyderabad together with

Secunderabad, has a total population of over 10,85,000. One interesting fact is that Secunderabad has more women while Hyderabad has more men. In Hyderabad, males exceed females by about 6,178. According to satistics literacy is about 25.25 per cent.

At present the twin cities cover about 96 square miles. Here, it is interesting to note that the area of Paris is only 30 square miles. The Musi divides old and new Hyderabad, which are connected by four narrow bridges. The old city is on the right bank and the new on the left, but growth has been all round, and the old city is only a core round which new areas have come up. Hyderabad has many distinctive divisions which are small towns by themselves. The aristocratic localities are acknowledged to be Banjara Hills, Somajiguda, and Saifabad, while modern colonies comprise Himayatnagar, Hyderguda, and Narayanguda. Mushirabad is an industrial area while Adigmet is the seat of the Osmania University. The left bank is decidedly more picturesque, and is perhaps the real capital because almost all Government offices are on this side of the river. The Secretariat and the Mint fringe upon the Hussainsagar, while Shah Manzil in Somajiguda and adjoining palaces have been for long the stronghold of Hyderabad's Prime Ministers and administrators. Below the shadow of the Naubat Pahar, are the Town Hall, the Nizam Club, the Darbar Hall, the Police Headquarters, the Zoo and the Public Gardens. Across the railway line are other residential quarters such as Red Hills and Mallepalli. The A.C. Guard Lines, Mansaheba's Tank and Asifnagar and beyond were once the Nizam's army's strong points.

Khairiatabad is another amazing locality where the primitive and the modern, and rural and urban scenes, intermingle. Here, buildings vary from the swineherd's hovel on a drainage sewer to such imposing an edifice as the Institution of Engineers. Adjoining the Fateh Maidan, is the Nizam College and from here to the river bank, the area comprising Abid Road, Sultan Bazar, Station Road, Afzalgunj and other streets and bazars, is a great centre of trade, commerce, banking, law and business of all kinds. It can be favourably compared to Clive Sreet, Calcutta, and the City in London.

Chadarghat is another picturesque locality, which at one time comprised the entire area up to Gunfoundry. This was the northern suburb of the city separated from it by the Musi river. According to the Imperial Gazetteer of 1909, " It derives its name from a dam 12 feet high thrown across the Musi, over which the water falls like a sheet (chadar). At one time this suburb contained most of the houses of the Europeans in the service of the Nizam and also of native officials, and has sprung up within the last fifty years. In 1850 with the exception of the Residency and its bazars, there was scarcely a building to be found where houses may be now counted by thousands, many of them fine buildings. The Roman Catholic Cathedral and All Saints' School; the old French Gunfoundry erected by M. Raymond, and referred to by Malcolm (1798) as a place in which ' they cast excellent cannon and made serviceable muskets '; Sir W. Rumbold's house (Rumbold's Kothi) now occupied by the Nizam College, the King Kothi, where the Nizam's eldest son resides; the Public Works Office; the Hyderabad College; and the

fine buildings known as the Saifabad Palace, now used as the offices of the Financial, Public Works and the Private Secretaries, were once all included in this area. Adjoining the compound of this palace in the west is the Mint and Stamp Office, an immense building which was completed in 1904."

The city was once surrounded by a stone wall flanked with bastions, and pierced with thirteen gates and twelve khirkis or posterns. It was built in the form of a parallelogram, six miles in circumference and 2½ square miles in area. The wall was commenced by Mubariz Khan, the last Moghul Subahdar, and completed by the first of the Nizams. The city has extended beyond its former limits on the north and east. Four bridges span the Musi. The Purana Pul, or 'Old Bridge,' is the westernmost, and the Oliphant or Chadarghat Bridge, the easternmost, while between these two are the Afzal Bridge and the Musallamjung Bridge.

The Dar-ush-shifa (hospital) about 200 yards to the north-west of the Purani Haveli (old palace), built by Sultan Quli Qutb Shah, is a large building consisting of a paved quadrangular courtyard, with chambers all round for the accommodation of the sick. A number of native physicians were formerly maintained to minister to the sick and to teach medicine. Opposite the entrance is a fine mosque erected at the same time as the hospital. The Ashur Khana, a large building west of Sir Salar Jung's palace, was erected by Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in 1594, at a cost of Rs. 66,000. It is used for the Muharram ceremonies. The Gosha Mahal palace, erected by Abul Hasan, the last Qutb Shahi King, stands a mile north of the city and has a large cistern and pleasure grounds for the zanana. The Jami Masjid, which is near the Char Minar, was built in 1596. Ruins of a Turkish bath are to be seen in the courtyard. With the exception of the Mecca Masjid and the Gosha Mahal, most of the buildings here were constructed by Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, who is said to have spent three million sterling on public buildings and irrigation works, while his nobles followed his example. An extensive burial-ground known as Mir Momin's Daira, was originally consecrated as the necropolis of the Shiah sect by Mir Momin, who came to Hyderabad from Karbala, in the reign of Abdullah Qutb Shah. It contains his remains, but now both Shiahs and Sunnis are buried here. Sir Salar Jung's family burial-ground lies to the south of the Daira.

The Nizam's Chaumahalla palace consists of three quadrangles with handsome buildings on either side, and large cisterns in the centre. The palace is luxuriously and tastefully furnished, and the zanana or ladies' apartments lie beyond the third quadrangle. There are other royal residences at Golconda, Sururnagar, Maula Ali, Asafnagar, Lingampalli and Malakpet. Salar Jung's palace, now a national museum, is situated near the new bridge and consists of two portions, one containing the Baradari and Lakkar Kot (wooden palace) lies on the right bank of the Musi, and the other is beyond the road leading to the Purani Haveli. Both are extensive buildings covering a large space of ground. Shams-ul-Umara's Baradari, situated in the west of the city,

Historically Karimnagar is a little obscure, though there are traces which represent a people lost to history but who may have flourished over 2,500 years ago. At Ellanthakunta local tradition associates the temples of Sri Rama with Sri Ramchandraji's visit to the place while in exile in the Dandakaranya. Where history fails, surely tradition must take its place. Hewitt's references to Telingana in his *Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times* seem to indicate that this part of the south was by no means unimportant in the ancient world.

The district was formerly known as " Sarkar Yeligandal " and in 1905 was renamed as Karimnagar. Most of the district was under the kings of Warangal and portions of the present Mahadeopur taluq were under the Gond rajas. Malik Kafur, a general of Alauddin Khilji, invaded this country in the year 1309 and defeated Raja Pratap of Warangal and the forts of Elgandal and Malangur fell into Muslim hands. In 1507 these forts passed into the hands of Qutb Shahis along with Warangal. These were later occupied by the Nizam.

Close to the fort of Malangur there are old graves, believed to be those of Jains. Another fort of interest in the district is the Ramgir fort situated on the top of a hill.

FORT OF 400 TEMPLES

The Nagnur fort has considerable historical importance. It derives its name from the fact that there were 400 temples in it at one time. " Nalgunoorlu," the Telugu word for four hundred, was corrupted to " Nagnur." Even today there are two good temples— one of Vishnu and the other of Siva. There are three stupas or pillars called "Budhatis," which are believed to have been constructed during Asoka's time. This shows that the place is of ancient origin.

The temples of Kaleswar and Dharmapuri on the banks of the Godavari and those at Vemalwada and Ellanthakunta attract large numbers of pilgrims during the annual

jatras. At Kaleswar is one of the Siva temples that mark the extremity of the *Trilinga* or Telugu country in the north.

The fort at Elgandal, built by Zafaruddaula about 1754, contains a mosque with a minaret which oscillates when shaken.

In Jamikunta are the two forts of Bajgur and Malangur, said to have been built respectively 700 and 1,000 years ago, and the two temples of Gurshal and Katkur. The former, built about 1229, during the reign of Raja Pratap Rudra of Warangal, though now in ruins has exquisite stone carvings still in a good state of preservation. A pillar outside the temple has an inscription in Oriya.

The fort of Jagtial was built for Zafaruddaula, in 1747, by French engineers. In the same taluq is the old temple at Dharampuri on the right bank of the Godavari.

The old fort of Anantagiri in the Sirsilla taluq, now in ruins, is built on a hill. Two mosques in the taluq, one at Kaleswar and the other at Sonipet, were built by Aurangzeb, as also was the mosque at Rajgopalpet in the Siddipet taluq.

Pratapgiri fort in the Mahadeopur taluq, is said to have been built by Raja Pratap Rudra.

Vemalwada has a temple on the south of a large tank in the enclosure of which is the tomb of Hazrat Beg Sarwar which is regarded as sacred by Hindus and Muslims alike.

In the Karimnagar taluq, Bijikhi has an old sculptured Siva temple the four central columns of whose mandapa are well-carved, while Kotapetta has a temple of the Chalukyan (Kakatiya) period.

HUZURABAD

The dargah of Shah Wali at Malangur is held in great esteem by Hindus as well as Muslims, while the hill fort there is said to have been built 1,000 years ago.

A 13th-14th century temple at Borapalli has a stone slab with Nandi on top and Kannada inscriptions on either side.

JAGTIAL

The fort here was built for Zafaruddaula by French engineers and is on the same lines as that at Nirmal. There is also a mosque of the period in Jagtial.

SULTANABAD

The temple at Kundagal has a beautifully sculptured column carved in black stone, while the ruined temple consecrated to Siva and Vishnu has a finely sculptured slab inside. Huge blocks of stone have been used in constructing this building.

Manthani (Mahadeopur) in this taluq is regarded as a holy place because Sage

Gautama performed his *tapas* here. There are several temples here, the largest being the Silesvaragudi which has a sikhara resembling those of south Indian temples. An inscription in old Nagri refers to king Ganapati of Warangal.

Karimnagar has also numerous prehistoric sites scattered all over the district.

IN the story of Sindbad the Sailor in *The Thousand and One Nights* the tale is told of diamonds in an inaccessible gorge, into which animal carcases were thrown to be carried away by the roc, a gigantic bird, with diamonds adhering to them.

This gorge might well have been one of the Krishna gorges in Mahboobnagar district, and the narrator evidently combined the well-known property of diamonds adhering to animal fat, and the sacrifice of goats which the diamond miners, as Tavernier relates, were in the habit of making on the opening of a new working to ensure its success.

THE DIAMONDS OF GOLCONDA

But Indian diamonds were famous even in 500 B.C. when they were exported to Iran. The *Brihat Samhita* (A.D. 550) mentions eight localities where diamonds were then found, and among them Panna (Central India) and the Krishna area only can be identified.

It was, however, during the Qutb Shahi period that Golconda achieved world fame as a diamond market. In 1645, Tavernier, a French jeweller, visited Golconda and the Qutb Shahi kingdom, and he says that he found 60,000 workers in the Kollur group of mines. He also records that diamonds were cut in the village of Karwan outside Golconda fort.

The Krishna basin has produced some famous diamonds. The KOH-I-NUR was found at Kollur in Madras, south of the Krishna, about 1656-1657, and was presented by Mir Jumla to Shah Jahan. The stone then weighed 787½ carats. It has passed through many hands and is in the Imperial Regalia of Britain.

The PITT or REGENT diamond was found in 1701 in Partial, weighed 410 carats and is now the property of the French Republic. It is exhibited in the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre, and valued at £ 48,000. It was reduced by cutting to about 137 carats.

The HOPE DIAMOND is perhaps a portion of the blue drop-form diamond found

at Kollur and sold by Tavernier to Louis XIV in 1642. It then weighed about 67 carats.

The NIZAM diamond of 277 carats is only a portion of a diamond which is said to have weighed 440 carats before it broke. Tavernier also saw at Golconda the GREAT TABLE diamond weighing 242 carats, which Maskelyne considers to be identical with the DARYA-I-NUR in the possession of the Shahs of Persia.

Partial, one-time enclave of Hyderabad in Madras, also has diamond-bearing formations. It is, however, a moot point whether the rocks of the Krishna basin can be worked for diamonds today.

LAND OF THE CHOLAS

As Panagal and Panugallu, Mahboobnagar goes far back into history and prehistory. The ancient name of the region was Cholawadi or the " land of the Cholas." It was bounded on the north by the Musi and in the south by the Krishna, thus corresponding to Panagal or Mahboobnagar, and Nalgonda. The great days of the Cholas began in 480 A.D.

The subsequent history of the district follows the usual pattern of other regions of Andhradesa, linked up as it was with the fortunes of various Andhra dynasties. Finally, on the fall of the kingdom of Warangal, it came under the Bahmanis. South of Panagal village, the fortress of Panagal in the Nagarkarnool taluq still commemorates the defeat of Feroz Shah Bahmani in 1470 by the rajas of Warangal and Vijayanagar, and the decisive victory of Sultan Quli Qutb Shah over the king of Vijayanagar in 1513. Both these historic battles were fought outside the fortress.

The fortress is a mile and half long and a mile broad, having seven walls, a citadel in the centre and seven towers. Illegible inscriptions are engraved on a couple of slabs outside the fort. According to another Telugu inscription in the citadel, the king's mother lived in the fort in 1604 when the seneschal was Khairat Khan. The second Nizam also resided in one of the buildings in the fort from 1786 to 1789.

TEMPLE OF 900 STEPS

To retrace the history after the fall of the Bahmanis, a portion of Mahboobnagar district was annexed by the Qutb Shahi kings, while the other portion became part of Bijapur. After 1686, the district became part of Aurangzeb's empire, and early in the 18th century it was incorporated in the Nizam's dominions.

The fort of Koilkonda was built by Ibrahim Qutb Shah, one of the Golconda kings, and contains substantial buildings which are now in ruins. In the Amrabad taluq is a ruined fort, called the Pratap Rudra Kot, which could shelter a large garrison. The old ruined city of Chandraguptapatnam, 32 miles south of Amrabad on the left bank of the Krishna, was a very populous place during the reign of Pratap Rudra, raja of Warangal. Besides these, there are four old temples of which the Maheswara temple is built on a

hill with 900 steps from the foot to the summit. Mahboobnagar was formerly known as Nagarkarnool.

AMRABAD

Beautiful as the Amrabad plateau is, it is not without its monuments. The Maheswara temple of 900 steps has already been mentioned, but there are forts and temples at Rangapur, Chandraguptapatnam and Mannanur.

GADWAL

This old Samasthan, which was incorporated with the State on the abolition of the Jagirdari, has an old Hindu fortress built in the south Indian style at Gadwal, and a temple at Pardur.

JADCHERLA

In this taluq there are temples, prehistoric sites, remains of the Buddhist period and an old tower built during the Muslim period.

MAHBOOBNAGAR

The town has a Jami Masjid, temples and forts and mosques in Bodhpur, Lingal, Nasarullabad, Badaypalli and Ghanpur. At Koilkonda there is a 16th century inscription on a small pillar in front of the gate. Here is also the Idgah of Hazrat Syed Abdur Rahman Chishti, dating from the 16th or 17th century.

Nandi Tat of the *Puranas* and Nao Nand of prehistory, Nanded is the sacred-most city of the Sikhs in southern India. The *Puranas* refer to Nanded as a very sacred place too. MacAliff gives another interesting version of the origin of Nanded : ·

" The original name of Nanded was ' Nao nand ' because it is said that nine rishis dwelt there in prehistoric times. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient city of Tagara described by the author of *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*. In the middle of the 4th century it was still a place of importance and the capital of a petty kingdom. Its fortifications have since been dismantled or have perished by lapse of time, and there is no trace of any ancient buildings."

Yet another story relates how Raja Anand wanted to shift the early Chalukyan capital from Kalyani to Nanded, built a tank by constructing stone dykes and founded the hamlet of " Nandgiri " on one of the hillocks called Ratnagari. In the 4th century a branch of the Chalukya kings of Warangal ruled over Nanded. In *Prataparudra Yaso-bhushan*, the book of the Kakatiya kings of Warangal, it is mentioned that Nanda Deo of the royal Kakatiya dynasty reigned in the area with his capital at Nanded, and that Nandgiri at Nanded was constructed in his time. His son Somdeva ruled over Kandahar for a long time. The fort of Kandahar is popularly believed to have been erected by Somdeva, but it may also be connected with Krishna III, the Rashtrakuta king of Malkhed, who is styled lord of Kandaharapura. It is surrounded by a ditch and a strong stone wall. Deglur contains an old temple of Ganda Maharaj, and Bhaisa another one built in the Hemadpanti style.

THE GLORY THAT WAS NANDED

Madhav Verman, the son of Somdeva, was one of the ancestors of the Kakatiya rulers. During the regime of these the worship of Siva and his bullock Nandi was the order of the day, and the ruins of many a temple built in those days still proclaims

the glory that was Nanded. Madhav Verman was interested in breeding pedigree cattle, and to this day horses from all parts of India, and even from Kabul, Qandhar, Kathiawad, Nepal and Banaras take part in the ancient annual fair at Malegaon, in Kandahar taluq.

In a copper plate found at Basim, Nanded is mentioned as *Nandikal* or *Nandikada*, which is more or less equivalent to Nandi Tat of the *Puranas*. Apart from Nanded and Kandahar, the localities known as Kowlas (Kailas) and Bichkunda (Muchkunda, the abode of Muchkund rishis), have also a historical background going back to the days of the Chalukyas and the Kakatiyas.

Other places of interest originating in the Hindu period are the temple of Saraswati at Basar, the Narasimha temple at Nanded, and the Buddhistic and Jain temples at Nanded, Ardhapur and Kandahar. With the advent of Muslims in the Deccan, this area passed from the Chalukyas, Kakatiyas and the Yadavas to Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad Tughlaq. Then came the Bahmanis and the town of Nanded, being on the banks of the Godavari, assumed importance as a riverside trade centre and ferry-town for traffic between the north and Bidar, Hyderabad, Warangal and the Deccan. For the same reasons it became a military centre as well.

During the premiership of Mahmud Gawan a redistribution of the Subas took place and Nanded was included in the Suba of Mahor (Mahur), Balaghat. Gawan stayed at Nanded and Kandahar for some time, and for this reason the locality of Wazirabad came to be named after him, as he was known as Wazir Mahmud. In documents dating from Malik Ambar's time, Nanded is mentioned as " Peth Wazirabad." In 1500, the Bahmanis yielded place to the Barid Shahis and Amir Barid established himself at Kandahar and Bidar. Later the Nizam Shahi, Adil Shahi and Qutb Shahi kings had their days. Malik Ambar, a sardar of the Nizam Shahi kings of Ahmadnagar, was at Nanded when displaced by the Moghuls in the year 1602.

During the Bahmani period some notable Muslim saints made their homes in the district. The principal among them were Hazrat Shah Makka Awlia, Shah Fathulla Nuri and Syed Shah Wali, who have their tombs at Nanded, the period of their pontificate being from 1051 to 1151 Hijri. Mention may also be made of Haji Sayyad Saiduddin Sarwar Makhdum, whose tomb is at Kandahar, where an annual Urs is held even now. Two old mosques at Nanded were built by Malik Ambar and one by the Qutb Shahis. A *serai* built by Mir Alam recalls the troublous days when the ambitions of the Marathas, the French, Tippu Sultan and the East India Company had made southern India a cauldron of suffering and iniquity. Long before that, with the coming of Guru Gobind Singhji in 1706, Nanded achieved an immortal place in the history of India.

GURU GOBIND SINGHJI MAHARAJ

After the final battles of Anandpur, Chamkaur and Muktasar, when the Khalsa

Panth had been placed on a solid foundation, the Tenth Guru withdrew himself from the political arena of the Punjab and retired to Damdama Sahib and wrote the *Zafarnama*, a poignantly pathetic and forcible communique, to Aurangzeb who was then busy quelling disturbances in the Deccan. Charmed by the impressive spiritual and magnetic personality of the Guru, Aurangzeb invited him for a personal interview at Ahmadnagar and the Guru left for the Deccan. But Aurangzeb died while the Guru was still on his way, and in the civil war that followed Guru Gobind Singh supported Prince Shah Alam, who became Bahadur Shah I. Thus, there came to exist strong ties of goodwill and affection between the Guru and Bahadur Shah, who requested the former to accompany him to the Deccan. With his select cavaliers, the Guru accompanied Bahadur Shah. During his stay at Ujjain, Guru Gobind Singhji came to know of the valour and witchcraft of Madho Das Bairagi of Nanded, afterwards named as Banda Bahadur and he desired to meet him. Crossing the Narmada and the Tapti, the Guru and his party entered the Maratha territory which presented a sorry spectacle of the decline of the central power, and reached the banks of the Godavari at Abchalnagar in 1707. While Bahadur Shah left for Golconda to quell the rebellion of Kambaksh, the Guru stayed at Nanded and decided to settle down.

THREW A DIAMOND IN THE GODAVARI

The very first spot where he encamped at Nanded is appropriately marked and designated by the Sangat Sahib Gurdwara. At Banda Ghat, Madho Das paid his first respects to the Guru. A Lambada disciple offered a rare diamond at the feet of Guru Gobind Singhji, who, however, threw it away into the waters of the Godavari, and this place is known as Nagina Ghat.

In the meantime Guru Gobind Singhji's end drew near. One day when he was lecturing on God's love for mankind irrespective of caste or creed, clan or country, and was attacking creeds which legalized the persecution of people differing in faith, he was stabbed by a Pathan fanatic. The wound was immediately dressed, and in a few months the Guru was able to go about and attend to his usual programme of work. Unfortunately however, before the wound was quite healed he tried to draw a huge bow at an athletic tournament. The effort was too much for an invalid, and the stitches of the wound broke asunder, causing profuse bleeding. When he saw that his strength was failing and that his dissolution was approaching, he called his disciples and told them to hold the principles laid down in the *Granth Sahib* as their Guru. His dissolution took place at the, age of 42 in 1708 A.D.—Samvat 1765 Vikram—on Sudhi 5th Kartik at midnight, and the body was cremated. The ashes were buried at a spot where now stands the Gurdwara of Huzur Sahib, Abchalnagar, at Nanded.

THE HUZUR SAHIB GURDWARA

There are various other legends and myths that have grown around the dissolution

of the Guru, but the Gurdwara of Huzur Sahib, Abchalnagar, is an amazing structure with a cupola and two minarets. It is a sacred place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs, who hold this Gurdwara in great veneration. The present shrine was erected by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1837, and there are some magnificent specimens of marble mosaic on pillars as well as on the floor. The dome of the Gurdwara, the roof and the central verandah are heavily gold plated. During the Prime Ministership of Maharaja Chandulal a jagir of five villages was granted for *Nandidip* and *pujapatri* of the Guru Sahib. The annual income of the Gurdwara is sometimes as much as one lakh of rupees. Apart from the main Gurdwara there are seven minor Gurdwaras, namely Hira Ghat, Sikhar Ghat, Mata Sahiba, Sangat Sahib, Maltekri, Banda Ghat and Nagina Ghat, each of which commemorates some miracle or notable incident in the life of Guru Gobind Singhji.

The inner sanctuary of the Gurdwara, the *Manji Sahib* or the samadhi of Guru Gobind Singh Maharaj, is opened long before dawn and once the Head Pujari enters the samadhi the doors are closed after him. He bathes the *Manji Sahib*, *Shashtras* (weapons) and *Poshaks* (valuable garments) with water brought from the Godavari, cleans and arranges them. While this is being done inside, the Granthi Maharaj who is in the Chowki invokes the permission of the Guru *Granth Sahib* for *Prakash*, and the Ragis chant the hymn Asa-Ka-Var. This continues till 6 or 7 a.m. Then the Head Pujari comes out of the Mandir, and this is known as Prakash of Mandir Sahib. Then *Ardash*, and Pershad are offered to the Guru Granth Sahib, after which the Head Pujari opens all the four doors of the Mandir and inner precincts and Pershad is distributed to all. For nearly one hour Ragis sing kirtans, such as *Anand Sahib* which are followed by *Ad Sree Guru Granth* katha. Once again between 10 and 11 there is offering of Karapershad and other Pershads. Kirtan *Chowki charan kowl* and katha of *Dasam Granth Sahib* follow during the day. In the evening Sodar Sahib's kirtan is recited and Karapershad is offered. After distribution of the Pershad, *Arti*, *Chowki* and *Kirtan Sohalla* take place and thereafter the function terminates.

BHAISA

This town in Madhol taluq possesses an old tank with an Idgah on its western bank, a temple dating from 11th to 13th century, three Muslim dargahs and a Jami Masjid.

Other antiquities and archæological remains in the taluq are at Basar and Sirala-Degaon.

BILLOLI

The mosque of Sarfaraz Khan, a Moghul governor in 1645, was built during the reign of Shah Jahan.

KAULAS

In the Deglur taluq, Kaulas has the Mahadeva temple dating from 13th to 14th

century, the Khooni or " bloody " Masjid dating from 16th to 17th century, the shrine of the 17th century saint Bahlul Shah and the dargah of Shah Ziaul Haq. There is also an old fort here, which was wrested from the rajas of Warangal in 1323 A.D. by the Muslims.

KANDAHAR

A fort here is said to have been originally built by Somdeva, the raja of Kandahar, and later added to by Krishna III, the Rashtrakuta raja of Malkhed styled " Lord of Kandaharpura," but there are inscriptions referring to Muhammad Tughlaq, Ibrahim Adil Shah and Aurangzeb.

Notable features are many pieces of Turkish ordnance with names of engineers and dates on them. The Muhammad Shahi Jami Masjid has inscriptions relating to Ibrahim Adil Shah and Nizam Shah.

■

INDUR was the original name of Nizamabad. Indur is a corrupted form of " Indra-puri," named after an ancient king. This king may have been Indradatta of the rebel Trikuntaka dynasty, *circa* 388 A.D., who ruled over the lower regions of the Narmada and the Tapti, or the mighty Vishnukundin Indravarman I, *circa* 500 A.D., or some other king of the same name and same dynasty. Historically obscure, Indur was conquered by Alauddin Khilji in 1311 and later formed part of the Bahmani and Qutb Shahi king-doms, and the Moghul Empire until it came under the Nizams.

The original " Indur District " underwent large-scale territorial changes in 1905 and the name Indur itself was changed to Nizamabad, after the railway line had been completed.

To the natural beauty of rivers, canals, forests and the Nizamsagar project, must also be added the remarkable examples of temple architecture in the district.

BODHAN

The Deval Masjid here seems to have been originally a temple. The conversion is likely to have taken place during Muhammad Tughlaq's time as indicated by two Persian inscriptions. Rashtrakuta inscriptions in Kannada-Telugu have also been found in Bodhan.

DICHPALLI

Some ten miles east of Nizamabad near Dichpalli there is a beautifully carved temple of Vaishanava. There had been no idols in this temple for a long time but they were restored nearly three years ago. Built on a flat hillock and having a large tank in front, it is a picturesque landmark. It has exquisite carvings and circular columns

in Dravidian style and is enclosed by a strong masonry wall.

JANKAMPET

The old temple here has a central mandapa, ante-chamber, a shrine and a pillared hall styled as dharmashala. It is not, however, of very great architectural or artistic merits.

NIZAMABAD CITY

The oldest archæological remains today are Jaina sculptures employed in fortifications which date from 12th century A.D. The fort belongs to Qutb Shahi era. The tomb of a nameless saint is another feature. The temple of Kanteshwar though comparatively new is worthy of a visit.

At Garuasamudram, a small village ten miles south of the town, there are tombs of three Armenians which date from 17th century, while about half a dozen miles to the west there is a famous temple of Hanuman where Swami Ramdas of Shivaji fame is supposed to have worshipped for some time.

OSMANABAD

A district Osmanabad is quite recent but it has many places of protohistoric as well as historic importance which proclaim even today the glory of the ancient past.

According to local tradition Sri Rama received divine guidance about the route to Lanka in the vicinity of Tuljapur near the Jumnajal hill. Here Sri Rama prayed to Devi Tuljabhavani who revealed the path, and the place is even today known as Ghat Saile.

Tagara, whose ruins still remain unexplored in the town of Thair (Ter), was famous during the Andhra period as Tagara muslin and Paithan onyx were two of the commodities exported to Imperial Rome.

Latur—corrupted from Lattalur—is a link with the Rashtrakutas of Manapura, King Krishna I of which dynasty was the author of the famous Kailasa at Ellora. It is not known whether Manapur or Lattalur was the original capital until it was shifted to Manayakheta by King Govinda III. Osmanabad was originally Dharasiva, a name lost in the history of Saivism.

Osmanabad has been a frontier district of the State in more ways than one. Like Aurangabad and Nalgonda, it has had an aura of military importance inasmuch as it is a wild rocky area difficult to attack but easy to resist. Probably because the district was the nearest point of attack for the Marathas in their heyday that it came to assume a strategic value for the Nizams. Historically, it has been a bone of contention between the Adil Shahis of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar.

The district came under Muslim rule in the beginning of the 14th century, when it was annexed to the empire of Delhi by Alauddin Khilji. On the foundation of the Bahmani kingdom, it fell to that power, and, when that monarchy in turn dissolved, to the Sultans of Ahmadnagar and Bijapur. The conquest of the Deccan by Aurangzeb reunited it to Delhi, till the foundation of Hyderabad State in the early part of the 18th century. It was ceded to the British Government with the Raichur *doab* under

the treaty of 1853, but was restored to the Nizam in 1860.

MOST PICTURESQUE PLACE IN THE DECCAN

Six places of archæological interest figure in the district—Naldrug, Owsa, Osmanabad, Parenda, Thair (Ter) and Tuljapur. Naldrug is an outpost town right on the frontier itself. The fort of Naldrug is situated above the ravine of the Bori river, and is one of the best fortified and most pictureque places in the Deccan. Meadows Taylor has given a very interesting and impressive description of the fort in his book *The Story of My Life*. Before the Muslim invasion in the 14th century it belonged to a local raja, probably a vassal of the Chalukyas. It fell to the Bahmani dynasty who built the stone fortifications. After the division of the Bahmani kingdom in 1482, it was seized by the Adil Shahis of Bijapur, and was a bone of contention between them and the Ahmadnagar Sultans. Ali Adil Shah in 1558 not only added to the fortifications, but also erected a dam across the Bori, which afforded a constant supply of water to the garrison.

ANCIENT CAVES AND SHRINES

Groups of caves known as the Dabar Lena, Chamar Lena and Lachandar Lena lie around the town of Osmanabad (Dharaseo), the first-mentioned group being Jain and Vaishanava excavations. Roughly the caves may be assigned to the period between A.D. 500 and 650. Hasangaon, 40 miles north-west of Naldrug, contains two large caves in a solitary hill, which were Brahmanical rock shrines. (Detailed information about these caves is given in *Dharaseo or Osmanabad Caves* obtainable from the Director of Archæology, Hyderabad.)

SACRED TO DEVI TULJABHAVANI

Tuljapur, a town 20 miles north-west of Naldrug, is a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage. In a ravine at the foot of the hill is the temple of Tuljabhavani, which is visited by Hindus from all parts of India, especially on the full moon of the Dassara festival, when a great jatra is held. It was here that the path to Lanka was revealed to Sri Rama by the goddess.

The temple is situated on a hill, but one has to go down into the temple to reach the deity. The original old temple was built nearly 800 years ago. The Maharajas of Kolhapur and Satara, and Ahalya Bai Holkar, are known to have built the huge outer structure of the temple. All Marathas believe in Tuljabhavani as their *Kuldevata* (family deity). Many costly ornaments given by Shivaji are still used for puja on occasions of celebrations. There is one *go-mukh* (cow's mouth) inside the temple, through which

water falls continuously and ultimately goes to *kallol teerth* (tank) where pilgrims bathe.

Behind the Bhavani temple there is another temple called Bharatiya Math which is situated in the valley. It is believed that the goddess goes there at night for playing chess with the gods and a chess-board and *cowries* are religiously kept in the Math. The *cowries* are worn by the Bhutyas, the Condhalis and the Aradhis, who are a peculiar tribe of professional worshippers of Bhavani.

MANKESAR

Here are Mahadeva temples of 13th and 14th centuries of the Chalukyan type. The group is constructed of fine granite stone richly carved with figures and sculptures. Opposite the main temple, there is a ruined nandi on a pedestal adorned with an elephant frieze executed in high relief.

NALDRUG

The fort here is said to have been built originally by a Hindu raja who was a vassal of the Chalukyan kings of Kalyani. It was later included in the possession of the Bahmanis and subsequently was taken over by the Adil Shahi kings of Bijapur. The most interesting building inside the fort is the dam built across the river Bori. The dam and the Pani Mahal ' Water-Pavilion ' which is built underneath in the middle of the dam, were designed by a Persian architect, Mir Md. Imadin, during the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. A Persian inscription on the Mahal, dated 1613 A.D., records these facts. There is another Persian inscription of Ali Adil Shah corresponding to 1560 A.D. fixed on a mosque which mentions the construction of the fortifications and the mosque.

OSMANABAD CITY

The group of Jaina and Brahmanical caves excavated in a low rocky ridge have already been mentioned.

The dargah of Hazrat Shamsuddin is a Muslim shrine of the 14th century. This dargah is much esteemed by both Hindus and Muslims. It is a square structure surmounted by a lofty graceful hemispherical dome and is decorated all round with bands of lotus petals. Over the entrance facing the south is a Persian inscription recording the date of the death of the saint as 730 A.D. Just opposite the doorway is the grave of the saint's son, Tajuddin.

OWSA TOWN (AUSA)

Here, the fort is square in shape, surrounded by a double wall and a moat all round, and is said to have been built by the Bijapur kings. It contains a large gun, 18 feet long,

with the name of Nizam Shah engraved on it. Most of the old buildings are in ruins, but an extensive underground building measures 76 by 50 feet, the roof of which forms the bottom of a large cistern. An old mosque was built during Aurangzeb's viceroyalty of the Deccan, as is apparent from an inscription it bears. The Jami Masjid in the town is built in the Bijapur style of architecture, with a dome and facade of cusped arches.

PARENDA

The fort, erected by Mahmud Gawan, the celebrated Bahmani minister, contains several large guns mounted on bastions. Parenda was the capital of the Nizam Shahis for a short time after the capture of Ahmadnagar by the Moghuls in 1605. It was besieged unsuccessfully by Shah Jahan's general in 1630. It was, however, reduced by Aurangzeb during his viceroyalty of the Deccan. The fortifications are in good order, but the old town is in ruins. Numerous ruins in the neighbourhood testify to the former populousness of the place.

TER

The village, situated about three miles from the railway station of that name and about 12 miles north-east of Osmanabad, on the Kurdwadi-Latur branch line, is believed by some to have occupied the site of " Tagara " of Ptolemy. It is even now noteworthy on account of the apsidal temple which it contains. The temple is an interesting replica of the rock-cut Buddhist chaityas of western India and the Pagodas of Mamallapuram as well as the basilicas of the Mediterranean zone. The building is a brick structure consisting of an apsidal shrine covered over with a barrel-shaped ridge-like vault and faced with a square flat-roofed mandapa. The large size of the bricks used in its construction indicates the antiquity of the building, but a modern wooden door fitted in the fore-wall of the mandapa, and some recent images of Vishnu in the shrine, mark the present dedication. Tagara muslin used to be fabricated here.

There is also famous for Saint Gora Kumbhar, the potter around whom many 12th century legends centre. He was a devotee of god Vithal. Once his wife left the baby in his charge. In his devotion he forgot all about the baby, who unfortunately fell into the deep receptacle for clay and was drowned. A tremendous domestic storm arose, in which the wife not only abused the deity but actually threatened to break the *murti*. When Gora approached to her to save the idol she charged him in the name of Vithaldev himself not to touch her—this put an end to marital ties, though the two were reconciled. In despair, the wife got him married to her sister but unfortunately his father-in-law asked him to treat both sisters equally, so that he had to treat even the new wife as a sister !

One night the two sisters conspired and when the saint was asleep they took his

arms around them. When he awoke he was so horrified at the breaking of his oath that he cut off his hands. According to legend his hands were miraculously restored when he tried to raise them for clapping while attending a *kirtan* held by Saint Namdeo, his contemporary.

Another legend says that on one occasion Namdeo and other devotees came on a visit, but Saint Gora started tapping their heads with his potter's mallet. They were amazed as well as indignant. He then replied : " I am only testing which head is *pucca* and which *kutcha*," pots and pans being tested in this manner.

P ARBHANI links up with the Stone Age. In the valleys of the Godavari and its tributaries, the Deccan trap is overlaid by gravels and clay beds in which layers of fossilized bones of extinct mammalia have been discovered, clearly establishing that this area was of some importance in the Stone Age. From Stone Age down to the legendary Rishi Agastya and onwards until the Asokan Age, Parbhani remained obscure, but Asoka's southern conquests brought it into the picture of greater India inasmuch as it fringed upon the main routes to his empire in the south.

Parbhani once formed part of the Yadava kingdom of Devagiri, the modern Daulatabad, and was later conquered by Alauddin Khilji in the beginning of 14th century A.D. After the death of Muhammad Tughlaq it fell successively in the hands of the Bahmani and the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmadnagar. Incorporated into India it remained in the Moghul empire until the Hyderabad State came into being.

The ruined fort at Parbhani is popularly believed to have been erected during the days of Yadava kings. There are many other small forts at different places in the district which commemorate the glory of the Yadavas. It was during the regime of those kings that the worship of the god Siva and his bullock Nandi was the order of the day and many a great temple all over the district still portrays the religious fervour of those days.

The shrine of Naganath at Aundha in Hingoli taluq is a structure of great archæological importance, and contains one of the twelve Jyotirlingas of India. It had seven storeys up to the days of Aurangzeb. The present structure has a courtyard of 7,200 square feet and is 60 feet high. It is adorned with hundreds of exquisitely carved figures of men, horses, elephants, bulls and monkeys. It is believed that this temple was built by a Pandava raja at a most fabulous cost. A pucca road connects Aundha with Chondi railway station on Purna-Hingoli line and there is direct connection by bus from Parbhani.

The Jain temple of Parasnath near Jintur is carved inside a rock with a narrow dark

passage leading to the domed building. There are serveral figures beautifully carved in stone, and the central figure is 12 feet high carved in a greenish stone.

An unassuming temple near Bamni standing at the confluence of the Saraswati and the Purna recalls architectural styles of more than a thousand years ago. The shrine of Ramazan Shah, situated on the summit of a hill near Khari in the Hingoli taluq, is enclosed by a strong wall 30 feet high and 1,200 feet square. This saint is said to have been converted to Islam, and his shrine is visited by both Hindus and Muslims. Besides these, a large number of Hemadpanti temples are found throughout the district. The district was for a long time the battlefield between the kings of Ahmadnagar and the Imad Shahis of Berar.

Important dargahs in the district are those of Khani Alam at Basmat, of Hazrat Shamsuddin and Hazrat Shah Mastan at Jintur and of Hazrat Shah Ismail at Kunri.

Old forts are at Anthanli, Pathri, Badgaon and Amargarh.

NAGANATH TEMPLE, AUNDHA

Aundha is a village in the Hingoli taluq of Parbhani district and can be approached from Chondi—a station on the Purna-Hingoli railway, Aundha lying only eight miles from there.

The temple is famous for containing one of the twelve Jyotirlingas. It is star-shaped in plan like all Chalukyan temples, the arrangement being—a large square mahamandapa in the middle, three porticoes on the north, south and west and the shrine in the east. The pillars supporting the roof of the mahamandapa are extremely graceful, lofty, octagonal in form and most exquisitely carved. The sculptural decoration of the doorways of the shrine and the porticoes is also of a superior order. The outer face of the edifice is also gorgeously decorated in true Chalukyan fashion by means of horizontal and vertical bands of sculptured friezes, interpersed and relieved at equal intervals by means of plainer bands. Dr Yazdani has rightly compared the workmanship and detail of the temple with those of Halebid—*vide* Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad, for the year 1917-18.

HINGOLI TOWN

Hingoli is a great cotton mart, and is famous as one of the first places in the Deccan at which operations for the suppression of *thugi* were commenced about 1833.

Many prehistoric sites in various places in the taluq have yielded neolithic and megalithic artifacts, flakes, cores, stone implements and stone objects.

RAICHUR

RAICHUR district has a direct link with the Stone Age, 7,000 years ago at least, when man was yet an infant. Recent discoveries take us back only to the neolithic period but this is by itself evidence of previous civilizations. Who were those people and what was their civilization is unknown, but they have left us weapons, implements and bones. It is also not known definitely whether Raichur had any importance during the Vedic and the Epic eras of Indian History, but popular tradition identifies the Kishkinda of *Ramayana* as Anegundi and Vijayanagar on the opposite bank of the Tungabhadra, both in Raichur district. A part of the army of Sri Rama on its march against Ravana passed through the district.

It is not unlikely that Ikshvaku colonists gradually trickled down through Ujjain and Vidharba, brought civilization to this area and named the Krishna after the hero of *Mahabharata*. The name Ikshvaku occurs in the *Rig Veda* and the Ikshvakus were connected with the Purus or the Pauravas (Vedic Index Vol. I P. 75). In the *Puranas* the royal family of Ayodhya is represented as having descended from a king named Ikshvaku, and according to the *Vishnu Purana*, of the 100 sons of Ikshvaku 48 ruled in Dakshina or the south. One Ikshvaku inscription at Nagarjunakonda also discloses that even Buddha was descended from the illustrious Ikshvakus. But this protohistoric darkness melts in the light of the Asokan edicts and discoveries of coins, figurines and other antiquities in the district, which establish its importance during the Buddhist period. During the days of Andhra supremacy it probably did not figure much, although coins of the Satavahana period have been discovered in the district. The fort at Raichur, the Gadwal Samasthan and the Anegundi traditions go back to the days of the Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Yadavas of Devagiri and the Vijayanagar empire. After the Tughlaq conquest, it fell first to the Bahmanis and then to the Adil Shahis of Bijapur. For some time it formed a part of the Moghul empire till Hyderabad State came into existence.

Maski in Lingsugur taluq is one of the oldest sites in the State. Here excavations

have brought to light remains of the neolithic age—bones, flints, implements,—and of the Asokan and Buddhist ages. A miniature head of Buddha in crystal which dates from somewhere between 200 to 300 B.C. is an exquisite discovery. Coins discovered tell the tale of the Satavahana dynasty whose last great emperor was Gautamiputra Swami Sri Yajna Satakarni, *circa* 186 A.D. What happened in this part of Andhradesa after the Satavahanas is the usual history of the Saka usurpers, the Cholas, the Pallavas and their successors, and of the two Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas and the Kalachuris. Maski is indeed an antiquarian's delight.

The forts at Adhoni, Anegundi, Deodrug, Koppal, Alampur, Mudgal, Malihabad and Raichur are of historic importance.

Deodrug was the stronghold of the poligars of the Bedar, " fearless ", tribe who were so powerful that the first of the Nizams sought their alliance. The fort is walled on three sides and the fourth or the western side is barred by hills.

The hill fort at Koppal is very old but its lower fortifications were rebuilt by French engineers under Tipu Sultan. The fort also figured as the stronghold of Bhima Rao in 1857. The fortifications consist of two forts, the upper fort is situated on the lofty and insulated summit of a hill, about 400 feet above the ground. Sir John Malcolm described it as the strongest place he had seen in India.

Very little is known about the Hindu origin of the fort in Adhoni. In 1347, Alauddin Bahmani, and in 1375 Mujahid Shah Bahmani, captured the fort. It was subsequently under the Rajas of Vijayanagar, but after the battle of Talikotta in 1565 it was conquered by the Bijapur kings.

An old Hindu temple, built in 13th century of lime and stone with sculpture on the walls, has a black stone slab bearing an inscription in the Devanagri characters.

The fort in Malihabad is an ancient military structure of the Hindu period, which is now in a dilapidated condition. A pair of elephants carved in red stone is placed in front of a gateway inside the fort. It has a Kannada-Telugu inscription of the Kakatiya rajas.

The Mudgal fort was the seat of the Yadava governors of Deogiri in 1250. It came successively into the possession of the rajas of Warangal, the Bahmani and Bijapur Sultans, and lastly it fell to Aurangzeb. There is a small Roman Catholic colony in the town, whose ancestors were originally converted by one of St Xavier's missionaries from Goa. The church was built at an early date and contains a picture of the Madonna.

Gadwal is another historic locality whose origin is lost in antiquity. The earliest trace is the conferment of the status of Sarnagoud over six paragnas by King Pratapa Rudra Deva upon Bukka Polavi Reddi, the ruler of Gadwal. Gadwal has an interesting fort, a great temple, the Garudasthamba temple and the Sri Keshava temple with the dwajasthamba.

In Manvi besides the temples of the Ramashimha and Venkateshwara there is a temple of Marothi which is on a hill to the west of the town. Beside this temple is a

large slab of stone having a long Kannada inscription. A similar inscription is near a wall on the ruined fort.

ALAMPUR

The gorges of the Krishna in the Alampur taluq are of romantic interest inasmuch as they are believed to have been the source of diamonds in medieval times. The Gorge of Diamonds in the legend of Sindbad the Sailor and the Roc is also believed to have been one of these gorges.

"Dakshina Kashi," or Banaras of the south is how Bala-Brahmesvara or, as now known, Alampur, is termed by tradition, and the euphonym is well-merited by the many sacred temples on the banks of the holy Tungabhadra.

Here history and legend have consorted together with stone and sculpture from times immemorial, and here can be seen the living footprints of the past from Stone Age down through prehistory and protohistory to the great days of the Satavahanas, the early and later Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, Kalachuriyas and Kakatiyas, the last of the Andhra kings.

"The prosperous Chalukyan family of world-praised manavyasa gotra, descendants of Hareeti, who became prosperous by the favour of Saptamatrika, who obtained a series of auspices by the shelter of god Kumara, who susbdued all kings at the mere sight of emblem of Varaha obtained by the grace of Almighty Narayan," is an inscription on the ramparts of the ruined ancient fort recalling the glory of the Chalukyas while an inscription at Devadroni Tirtha refers to the reign of Vijayadatta Chalukya.

It was the great grandson of Pulakesin II who had the *prakara-bandh*, or rampart wall, built to stem the waters of the Tungabhadra from flooding into the Brahmesvara Temple, the construction being carried out by Isanacarya Swami Bhattapada. The date corresponds to May 3 and 4, 714 A.D.

At one time there was the Brahmapuri University here, and two of its professors Trilochana Muninadha Pandita and Ekanta Desikadi Pandita were honoured by kings and queens.

"Virabalanjya Samaya," commercial syndicates, also honoured them in the days of the Kalachuris and the Kakatiyas, and Veeragallulus of western Andhra period have also been found here.

The Brahmesvara and the Papnasa groups of Temples at Alampur constitute an important stage in the evolution of temple architecture in south India, and an affinity to Ellora and Ajanta is noticeable.

Alampur has over a dozen inscriptions recording various gifts made by the later Chalukyas. The Kakatiyas and the rulers of Vijayanagar seem to have made no additions to the temples of Alampur but inscriptions of their times prove that Alampur continued to occupy an important place among the religious shrines of the south.

At Alampur the Tungabhadra takes a turn to the north and so acquires sanctity

and imparts holiness to the temples consecrated at this spot.

Certainly the Visvesvera, the Visalaksi, the Duntti-Ganesa and the Kala Bhairava Temples of holy Banaras have their counterparts in the Brahmesvara, the Jogulamba, the Duntti-Ganesa and the Kala-Bhairava shrines and Alampur well deserves to be the Dakshina-Kashi, "Banaras of the South." other parallels are also not wanting, including 64 ghats in both places.

There are two main clusters of temples—the Brahmesvara, and the Papnasa, the former inside the fort and the latter half a mile away from Alampur.

The leading temple in the Brahmesvara cluster of nine is triple-shrined with three deities consecrated on three sides of a many-pillared hall facing the river. The nine temples Nava-Brahma group of temples are Bala-Brahma, Garuda-Brahma, Svarga-Brahma, Padma Brahma, Traka-Brahma, Arka-Brahma, Kumara-Brahma, Vira-Brahma, and Visva-Brahma.

Of these Bala-Brahma is venerated most. The inner plan and decoration of these temples bear no affinity to the Indo-Aryan temples but have a striking resemblance to the plans and carvings of some of the rock-cut temples of western India as the projected porches of these temples are identical in form to the portico of Cave XIX, Ajanta. The temples have a central approach leading to the shrine in the form of a nave, with an aisle on either side, which as in the case of the Buddhist chaityas, are separated from the former by rows of pillars. The shrines are square with circumambulatory passage around. In imitation of the rock-cut architecture, walls are closed but windows fitted with exquisite trellis screens have been provided for ventilation. The carving of the pillars and architraves are identical with those of the Buddhist and Brahmanical caves of western India, so much so that on entering the temples one has to remind himself that he is inside a temple and not in a rock-cut shrine.

The sikharas of the temples, according to Cousens, are " of an unusual model particularly the sphere which is the frustum of a square pyramid surrounded by a large and very compressed spheroid."

Alampur has indeed a wealth of exquisite delights for the historian, the antiquarian, the archæologist and the painter, scultptor and art-lover which have to be seen to be appreciated.

Other interesting places are the Suryanarayana the Narasimha-alaya, the Muslim dargah and the magnificent gateways of the fort. The fort was built by Vijayanagar rajas and subsequently conquered by Muslim kings. It has three ditches and 30 bastions.

Alampur is six miles from the metre guage railway station of the same name in Raichur district, and can be easily reached from Hyderabad or Guntakal in Madras.

ANEGUNDI

Anegundi recalls the days of the great Vijayanagar kingdom, for just across the Tunga-

bhadra is Hampi, the ruined capital of the forgotten empire—an empire which has been praised in glowing terms even in *The Thousand and One Nights* which gives a graphic description of the splendour of Vijayanagar.

Both Hampi and Anegundi were destroyed by the Muslim confederacy after the great battle of Talikotta (1565). The confederacy consisted of the kings of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Bidar and Golconda. The Vijayanagar armies were led by Sedasivaraya and his brothers, and the Vijayanagar army was 82,000 horses, 9,00,000 foot and 2,000 elephant strong. The Muslim army was comparatively smaller but the battle seems to have been decided by the heavy artillery used by the Muslims. The battle is said to have been joined on January 5, 1565, and the number slain computed at 1,00,000.

Rajas of Anegundi are lineal descendants of the kings of Vijayanagar. The Vijayanagar dynasty ruled from 1336 to 1565. Anegundi means 'elephant-pit' being the place where the elephants of the Vijayanagar kings were kept.

The ancient town of Anegundi which has also been identified by some scholars with Kong-Kien-na-pu-le (Kunkanapura) of Hiuen Tsang is in a state of complete ruin now. The remains of magnificent buildings of the Vijayanagar dynasty are still traceable and there are fine specimens in the pillars of the Oncha Appa-Matha and the screens and scupture of the Ganesa temple. The pillars are of jet black basalt and are deeply carved. The sculptures appear in relief on the surface of the pillars and are similar in design and workmanship to the pillars in the Huvina Hadgatta temple in the Bellary district.

The ceiling of the Oncha Appa Matha has also some paintings which consists of devices still in vogue in Rajputana and northern India. In one panel there is a figure of Siva with a long beard riding on five female acrobats who have joined themselves in the form of an elephant.

In another panel the same deity is riding on a group of five women who have united themselves together in the form of a horse. There is also a *palki* formed of women in the same style. The outlines of the figures are weak and the colours are insipid. They probably belong to the 17th century.

GABBUR

At Gabbur the temples of Bhangar Basappa, the Vishvesvara temple, the Ishwar temple (Gannigudi Mutt), the Venkateshwara temple, the Chandi Gate temple, the Hanuman temple, the temple near Jami Masjid and Male Sankara's temple are worth seeing. Gabbur is in Deodrug taluq.

ITTAGI

Ittagi is a small village in Raichur district some three miles to the south of Bennikoppa railway station between Koppal and Gadag. The Mahadeva temple situated

in this village is one of the finest Chalukyan temples and fully justifies the title 'emperor among temples' (devalaya chakravarti) given to it by the founder.

The plan of the temple comprises a shrine with an ante-chamber, a closed hall with porches on either side of it towards the north and south, and a pillared hall which is open at the sides. The temple faces east, and the great open hall at this end was originally supported upon sixty-eight pillars.

The slabs of the ceiling of the middle apartment of the hall have been carved into a rich arrangement of hanging arabesque foliage and makaras which spring from the jaws of a kintimukha mask. The convolutions of the design with their circling excrescences and bwildering whorls form a most luxuriant pattern.

Beautiful wreaths of filigree are repeated as ornament in the recessed panels of the walls below and in two places, one on either side of the shrine, serve as window-frames, the spaces between the rolls forming the lights. The three principal niches on the shrine walls, boldly accentuated by their deep projecting cornices, are now empty, their images having disappeared.

The beautiful inscription in flowing Kannada verse set up in a hall adjacent to the temple states that this temple was built in A.D. 1112 by Mahadeva, a general (Dandanayaka) of the Western Chalukya king, Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI of Kalyani.

This temple is almost unrivalled in this part of the country both in the magnificence of its architectural style and its luxuriant decorative detail.

KALLUR

There are some old 13th century temples in the village and a Hanuman temple outside wherein are two beautiful old pieces of sculpture one representing Ganesa and the other Saptamatrika (Seven Mothers).

There is another temple called Mukandeshwara situated to the west of the village. It seems to be the oldest shrine in the village; its pillars having some good carvings. The bases of the pillars are covered with bas-relief representing floral designs, animal figures and droll subjects. The superstructure of the temple excepting the sikhara seems to have been built in Bahmani or Adil Shahi period as is obvious from the turrets, the friezes and other Muslim motifs.

To the north of Mukandeshwar temple, at a distance of about a furlong and a half, is a small temple in which an image of Kali, locally known as Karamma, has been enshrined. The fourth shrine is not in use. The fifth temple is called Pelommal Gudi. The sixth temple is known as Venkateshwargudi. There are three inscriptions in the village. One of the records has been fixed opposite Karamma's temple. The other inscription is carved on a piece of sculpture representing an elephant and the last inscription is close to the well.

KUSHTAGI

There are Hindu temples at Bergi, Hamsasagar, Holigiri, Para, Paratgiri, Kushtagi,

Rampur, Santgadh and Vajarbanda. There is also a mosque at Kushtagi.

LINGSUGUR

In this taluq there is an old 8th century fortress on a rock, situated between the two tributaries of Krishna at Jaldrug. From an inscription in the fort, it appears that the fort was built by one of the Yadava rajas of Devagiri (Daulatabad) about the close of the 12th century.

There are numerous prehistoric sites in this taluq, while at Honhalli and Wendalli ruins of ancient smelting factories have been found. Wendalli is well-known for its gold working.

MASKI

The archæological importance of Maski has already been mentioned, but it has also a link with the Asokan age.

In the neighbourhood of the town under a canopied boulder is carved an Asokan edict in Brahmi Script. The importance of this inscription lies predominantly in its mention of the fact that Asoka was the author of the edict.

Maski ("Masangi" or "Suvarnagiri," town of gold) is 17 miles from Lingsugur in Raichur district.

MUDGAL

Mudgal fort has already been mentioned but Mudgal is also famous in history as the home of Parthal, the Helen of the South, for whom two mighty kingdoms went to war—the Bahmani and the Vijayanagar kingdoms. *The Cambridge History of India* gives the event as below.

"In 1406 Harihara II died, and was succeeded by his son, Bukka II, and in the same year occurred the romantic episode of the goldsmith's daughter of Mudgal, a strange occurrence, but reasonably well attested.

"A poor goldsmith and his wife, living near Mudgal, are said to have had a daughter named Parthal, of such surpassing beauty and brilliant accomplishments that her fame spread far and wide, and was carried by a Brahman who had been her instructor to the court of Bukka, who sent messengers to demand her of her parents. They, regarding the proposal as an honour, were disposed to comply, but the girl declined it. Bukka crossed the Tungabhadra with 5,000 horse, and sent a party to Mudgal to abduct the girl, but news of the raid had preceded it, and by the time that the party reached Mudgal, Parthal and her parents had fled. Meanwhile, Feroz the Bahmani king learnt of Bukka's raid, promptly went to war and defeated the invaders.

" After his return to Ferozabad the king sent to Mudgal for the beautiful Parthal and her parents. The girl was given in marriage to Hasan Khan, his son, and the parents

received gifts in money and grant of their native village. It was probably on this occasion that the goldsmiths of the Deccan were permitted once more to follow their ancestral calling as bankers and money-changers, from which they had been debarred by the edict of Muhammad 1."

RAICHUR

The Raichur Fort, according to an inscription on a huge stone (42 ft. by 3 ft.) was built by Gore Gangaya Ruddivaru, a minister of the raja of Warangal, in 1294. The country round Raichur was the battle-ground of the ancient Hindu and Jain dynasties as well as of the Muslim and Hindu kingdoms of Gulbarga and Vijayanagar. After the decline of the Bahmani power towards the close of the fifteenth century, it formed part of the Bijapur kingdom.

Upon the subjugation of Bijapur and Golconda by Aurangzeb, Raichur was garrisoned by the Moghuls. A short distance from the west gate of the fort are the remains of a strongly built palace. The fortifications form a square of large stones 12 feet long by three feet thick, laid on one another without any cementing material. They consist of two walls, inner and an outer, and are surrounded on three sides by a deep ditch, while on the fourth or southern side there is a hill. The outer fortifications and the gateways were constructed by Ibrahim Adil Shah about 1549. The inner fort has two gateways and the outer three. The fort contains an old gun over 20 feet long. The Jami Masjid in the town was built in 1618.

The Ek-Minar Masjid, according to a Persian inscription on its threshold, was constructed by Ambar in 919 A.H. in the reign of Mahmud Shah Bahmani. The architectural characteristic of this mosque is that as its name itself signifies it has only one minaret which is about 65 feet high standing just above the entrance in the south-east corner of the courtyard of the mosque and was probably intended to serve as an " azan tower " like the Qutb Minar at Delhi. It consists of two storeys and gradually tapers upwards ending in a rounded dome of Bahmani style.

Some distance from the Ek-Minar Mosque is Yatim Shah's mosque, adjoining which is the Kati Darwaza. The other notable gateways are the Maccai Darwaza, Naurangi Darwaza and Khandaq Darwaza. The Naurangi Darwaza appears to be a Hindu structure and one of the bastions bears a well-carved figure of a Naga king with a crown of five-headed serpent.

G REAT lakes, historic monuments, temples and forts make Warangal an interesting district for the pilgrim, the historian, the archæologist and the nature lover. Warangal itself is not very ancient, but Hanamkonda and legends surrounding it seem to link the area up with the great Vishnukundins, and other previous dynasties of the Buddhist and pre-Buddhist periods of Indian history. The district originally formed a portion of the ancient kingdom of the Andhras who had subdued the whole of the Deccan.

THE KAKATIYAS

The Kakatiyas started as the generals and commanders of the Chalukyas of Kalyani, and won the favour of their masters so well that Somesvara I granted the district (*visaya*) of Hanamkonda (Anamkonda) to Prola I, son of Beta I. Prola I's son, Beta II, continued as a subordinate of the Chalukyas but his son, Prola II, declared independence after the death of Vikramaditya VI and founded the Kakatiya dynasty.

His son Rudradeva was an equally capable warrior, and these two rulers were responsible for conquering the greater part of Telingana. The coastal region lying towards the east of Telingana was then under the Velanandu rulers who were the feudatories of the Chalukya-Cholas. Rudradeva led several campaigns into this region but it finally came under Kakatiya rule only in the reign of Rudradeva's brother's son, Ganapati, who ascended the throne in A.D. 1199.

Ganapati was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty, and his kingdom extended from Gondwana in Madhya Pradesh to Kanchi near Madras, and from the Bay of Bengal in the east to Bidar and Hyderabad in the west. His capital was Orugallu or Ekasila-nagara, modern Warangal, which he fortified. His extensive kingdom naturally brought him into conflict with the neighbouring kingdoms of the Hoysalas and the Pandyas. It was during this period that the famous Telugu poet Tikkana adorned the court of Manu-

masiddhi, the Telugu-Chola ruler of Nellore and a feudatory of Ganapati.

After Ganapati's long rule of 62 years, came his daughter Rudrama Devi (A.D. 1260-1296) in whose reign the Venetian traveller Marco Polo arrived at the famous Andhra harbour of Motupalli on the eastern coast and visited the Andhradesa.

In his account of travels Marco Polo records that Andhra was famous for its diamonds and superfine cloth woven with yarn finer than gossamer.

Rudrama Devi was no effiminate ruler. She dressed like a man, rode on elephant and horse and was actually addressed as Rudradeva Maharaj as if she was a man. The Yadavas of Devagiri wished to take advantage of a woman on the throne and led an invasion, but she put up an able defence and repulsed the invaders.

Pratap Rudra (A.D. 1296-1323) who succeeded Rudrama Devi was her daughter's son, and is renowned in Sanskrit literature as Vira Rudra. He wrested Kanchi from the Pandyas and drove them beyond Tiruchirrapalli. But he had to encounter several invasions of the Sultans of Delhi who were bent on reducing the Kakatiya kingdom to subordination. For over twenty years, from A.D. 1303, Pratap Rudra maintained his kingdom intact and according to Hindu accounts successfully resisted the Muslim invaders on six successive occasions failing only on the seventh and last occasion in A.D. 1323.

The Kakatiya kingdom was finally overcome in A.D. 1323 by prince Ulugh Khan who later ascended the Delhi throne, in A.D. 1325, as Muhammad Tughlaq. Ulugh Khan took Pratap Rudra prisoner, and after taking over the administration of the kingdom and appointing necessary officers, he returned to Delhi. While being led as a prisoner to Delhi, Pratap Rudra committed suicide on the banks of the Narmada, unable to bear the bitterness of humiliation and defeat.

Originally followers of Jainism, the Kakatiya rulers patronized Saivism from the time of Prola II. The Pasupata sect of Saivism in particular gained in strength and numbers at this time. Most of these religious leaders were renowned scholars and monasteries were centres of learning, and hospitals as well. Great expansion of commerce, especially sea-borne trade, was responsible for the increase in the wealth and prosperity of the kingdom during this period. The numerous temples constructed by the Kakatiya kings and their feudatories contributed to the progress of architecture and sculpture.

Learning and literature in Sanskrit and Telugu advanced to a high degree of achievement, as testified to by numerous scholars and authors of repute. A certain Virabhallata-desika is renowned for his encyclopaedic learning (*sarva-sastra-visarada*) and Agastya, another great writer and author of *Balabharata* and *Nalakirti Kaumudi* in Sanskrit, is often identified with Vidyanatha the author of the famous work on *Alankara Sastra* called *Pratapa-rudra Yasobhusana*. Jayapa, the commander of the elephant corps of Ganapati, is the author of *Nrttaratnavali* and even the renowned Sanskrit poet Sakalyamalla is generally assigned to this period. In Telugu there is the excellent popular work *Ranganatha Ramayanamu* by Gona Buddha Reddi and the equally famous *Basava Puranamu* and *Panditaradhya Charitamu* by Palkuriki Somanatha, all in easy flowing dvipada meter. *Bhaskara-Ramayanamu* is

another excellent product of this time. Pratap Rudra himself is reputed to have composed a work in Telugu called *Nitisara* but unfortunately no copy of this work is now available.

With the disappearance of the Muslim power, about A.D. 1335-36, Andhra split up into a number of petty kingdoms, the earliest of which was the coastal kingdom of eastern and north-eastern Andhra under Prolaya Nayaka with his capital near Kunavaram on the Godavari, not far from modern Bhadrachalam. The next was the kingdom of Telingana with headquarters at Warangal recovered from the Muslims by the able warrior Kapaya Nayaka who was cousin (son of father's brother) of Prolaya Nayaka. When Prolaya Nayaka died without issue his kingdom was united with that of Kapaya Nayaka. The second was the kingdom of the Reddis founded by Prolaya Vema Reddi with its capital first at Addanki and later at Kondavidu in Guntur district. The third was the kingdom of the Padma-Velamas founded by Recherla Singamanaya with its capital at Rajukonda. The fourth was the kingdom of Vijayanagar founded by Harihara and Bukka under the wise guidence and patronage of the great sage Vidyaranya.

In 1422, Warangal was finally captured by the Bahmani troops, and on the break-up of that kingdom it fell to the Qutb Shahis of Golconda. Shitab Khan became the Qutb Shahi governor of Warangal. He slowly succeeded in carving out for him a separate principality comprising of Khammamet, Nalgonda and Warangal and became independent.

As lovers of art and literature the Kakatiya kings made a name in history. The best specimens of architecture of their age are the 1000-Pillar Temple at Hanamkonda, the temple at Palampet popularly known as Ramappa temple and the Warangal fort. Of the best irrigation works which have stood the test of time are the Pakhal, Ramappa and Laknavaram lakes.

The name Warangal is a corrupt form of the word " Orukal " or " Orugallu " which means 'one stone'. According to some inscriptions in Sanskrit this town was also called Ekopala, Ekasila, Ekopalapuri or puram all of which refer to the solitary cliff in the centre of the magnificent fort built here by the kings of Kakatiya dynasty and used as their capital.

Warangal or Varankal is also believed to be the Korun Kula of Ptolemy, while another name is Akshalingar, evidently the Yeksilanagar or Yeksilapatan mentioned by Raghunath Bhaskar in his *Aravachan Kosh*.

The city was surrounded by two walls ; the outer one, which is of mud, is said to have been 25 miles in circumference. Traces of it are still extant, and the railway cuts through it in two places. The inner wall of stone is pierced by four arches and the gateways are remarkable for their strength. Both walls date from the 13th century.

For hundreds of years, both Hanamkonda and Warangal have been renowned for their industrial importance, and Marco Polo wrote of Warangal, " in the kingdom are made the best and most delicate buckrams (cotton stuff) and those of highest price; in sooth they look like tissue of spider's web. There is no king or queen in the world but

might be glad to wear them."

THOUSAND-PILLAR TEMPLE

The temple of Hanamkonda, one of the suburbs of Warangal, is considered to be one of the finests specimens of the architecture and sculpture of the Kakatiya period.

Founded by Ganapati the temple is mentioned in *Pratap Charitra* and, like all earlier Chalukyan temples, it is star-shaped and triple-shrined, the three shrines being dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Surya respectively.

The shrines have no deities, the pedestals inside being fitted with black basalt lingams. But the perforated and ornamented stone screens on the respective doors of the shrines contain the effigies of the three gods.

The most notable features of this temple are the richly carved pillars and lintels, the delicately pierced screens and the most carefully finished sculptures. The black basalt Nandi or the sacred bull, in front of the temple, is a splendid specimen of sculpture in monolith.

A large black basalt slab, fixed near the eastern entrance and inscribed with Kannada-Telugu characters, records the events and the date, 1164 A.D., of the construction of the temple.

This record is extremely important inasmuch as it gives a geneological table of the builder of the temple, King Ganapati, and contemporaneous events.

WARANGAL FORT

King Ganapati began the construction of this fort in 1199 and Rudrama Devi completed it in 1261 A.D. A large temple in the centre of the fort which was presumably under construction, has been recently excavated. The boundary of the original temple was marked by four large elaborately carved gateways facing the four cardinal points. They bear a striking similarity to the famous gateways of Sanchi, and are very imposing to look at.

The fort has two walls, the inner one being of stone and the outer of mud, surrounded by a moat nearly 72 feet wide and 56 feet deep. Traces of a third earthen wall are visible near the villages of Thimmapur and Narasimalingudem, six miles south of Hanamkonda. According to a chronologist this wall had a circumference of thirty miles, the largest of its kind in India. Other notable structures inside the fort are numerous minor temples, the Durbar Hall of Shitab Khan and store houses.

The fort has a vast army of minor antiquities, such as images, carvings, inscription slabs, etc. They can be seen in the Durbar Hall of Shitab Khan.

Excavations in the area within the four decorated gateways, the heart of the fort, have revealed basements and remains of a Kakatiya temple as well as other antiquities

of considerable archæological and artistic significance.

There are a number of temples, dedicated to Narasimhaswami, Padmakshi, and Govindarajuluswami, which are of great sanctity. The last named temple is perched on a hillock near the Warangal railway station, commanding a grand panorama of the entire city and its surroundings. Very beautiful and artistic is the modern Siva temple with idols in pure white marble and walls inlaid with coloured porcelain. Other excavations have revealed prehistoric sites in many places.

At Ailoni in Warangal there is a temple of the Kakatiya period dating from 12th-13th century. It has a double compound wall which is extremely massive and represents the typical Kakatiya style. The outer wall has three entrances which are fashioned like the gateways that stand in the heart of Warangal fort. There are also two Kakatiya inscriptions, one of which is seven feet long and set up on a covered platform while the other is located on the tank bund.

RAMAPPA TEMPLE

Forty miles from Warangal, in Mulug taluq, is Palampet and here on the shores of the famous Ramappa lake are the remains of temples, described as the brightest stars in the galaxy of medieval temples of the Deccan.

The main temple, which is surrounded by an old enclosure wall composed of large stone slabs, has subsidiary shrines on its northern and southern ends. The Temple is similar in style and workmanship to its great prototype, the Thousand-Pillar Temple, but it is more ornamental. The sikhara of the temple is constructed of large light bricks which can float on water.

The pillars and ceilings are full of ornamentation, and scenes from the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* are sculptured everywhere. Long panels of figures of gods, goddesses, warriors, acrobates, musicians and dancing girls in different poses decorate the outer walls while female figures in extremely graceful poses, almost life-like and made of highly polished black basalt stone, are arranged in pairs in the form of brackets. They represent the *Yakshis*, female spirits, in technical dance poses serving as guards of the doors.

According to an old Kannada-Telugu inscription fixed inside the enclosure, the temple was constructed in 1204 A.D.

THE TWO SISTERS

The Ramappa lake is the most magnificent example of old irrigation works constructed by the kings of Kakatiya dynasty. A reference to this tank is made in an inscription at Palampet according to which this lake was constructed in 1213 A.D. when the Kakatiya king, Ganapati, was ruling. It has a catchment area of about 82 square miles and four main distributary channels. It is capable of irrigating about 9,000 acres.

The Laknavaram lake is 13 miles from Mulug and regarded as a sister to Ramappa

lake being named after Sri Lakshmana the brother of Sri Rama. This lake also dates from the same period and was created by shutting up three narrow valleys with short bunds. It has a catchment area of 75 square miles and three main distributaries irrigating about 13,000 acres.

THE GREAT PAKHAL

The Pakhal lake is situated in Pakhal taluq, about 32 miles east of Warangal town. It was constructed about 700 years ago. It is said that when Pratap Rudra failed to pay tribute to the Emperor of Delhi, Shitab Khan, the commander of the emperor's forces, breached the tank and carried away the hidden treasures from the tank bed. The lake is formed by a 2,000-yard dam across the river Pakhal at a place where it cuts its way through two low hills.

An inscription of the Kakatiya king Ganapati on the bund in Kannada-Telugu praises him as one " who received homage of Kings of Kase, Kalingas, the Sakas, the Malwas, Koralas, the Hunas, the Kauras, Arimardas, Mogadhas, Nepalas, etc."

HASANPARTI

Here is a temple of Venkateswara Swamy and a religious Jatra is held annually in which large numbers participate.

KAZIPET

The name Kazipet is derived from a domed tomb built by a kazi of this district in the early part of the 19th century. Near it are some picturesque rocks, on one of which are two horn-like boulders which are visible from the railway train. Three ancient temples, situated on the summit of these rocks, contain some interesting specimens of early Hindu carving.

An annual Urs called " Dargah Urs " takes place near Kazipet. There are some old temples situated on an isolated rock at Muddikonda, about a mile to the south of Kazipet station. One temple is dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu. Both are in the Dravidian style of architecture with pyramidal *sikharas* or spires. In the village near the rock there are some smaller temples of which the finest is used by Saivites.

KHAMMAMET

At Karkonda there are Buddhist and Andhra sites dating from the first to the third centuries A.D. In the Karkonda hill there are rock carvings, while remains of two dagobas and two cells carved out of sandstone rocks represent the Mahayana cult. The walls are sculptured.

At Khammam the 11th century Hindu fort is a conspicuous landmark. Built

900 years ago it was further fortified by French engineers. The fort also contains several guns of a much later period. There are also prehistoric sites in various places in the taluq.

MULUG

Ghanpur in this taluq has a group of 22 temples which are replicas of the famous Ramappa temple. The 22 form a square enclosure in the centre of which stands the main temple which has porticoes on the east, north and south, while the western side has a cell with the broken effigy of a linga. The mahamandapa is destroyed, but eight human and animal brackets similar in style and form to the Ramappa brackets, however, survive. These temples are in fact contemporaneous with the Ramappa temple.

KATACHPUR

On the southern bank of the Katachpur tank are two 13th century Kakatiya temples built of grey granite. These two are also similar to the temples at Hanamkonda, Ramappa and Ghanpur in style and workmanship.

WARADHANNAPET

Here an old 18th century fort is believed to have been built by Zafaruddaula. It has double walls and some bastions having gun emplacements.

BHADRACHALAM

Bhadrachalam is a small village on the northern bank of the Godavari. Bhadra was the name of a rishi who was believed to have met Sri Rama at this place, and the village was named Bhadrachalam after the rishi. According to a local legend Sri Rama was separated from his wife at this place, and it is believed that the temple at Bhadrachalam was built on the very spot where Sri Rama had built a hut for himself. The site is the Achala Hill on top of which stands the temple. It is also believed that he crossed the Godavari from somewhere at the foot of the hill on his celebrated expedition to Ceylon.

The temple today is more famous for yet another reason. It was built at a cost of six lakhs of rupees by Ram Dass or Gopanna, to call him by the name he bore before his spiritual enlightenment, who was the nephew of Akkanna, the Prime Minister of King Abul Hasan Tana Shah (1654-1687), the last of the Qutb Shahi kings of Golconda. The story runs that while he was the Tahsildar of the tahsil which included Bhadrachalam then, Gopanna misappropriated six lakhs of rupees of the revenue and spent them in building this temple. When the matter came to the king's ears he commanded that

Ram Dass should be arrested and brought on foot to Golconda. Accordingly he was marched to Golconda and was incarcerated in a dungeon in the fort of Golconda, which is even now pointed out to visitors as Ram Dass's prison. It is said that Ram Dass grew tired of life in prison and wanted to put an end to himself. Sri Rama appeared to him in a dream and gave him a clean receipt for the money he had spent in building the temple. Tana Shah himself then visited Ram Dass, confirmed the receipt of the money paid to him by some unknown person and set Ram Dass at liberty.

Every year on Sri Rama Navami, the birth anniversary of Rama, thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India congregate and attend the principal function of the day, namely *Kalyanam* (marriage of Rama and Sita). On this day small idols of Rama and Sita are bathed in sacred waters of the Godavari and decked with resplendent jewellery. They are placed in a small gaudily decorated silver palanquin and carried in procession amidst scenes of devotion and great enthusiasm to a huge mandapam, close by, capable of accommodating thousands of pilgrims. Amidst the assembled congregation and in the presence of high officials of the Hyderabad State, the marriage ceremony is celebrated with due rites and great eclat to the chanting of Vedic hymns and the applause of the spectators. Then the pilgrims fulfil their 'Vows' for favours received or solicited. This concludes the principal attraction of the Jatra which lasts for nearly a fortnight.

There is yet another important day, the Mukkoti Ekadasi, when pilgrims from all parts of India congregate in thousands to see the gods taken out in procession early in the morning. This festival lasts for about 10 days.

Tana Shah, the last king of Golconda, had endowed the temple with a substantial annual grant. The temple is now also getting a grant from Government.

Bhadrachalam can be reached by road as well as rail from Warangal. From the Bhadrachalam Road station, which is the terminus of the branch line connecting the Singareni Collieries with the main broad guage system, regular Road Transport Department buses run upto Burgampad, which is the last town in the State on the Madras border. The town is a short distance from the Godavari, which forms the boundary between Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh, and across is Bhadrachalam. The road from Warangal to Bhadrachalam is excellent.

ERRATA

Page 9, first line, read *consisting of*.

Page 16, sixth para, second line, read *Sri Rama* for *Shri Rama*.

Page 32, fourth para, first line, omit comma after *posterity*.

Page 49, last line, omit *II* after *Rudra*.

Page 56, third para, third line, read *said* for *set*.

Page 58, last line but one, read *will* for *wilt*.

Page 68, second line, omit comma after *Moore*.

Page 69, first para, first line, omit *has* after *and*.

Page 85, fifth para, omit comma after *Patancheru*.